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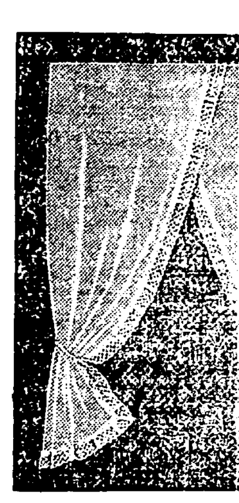
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LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
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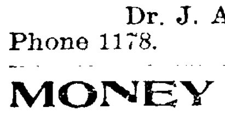
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My little six-months old girl had Eczema. We tried all kinds of remedies, but she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her head up, and to dress her, had to put her on the table. I could not hold her, she would kick and scream, and, when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. Four boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured her, and no traces are left.
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Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

SPAIN'S PLANS UPSET

Dewey's Victory Changed Naval Campaign.

Admiral Cervera Was to Raid New England Cities.

Sampson Was To be Decoyed to Porto Rico.

The Remaining Ships at Havana Would Then Have Been Destroyed--Charleston Marked for Bombardment.

LONDON May 13.—The Star says a Madrid dispatch via. Paris throws interesting light gathered from an official source on Admiral Cervera's movements since he left the Cape Verde Islands. It appears that he headed for St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the coast of New Foundland, where sealed instructions awaited him. There colliers from Sydney were met and the Spanish fleet coaled. Admiral Cervera's instructions then were to raid Portland, Boston and Newport, and if Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana to draw him off.

The news from Manila seems to have changed the plans.

The next purposed move was to decoy Rear Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapidly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there.

Finally, should Admiral Cervera, on reaching Santiago de Cuba, learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city.

SPANISH FLEET IS NOW INVISIBLE.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, May 14.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror, of the Cape Verde fleet, is still at Fort DeFrance, capital of the island, but nothing can be seen of the other vessels from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American line steamer New York, is at this port.

SPANISH FLEET IS SIGHTED GOING WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela, going west. This movement is a surprise to the navy department, officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cienfuegos or Havana. The fleet, when sighted, was going at full speed, and had steamed about 650 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique two days ago.

SPAIN'S PROTEST TO FRANCE TURNED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Official information reached here today that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs and that in the meantime no steps will be taken to have her leave the French port. The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical naval situation in the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give conspicuous evidence of her friendly attitude toward the United States, and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain.

It also makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique, and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroy her.

COMMODORE SCHLEY EAGER FOR A FIGHT.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 14.—(On board the flagship Brooklyn at sea via. Pilot boat, May 13.)—Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the fighters of his flying squadron steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon at 4:25 o'clock, under sealed orders. The entire squadron was to have gone and at 12 o'clock all the ships had reported ready for getting away, but at 1:15 p. m. a dispatch from the navy department ordered Commodore Schley to leave the cruisers New Orleans and Minneapolis in Hampton Roads for further orders. Both are fast ships, much better time-makers than the big battleships and could leave hours later and still catch the squadron.

Captain Folger, of the New Orleans, was left in charge of the two cruisers. At precisely 4:20 p. m. the flagship signalled that she was ready to proceed, and at 4:25 the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Scorpion were moving majestically down Hampton Roads for sea, the water with scarce a ripple on it and the bright sun touching Old Glory as if intended as a benediction. The temper of the men on the squadron was well illustrated by the ringing cheers that echoed from the forecastle down to the quarter deck and made Commodore Schley remark with a smile: "Those are the boys for fighting."

As soon as the squadron was at sea active preparations were made to meet an enemy. The ships were stripped for action, all lights covered, ammunition supplied to the guns and men sent to fighting quarters for the night.

The ships are all ammunitioned to their full carrying capacity and will do desperate fighting. The men at the guns have been proven to be accurate marksmen.

At Cape Henry, where the squadron arrived at dark, the pilots were discharged, taking their own boat. The men who brought the ships down in safety through the mine fields in Hampton Roads are members of the Virginia Pilots' association, officially recognized by the goverment.

W. W. Scott piloted the Brooklyn, J. K. Peak the Massachusetts and George Bew the Texas. Commodore Schley stood upon the bridge as long as the light lasted and when he retired said:

"I have not been so happy in weeks. Inaction was killing me."

Very nearly every officer and man on the flagship seemed to think the same way.

MEET AT WINONA.

Presbyterian Assembly Convenes Next Thursday.

Five Names Suggested for Moderator--Rev. George E. Davies is Commissioner to the Assembly.

The Presbyterian general assembly convenes at Winona park, near Warsaw next Thursday. Rev. George E. Davies, of Bethany church, is commissioner from this district and Victor Hatfield, of Ossian, is lay delegate. Almost every Presbyterian minister in the surrounding states will attend and excursions will be run daily to the park.

Five men are talked of for the moderatorship. They are Rev. Wallace Ratcliff, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. William N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kas.; Rev. William McKibben, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia.

Another weighty subject of clerical and lay discussion is the possible trial for heresy of Prof. A. C. Mc Giffert of Union Theological seminary because of certain expressions in his late "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age', in which were deemed heretical by the Presbyteria of Pittsburg.

DR. SIVER PASSED.

No Truth in Statement That He Failed in Military Examination.

Statements have been extensively in circvlation that Major E. L. Siver, surgeon of the Third regiment, N. G. (retired), had failed to pass the necessary medical examination to enter the United States service. The following telegram is entirely self-exflanatory:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.

"Dr. E. L. Siver, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"This certifies that Dr. Siver passed his physical and professional examination as medical officer Indiana volunteers and was duly sworn in as such on May 5.

"WAKEMAN, Asst. Surg., U. S. A."

GOLD IN PHILIPPINES.

An American Prospector Discovered Evidences of Enormous Riches.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Teller has received a letter from a constitutent in Colorado indicating that the Philippine Islands may be found to be very rich in gold deposits. The writer says that in 1895 he travelled from Manila to Singapore with a man who had gone from Montana to the Island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth who gave him this information in confidence and as a return for kndnesses rendered him by the senator's correspondent.

All Get Their Commissions.

Governor Mount yesterday sent to camp the commission of Colonel Gunder of the Fourth Indiana regiment as colonel of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana volunteers, and this commission made him the ranking colonel, as no other regimental officer had received his commission.

Later in the day the governor sent to camp the commissions for the Second and Third regiments and last night the commissions of the First and the remainder of the Fourth were sent to camp. Commissions to Surgeon W. W. Barnett and Lieutenant Colonel May, of the Third regiment, were sent out with the rest.

A Lucky Purchase.

$10,000 worth of men's, boys' and children's clothing bought at about one-half their actual value from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, by the Globe, A. K. Hurst & Co. See their ad. on page 3.

Miss Estella Mulqueen will entertain her pupils and friends with a "Cake Walk" at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

War Between the Two Powers Said To be Imminent.

Hostilities May Break Out Within a Month.

Insurance Effected Against the Risk of War.

Member of the British Government Predicts Conflict in a Few Weeks--The Foreign News.

LONDON, May 14.—The stock exchange today closed distinctly pessimistic. War rumors were freely circulated. A member of the government is reported to have prophesied that war between France and Great Britain will break out within a month Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at fifteen guineas per cent. against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within the next six months.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES.

MADRID, May 14.—9 A. M.—An official statement was issued this morning, saying there were no disturbances in Spain yesterday.

The cabinet crisis continues. The list of ministerial changes is still undecided upon.

Private dispatches from San Juan de Porto Rico says the damage done to the town by the bombardment of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet is "unimportant." The dispatch adds that the American shells were aimed at the higher portion of the city and that, passing over it, they fell in the bay. The dispatch further says "the enemy's bombardment was very fierce."

SPANIARDS ADMIT LOSSES AT MANILA.

MADRID, May 14.—8 A. M.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9 and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:

"The arsenal has surrendered and Cavito has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls.

"The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor island was betrayed.

"A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack.

"Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues, but Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days. New bands are on foot in Pamanga."

A SCHOLAR'S READING.

Professor Blanchard's Fine Interpretation of "Julius Caeser."

A criticism often given public readers, and justly, is that they "elocute," that is, their reading is so formal and artificial that the theme is lost in the delivery. This was not the case with the reading last evening at the Wayne Club hall, when Professor Blanchard, of Chicago university, interpreted "Julius Caesar." About three hundred friends had been invited to enjoy, with Mrs. Ormsby and her pupils, this rare occasion.

In a few well chosen words Mrs. Ormsby introduced Professor Blanchard. He at once laid a foundation for his interpretation by giving a short historical sketch of the plot. Without any attempt at effect he began the interpretation of this most difficult of Shakespeare's play and for almost two hours Professor Blanchard held the undivided attention of his audience.

So skillfully and unostentatiously did the reader assume the varying roles of the many characters of the play that the audience unconsciously lived again the troublous times of Julius Caesar. So perfect was the interpretation that, without appreciable effort, Professor Blanchard rendered the play as to impel the audience to grasp, feel and appreciate the thoughts, emotions and volitions of the theme. Such reading is a fine art and the reader is an artist.

Complaint has been made to the police of the theft of plants from yards in South Wayne. The miscreants have invaded the premises of Hon. R. S. Taylor, Ernest Cook and others and not only stolen flowers, but in many instances torn plants up by the roots. The police are keeping a watchful eye on the persons who are supposed to have destroyed the plants and they may soon be landed behind the bars. The residents assert that the depredations are the work of a man.

A car load of spokes, over which there has been much litigation, was sold by Sheriff Melching at the Standard Wheel works this afternoon. The spokes were shipped here over a year ago from Muncie by M. J. Moody & Son, billed to the Standard Wheel company, but that firm, having closed its works here, refused to receive them. They were unloaded, however, at the spoke factory at the expense of the railway company. Then followed a suit by Moody & Son to recover from the Standard Wheel company the value of the shipment, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Then Agent Philley, of the Lake Erie and Western, sued Moody & Son for the freight on the spokes and the sale this afternoon is the result of the suit.

LOCAL LINES.

rank Hogue, of Auburn, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

J. F. Snyder, of Lagrange, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Heine, of Madison street—a daughter.

The Baden Benevolent society will have a meeting at Saengerbund hall tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. John Forbing is the guest of her parents in Toledo. She will not return home until next week.

The ladies of Plymouth church are preparing for a May festival, to be given some time this month.

Miss Jennie Walters and Miss Josephine Cope will spend Sunday at Columbus, Ohio, the guests of friends.

The young people of the Cathedral will give an entertainment and social at Library hall on the evening of May 24.

Licenses to marry have been granted to Frank Fruechtenicht and Lizzie Gerke and Louis Saalfrank and Emma Lepper.

Mrs. A. W. Medsker has gone to Lake township to spend a week with her mother, Mrs. W. R. Sterling, who is very ill.

James D. Grimes, of Dayton, Ohio, supreme deputy of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Haag.

Dr. and Mrs. McCaskey and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Olds went down to Rome City this morning to open their cottages for the season.

Lewis Baum and daughter, Miss Harriet, of Indianapolis, are visiting in the city. Mr. Baum is a brother of Joe Baum, of the Silver King.

Dr. Chambers has taken the office of the late Dr. McCulloch and will hereafter be found by his friends and patients at No. 180 Harrison street.

Capt. Charles Reese went to Indianapolis last evening to visit his son, Capt. C. E. Reese, of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

The Mackolite Fire Proofing company commenced suit against Herman B. Seeley, William Geake, et al., for $2,500. L. M. Ninde & Sons are plaintiffs' attorneys.

The Rathbone Sisters will be entertained by the Black "Hermann" and a company of artists this evening. A hop will be given in their hall after the entertainment.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; morning service only, at 10:30. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor.

J. O. Caswell has been granted a permit to erect a $2,500 brick store room and residence on part of lot 20 in Hanna's addition. Mr. Caswell will occupy the building when completed.

Emmet Martin has been awarded the contract for the plumbing, the electric wiring and the steam heating for the new Catholic church and parochial residence now being erected in the Ninth ward.

Willie McGrath's West End Colts played their first game of base ball this morning, the Colts winning by a score of 27 to 18. The feature of the game was the sensational fielding of Willie Rabus.

The classes of Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby will close the physical culture season here by giving a picnic at Robison park next Tuesday. The pavilion will be open then, the boats will be running and everything in the park will be in good shape. A pleasant time is anticipated by all.

Mecheconnochqua tribe of Red Men and Minewa council, Degree of Pocahontas, will attend the Berry street M. E. church tomorrow and listen to a sermon especially prepared for them by Rev. C. C. Cissell. The members of the lodges will assemble at the hall and be in readiness to march to the church in a body at 10:30.

Cars will be run to Robison park tomorrow and during the week. From 9 o'clock until noon cars will depart from the transfer corner every hour. From 1 p. m. until 7 p. m. cars will depart every twelve minutes. The vehicle and bicycle gates will also be open tomorrow. The grand opening of the park and all attractions will take place Sunday, May 22.

The Arcadic Dramatic club gave a reception at the home of W. Stellhorn last evening. The evening was spent in playing cards, singing songs and listening to instrumental music. A dainty lunch was served at 12 o'clock. The members of the club are H. W. Ropa, C. Roderman, F. D. C. Wahrenburg, F. Paul, W. Stellhorn, W. Kirchner and C. Paul.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
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CIENFUEGOS BATTLE.

Spanish Loss Reported to Have Been Heavy.

Americans Lost One Killed and Several Hurt.

Party Was Attacked While Cutting the Cable.

Spanish Soldiers Gathered in Great Force on the Shore and Opened Fire--Were Dispersed by the Gunboats.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, Fla., May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Caba. This task was accomplished, but only after a terriffic fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

One man, a seaman named Regan, of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds.

Captain S. E. Maguire, of the Windom, believes that several of the six badly wounded men who were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover. The following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Killed—Regan, seaman of the Marblehead.

Badly Wounded—John Davis, of New York; John J. Doran, Fall River, Mass; Ernest Suntzeanickle, Herman W. Hochneister, Harry Hendrickson, all of the Marblehead; Robert Boltz, Carterit county, North Caroliana, of the Nashville.

Soon after the arrival of the warships off Cienfuegos four boats were launched and proceeded inshore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1,000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled ashore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery and that the old light house, far out on a neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceed cautiously and, for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly, just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats. It was followed by others and the Spanish infantry opened fire with their rifles.

Then, like a flash, the Marblehead sent a shell inland and followed it with a perfect shower of shot. The Nashville was quick to follow suit, and the little Windom cut loose with her four-pounder.

In the meanwhile Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely the blue jackets were not dismayed, and, protected by the terriffic return fire of the warships, work was continued and the cable cut.

When the boats returned to the ships. Regan, who was in one of the Marblehead's boats, of which there were two, was found to have been killed. Six men were badly wounded. The Spaniards had by this time suffered severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and, although they did not do much damage, the fire aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter, for the moment, the fire of the warships was concentrated upon the lighthouse and the improvised fort was blown to pieces.

As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

When the commanders of the Marblehead and the Nashville called for volunteers to man the boats and cut the cable, the men responded with a jump.

Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, of the Nashville, took command of the Nashville's boats. The shore surrounding the entrance of the harbor was first shelled and then the boats proceeded in. The work of finding the cable was slowly and cautiously proceeded with. The cable was deep in the channel and was found with difficulty.

One of the relays of the cable had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire.

The marines in the boats replied at once and a machine gun from the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warship drove the Spaniards from the rifle pits at the shore, many of them seeking refuge in the lighthouse fort, which was afterwards torn to pieces by a shell from the Windom. With desperate courage the American sailors remained calmly at their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it. Seven men badly wounded was the count. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand and a number of others were more or less injured.

On the Nashville Captain Maynard was standing forward, with an ensign, when a Spanish bullet passed through the ensign's shoulder and struck Maynard on the chest, near the heart, wounding him very slightly.

The Marblehead was struck scores of times by bullets from machine guns and the Nashville suffered to about the same extent. The Windom also had many marks of the fray. Her shell, blowing up the lighthouse and scattering the Spaniards in all directions, ended the battle.

Boltz and Hendrickson who, with four others of the wounded, are at the naval hospital here, are expected to die.

The remains of Regan were buried at sea.

SPANISH SUFFERED VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special from Key West reports that in the fight at Cienfuegos Commander Washburn Maynard and Lieut. Cameron M. Winslow, both of the gunboat Nashville, were slightly wounded.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish loss is estimated at 400, and that of the United States fleet at four killed and four wounded. The lighthouse was demolished, it is reported, the arsenal destroyed and the batteries on shore silenced. The town was set on fire by shells from the American fleet.

A NEW BRIDGE.

Pennsylvania Will Build at Gay Street.

The Board of Safety Last Night Perfected an Organization--Municipal Notes.

The board of public works and E. G. Ericson, engineer of maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania railway company, between Chicago and Crestline, yesterday afternoon visited the right-of-way of the company at Gay street and discussed the advisability of building a new bridge over the tracks. The board is desirous of having an overhead bridge here similar to the one over the Wabash and Findlay and the railway company will probably build. Mr. Ericson will submit the proposition of the board of public works to the proper officials of the company, and it is probable the bridge will be built in the immediate future.

BOARD OF SAFETY.

The new board of public safety held its first meeting last night and organized by electing Charles H. Buck chairman and L. C. Kasten, secretary. The members discussed the proposed conduit system and transacted other routine business. The board held a joint meeting with the board of health and re-elected A. M. Schmidt secretary of both boards.

TALKED SEWER.

The board of works and the councilmen of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth wards met in the city hall last evening and discussed a route for the proposed south side sewer. The sewer will be built before another season and it is necessary to take into the city considerable outside territory which will be directly benefitted, and through some of which the sewer must be built.

GEORGE HESS GETS AN APPOINTMENT.

George F. Hess this morning assumed charge of the city water works auxiliary pumping station, near St. Mary's avenue. Mr. Hess is a first-class mechanic and is well qualified for the duties of his office. For several years he has been employed at the electric works and notice of his resignation there was received with regret, not only by the foreman, but by all the men who are employed in that establishment. Mr. Hess is prominent in organized labor circles and at present is the president of the Trades and Labor council.

Last evening, in A. O. U. W. hall, corner of Calhoun and Superior streets a Ladies Auxiliary to the Golden Eagles was instituted. The following persons from Huntington were present and assisted in organizing the tent: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scobey, B. M. Cobb and daughter, Jessie May, F. M. B. Glanton, Mrs. Henry Coblentz, Mrs. Maggie Mann, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Mrs. John Ebersole and G. W. Faurot.

Card of Thanks.

Not being personally acquainted with all the dear friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our beloved son and brother, Carl, it is impossible to thank each one personally. We desire in this feeble way to express our thanks and appreciation of the many kind acts and favors shown us in our great bereavement.

U. E. BABB AND FAMILY.

July Prices

On new spring clothing for men, boys and children to sell quick our closing out purchase at one-half their value of about $10,000 worth of clothing from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co, Philadelphia. See price, page 3.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Miss Clara Neufer, of 419 South Calhoun street, fell from her wheel while riding and broke her right leg.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

NO WORD HAS COME.

Admiral Sampson's Movements a Mystery.

May Have Returned to Finish Porto Rico.

Government Trying to Communicate With Him.

Officials at Washington Denounce Reports That France Has Not Been Observing Strict Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Sampson has not contributed any further details to the navy department touching his engagement with the batteries at San Juan and it is doubtful whether the department knows the exact whereabouts of Admiral Sampson at this moment.

He did not communicate with the department over night, and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty in sending his ships to cable stations of neutral powers in the West Indies without exhausting his privilege in the number of calls he can make.

It is unlikely, in view of the newspaper accounts of the fight at San Juan, that at the time Sampson drew off his squadron he had been informed of the presence of the Spanish squadron off Martinique, and it is possible that he is still cruising off the north coast of Porto Rico preparing for another onslaught upon San Juan.

Of course this purpose will be changed as soon as he can be reached by one of the dispatch boats with the navy department instructions.

Naval officers have changed decidedly the loose way in which the term bombardment is being used as descriptive of such engagements as that between Sampson's squadron and the forts at San Jaun. They contend that it is not necessary to give twenty-four hours' notice, or any notice of an intention to attack fortifications, and that Sampson's fire being primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan.

It is regretted that civilians suffered damage to personal property in the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war and the American fleet could not be held responsible.

The officials of the state and navy department strongly deprecate as mischevious and dangerous the effort to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observation of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that even were there some slight foundation for the statement, the time is very inopportune for newspaper attacks that might even involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, they say, there is not evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officers in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain. If there has been any delay in the transmission of cablegrams from Martinique to the United States government or in the reverse direction, our government is not in possession of any evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed.

As far as the matter of coaling is concerned, there is also an entire absence as yet, at least, of any evidence that the Spanish fleet was accorded any undue advantage in this respect. If they took coal at Martinique, and even this is not known, much would depend upon the quantity allowed. The practice is to give ships in such circumstances just enough to carry it to the nearest home port which might be Porto Rico or Cuba. If the Spaniards replenished their coal bunkers from colliers laying in the port, another interesting question would be raised.

In fact the application of neutrality laws to such cases as are now presented by the frequent movements of both American and Spanish warships is very much beclouded.

A distinguished official, one of the leading lights in the construction of international laws, pointed to the fact that there were few precedents of value to guide a neutral government just now and the probabilities are that by the time the present war is at an end, the United States, just as it did in the war of the rebellion, will make a good many precedents and a good deal of international law for the guidance of the family of nations hereafter.

Such a suggestion as that presented by the action of the French authorities in detaining the United States ship Harvard at St. Pierre for twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which she found in that port, raises in itself a host of interesting questions and reveals the fact that there is absolutely nothing like uniform rule in the matter. Some nations require, when two belligerent vessels meet in their ports, that the first comer shall depart first, while the other shall be detained twenty-four hours.

Another rule is that the weaker vessel shall be allowed to depart first in order to prevent the stronger from lying in wait for her outside. In other cases still, the second boat is not detained in port twenty-four hours but the neutral contents itself with a pledge from the commanding officer of the belligerent ship that he will not engage in hostilities with the other ship until twenty-four hours have elapsed after his departure from port. Generally these rules were founded on the old practice that obtained in the days of sailing ships and they have not been modified to meet the needs of modern naval service.

The master of coal supply is also obscured by doubtful interpretations in construction.

As far as the Harvard is concerned, the rule has not worked to our hardship.

On the contrary the officials here are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession of the privilege to the Harvard to remain in port until she has completed some necessary repairs to her machinery. With a number of Spanish torpedo boats and cruisers lurking around Martinique there is no disposition on the part of the naval authorities to expose to their attack a vessel like the Harvard, absolutely without protection against the smallest gun fire and without that defensive power.

The state department satisfied itself, as far as was possible to do so, before making the statement yesterday that no French artillerists had been landed by the Lafayette at Havana. They are now inclined to think after looking at the matter carefully that the whole basis for this absurd story grew out of a remark by some naval officers that the superior gun fire of the Spanish at Cardenas made it very evident, in view of their poor shooting before, that some Frenchman must have came over to help them out.

One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the ordnance bureau, Ensign G. L. Latimore, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of the late Ensign Bagley as second officer on the topedo boat Winslow.

He will leave Washington tomorrow and proceed directly for Key West. It is believed that the injuries to the Winslow can be repaired at that point but the constructor's report must be awaited before deciding positively on that point.

TRADES COUNCIL.

Unimportant Business Transacted at the Meeting Held Last Night.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council last evening, but no business of great importance was transacted. The plasterers presented a communication calling the attention of the council to trouble they were having with Contractor Schwartz, the claim being made that he had imported two men and would not hire Fort Wayne men. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee with power to act.

The organizing committee was instructed to visit the several unions of the city and solicit their patronage for the union label now being used by the Fort Wayne Steam laundry. This committee will act at the request of the Laundry Workers' union.

The council unanimously endorsed the resolution introduced by Councilman Hench, in the city council, at the last meeting, instructing the city officials to have the Typographical union label used on all printing done by them.

Several new delegates were obligated.

Miss McNutt, of Madison street, was surprised by Minewa council, Degree of Pocahontas, last evening and the fair hostess was made the recipient of a magnificent Pocahontas pin. Yesterday was Miss McNutt's birthday.

THE VICTOR.

The Sensation of the Day in Fort Wayne.

Micheal J. Gruber Places a New Brand of Cigars on the Market.

Michael J. Gruber has sold his interest in the grocery business and is now engaged in the cigar manufacturing business at No. 16 Wilt street. The brand which he is making special efforts to put before the public is the "Victor" 5 cent cigar. In the "Victor" all the elements that go towards the making of a fine cigar are combined. Good workmanship, carefully selected filler and the finest wrapper the tobacco market affords are all found here.

The Victor can be purchased at every first class cigar stand in the city and it keeps the manufacturer busy to keep pace with the demand for this already popular cigar.

Mr. Gruber is a cigar maker of years of practical experience and the smoker can rest assured that when he buys a "Victor" he is getting a cigar that is right in every particular. Try them once and you will always smoke them.

Will Be Sold

As bought, the $10,000 purchase of high-grade clothing from Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia. See prices on page 3.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schele, of West Fourth street—a girl.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of Cleveland's BAKING POWDER not heaping ones.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Saturday evening, Kline's Cinematographe.

SPAIN is still passing the hat around home.

SPAIN is likely to remember the Maine as long as this country.

SPAIN has one more squadron left at home. The other will be left on this side of the Atlantic.

SO LONG as we own the world's surplus wheat we have Europe on the hip. Uncle Sam is the all-round strong man.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S next dispatch should read: "I have Deweyed the dons and am hunting more trouble. Next address Havana."

SHE'S not so slow, Spain isn't. That fleet bobbed up on this side just as we were guessing whether we could spare the time and a few ships to go to the other side after it.

THIS war promises not to last long, but there will be plenty of fighting and enough killing. The Spaniards may not fight well but they fight hard and they won't quit till they are thoroughly whaled. The appearance on this side of the Atlantic of the Cape Verde fleet is an earnest of Spain's intention to let America know that the war cannot be prosecuted without fighting. The result is in no more doubt than tomorrow's sunrise, but that will not deter Spain from her intention not to quit until the thrashing has been made severe and effectual.

IF ALL Spanish gunners are like those who fought at Manila and those who manned the batteries at San Juan, Admiral Sampson will have little trouble with the enemy's fleet when he meets it. There is no utility in shooting unless you shoot straight.

THE war experts who have been elucidating the Spanish plan of campaign on the premise that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz will have to make new maps. Or better still, they may wait until Sampson has finished the work at present cut out for him.

BY General Robert E. Lee "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was ranked as the greatest cavalry leader produced by the civil war. Next to Wheeler General Lee's highest approval rested on General "Jeb" Stuart. General Wheeler will soon be adding a new lustre to his name as a greater fighter.

AS AN ally of the government in this war Joe Leiter should not be overlooked when the story of the conflict is written. The fancy price he has forced for his wheat is causing Spain more trouble with her people at home than she has experienced at any time during the past three years with her former subjects in Cuba.

IN recognition of his triumph over the Spaniards at Manila, Admiral George Dewey's portrait will be placed in the picture gallery and reception room of the navy department by the side of those of men who in years gone by have achieved fame in defending their country on land and sea, and whose names are synonyms of patriotism and valor. Secretary Long has already commissioned an artist to execute a likeness of Admiral Dewey, but pending its completion a large crayon portrait will occupy a prominent place in the gallery. This recently was received from Boston to day and was placed in position at once. It shows the bust, head and shoulders of the victorious commander of the Asiatic squadron.

BERLIN, of all big cities, has most successfully dealt with the problem of keeping noises down to the minimum. Railway engines cannot blow their whistles inside the city limits. Hucksters, newsboys and street peddlers are not allowed to bawl their wares. A wagon that makes an unnecessary rattle is stopped and its driver is lucky to escape a fine. The courts never hesitate to impose a pecuniary penalty on people that make useless noise, and they have a wide discretion. Even piano playing is regulated in a town noted for its music loving inhabitants. Before a certain hour in the morning and after a certain hour at night no one is at liberty to indulge in practice, and mere pounding on a piano is unlawful at all hours.

THE arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was something of an astonisher to everybody in this country, though the war officers at Washington were not taken completely by surprise, for there has been little credence given the reports that the fleet had returned to Cadiz to unite with the home squadron of Spain. On the other hand it is doubtful if the Spanish admiralty expected Admiral Sampson's fleet would be so near Martinique when the armada put in there to coal. It was a neat bit of strategy to get the fleet this side of the Atlantic without permitting our government to know of the whereabouts of the squadron until it had arrived. Such secrecy attending important naval movements is impossible in this country, and that it is possible in Spain illustrates how effective the press censorship is over there.

THE sooner Indiana's quota of troops is removed from the state the better it will be for both troops, the state and the federal government. A jealous rivalry of officers has arisen and it will not improve with age. It would seem that Adjutant General McKee was entitled to receive distinction from the government, but since he has not no good can come from keeping the state's soldiers where they can cultivate a feeling of partisanship in the affair. It is probable General McKee will be taken care of in a manner that will offer no offense to his dignity. At all events the affair is one in which the young soldiers should not be encouraged to take too much interest. They are now in the service of the United States in a time of war and their high and patriotic spirit should not be dampened by any share in this jealous quarrel.

TAKE UP TRACKS.

Street Railway Company Will be Asked to Change Its Route.

An Effort Being Made to Have the Company Abandon Columbia Street From Calhoun to Lafayette.

It is possible the Consolidated street railway will abandon the tracks on Columbia street, from Calhoun to Lafayette.

A number of property owners on that street have interested themselves in the matter and the company will be asked to remove the tracks. The Columbia street merchants must depend on the patronage of farmers in the conduct of their business, and if the tracks were removed they believe there would be a larger farmer trade for them. It is suggested that lines are too numerous in this portion of the city with a track on Main street, Columbia street and Superior street, each running parallel within one square of each other. The proposition of the Columbia street merchants is for the company to build a short line on Lafayette street from Main to Columbia and tear up the track on Columbia from Calhoun to Lafayette. This would mean less expense in the keeping up of tracks and Lakeside cars could run over the East Main street line to Lafayette and then take the new line to Columbia.

If the street railway can be induced to do this it is understood the property owners between Clinton and Calhoun streets will petition for an asphalt pavement to be built this season and it is surmised the petition would be granted, inasmuch as the expense of the city would not be one cent. It is the intention to petition for an asphalt pavement by next spring anyhow and the street railway will be compelled to pay for the paving between the tracks for three long squares, while if they abandon the street the cost will fall on the property owners who are willing to pay the difference if they can be rid of the tracks.

The High School lyceum held a meeting last night and listened to a debate of the subject, "Resolved, That war is best in all cases." The affirmative disputants were Albert Parker and John Beach and those who took the negative part were Anna Jones and Fred Huston. The judges were Wilbur Carpenter, Robert Kell and Sidney Swartz. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative, while the vote of the class was for the affirmative.

IN HIS HOLY NAME.

You are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Dr. C. B. Stemen will address the men's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—Preaching Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Emerson quartet.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 8:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Rev. B. B. Royer, of Goshen, Ind., will preach at Heidelberg Reformed church on Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. H. S. Nicholson, of Colon, Mich., will preach in the evening at 7:30.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

In Plymouth church Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie will preach upon "Opened Doors" at 10:45 a. m., and upon "The Growth of Anglo-Saxon Civilization" at 7:30 p. m.; C. E. meeting at 6:45 p. m. and Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as usual; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "Unity;" preaching in the evening at 7:30, subject, "And He Was Speechless." Special singing in the evening.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Rev. Marion L. Beal will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following.

George F Perkins, of Chicago, will speak at K. P. hall, East Berry street, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Watchman, What of the Night?" Evening, "And the King Saw the Part of the Hand That Wrote."

Baptist Tabernacle—Pastor Henson has returned from Washington and Baltimore and will preach as usual. In the morning the third sermon in the series on "Whence Came the Bible?" At night evangelistic services, followed by baptism.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. Alliance 6:45 p. m. Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Thursday evenings. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Ministry Among the Sick and Needy." Patriotic song services and addresses in the evening at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeeting at 6:45 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30. Subject: "Faith." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3:00; Epworth league at 6:30. The Special anniversary service of Epworth league at 7:30.

Simpson M. E. church—Epworth League anniversary; 6 a. m. Sunrise prayer meeting; 9:30 Sunday school; 10:30 sermon on Methodism history; 2:30 senior league; 7:30 graduating exercises of the league and awarding of prizes to all who learned the catechism. This service will take the place of the evening sermon. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

The Hanna street Baptist mission Sunday school will be held in the Hartman hall at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"A Contract Between Anglo-Saxon Civilization and that of the Latin Races With Reference to Our Present War" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening.

The services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. The morning service will be at 10:30 and the evening service at 7:30; Young People's society at 6:20.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held as usual tomorrow. The morning sermon will be the third in the series, "Prominent Incidents in the Ministry of Jesus." In the evening the subject will be "The Motive, the Conduct and Some Probable Results of Our War With Spain."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:30, a special sermon to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Daughters of Pocahontas; general class, 11:45; Junior league, 3:00; Epworth league anniversary service, conducted by the league, at 8. Special music at each service.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, formerle of the First Presbyterian church of Toledo, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church tomorrow morning and evening. Morning topic: "Seeking First the Kingdom of God." Evening: "The Certainty of a Future Life." S. S. at 9:30 a. m. C. E. at 7 p. m. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

There will be patriotic services tomorrow evening at Grace Reformed church. Pastor Zartman will preach on the topic, "God and America in a Holy War Against Spain." There will be a patriotic song service in which the whole congregation will be asked to take part. The old soldiers and all other patriots, strangers as well as friends, are invited by Pastor Zartman to this service.

Special anniversary services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow by Epworth League. 6:30 a. m., Sunrise prayer meeting, all leagues in city invited, Revs. Sherman Powell and William D. Parr, leaders; 9:30 Sunday school; 10:30 sermon, subject, "David's Sling." 12 a. m. classes; 3 p. m. junior league, 6:30 Epworth league; 7:30 special anniversary services. Good music and other interesting exercises.

Tomorrow will be an important day at the St. Paul M. E. church. The ninth anniversary of the organization of the Epworth league will be observed by the St. Paul league throughout the day. The church is being beautifully decorated with the league colors, plants and cut flowers. At the evening service the newly elected officers will be publicly installed. Class meeting at 9:30. Rev. M. C. Cooper will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on "The Importance of Young People's Work in the Church." Sunday school at 3 o'clock and at 7:15 in the evening a special program will be given.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Epworth Leagues of Fort Wayne Will Observe the Occasion Tomorrow.

Tomorrow will be anniversary day of the Epworth League and the occasion will be suitably observed by the leagues in the M. E. churches of Fort Wayne.

BERRY STREET CHURCH.

The following program will be presented by the Epworth League of Berry Street church, Sunday evening in the observance of anniversary day:

Orchestra	
Hymn	
Prayer	
Anthem	Choir
Scripture reading	
Solo	Mrs. Clarence Smith
Recitation	Pearl Merica
Anthem	
Short talk	Rev. Cissell
Recitation and Song	Hazel Drummond and Bertha Leach
Cornet solo	Mr. Richards
Recitation	Margaret Stemen
Quartet	
Orchestra	

ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH.

At St. Paul M. E. church the following program will be the order of observance:

Opening song (114)	Choir and Congregation
Prayer	Pastor
Song (110)	League
Essay	Miss Daisy Harrod
Song (19)	Quartet
Installation of officers	Rev. M. C. Cooper
Prayer of consecration	Rev. M. C. Cooper
Song 20	Quartet
Address	Miss Augy M. Taylor
Vocal solo	Mrs. M. C. Cooper
Address	Miss Anna M. Philley
Closing song 150	Choir
Benediction	

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Program of Epworth League Anniversary Day at Trinity M. E. church:

6:30 A. M.	Sunrise prayer meeting at Wayne St. church
9:30 A. M.	Sunday School
10:30 A. M.	Sermon on "Faith"
3:00 P. M.	Wesleyan Brotherhood
6:30 P. M.	Epworth League Devotional
7:30 P. M.	Anniversary

There will be special music by the choir and Junior league. Reports and installation of officers, a "Look Up" address by A. S. Coverdale, and a "Lift Up" address by J. F. Schell. The church will be decorated.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Columbus, Indiana, May 16, 17, 18, 1898 Via. Wabash R. R.

For the above occasion, Wabash will sell tickets to Columbus, Ind., via. Indianapolis, at round trip rate of $3.00. Tickets sold on above dates will be good to return up to and including May 21st. 1264

FORT WAYNE BOYS.

Interesting Letter From a Camp Mount Soldier.

All the Summit City Boys are Now Members of the United States Volunteer Army—How the Hours are Passed.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following very interesting letter from one of Fort Wayne's young soldies now in camp at Indianapolis:

H'DQ'T'S ZOLLINGER BATTERY,
CAMP MOUNT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.

Thursday was a day of loud cheering among the young soldiers in camp. Lieutenant Colonel May, of the United States army, was kept busy all day mustering into the United States service the First and Fourth regiments of the infantry and the bands attached to these regiments. Late in the afternoon the Zollinger battery was lined up and marched over to the brigade headquarters where, with heads uncovered and right hands held up 125 brave and loyal hearted young men representing the city of Fort Wayne and who have for the past ten years been, known as the Zollinge, Battery, took the binding oath of allegience to the United States and promised to protect it against all its enemies. The company that had marched up to the headquarters as company E, First regiment light artillery, Indiana national guard, has attended its own funeral and yet its own birth into a new company. It marched back to its company quarters as United States soldiers. That which was known as the Zollinger Battery is now known as the Fifty-eighth Indiana Battery, United States volunteers.

On the way back to the company quarters the boys were loudly cheered by other young soldiers who had already become servants of Uncle Sam and as they passed the regimental quarters the officers sitting out in front were enthusiastic in their applause. In fact, the Battery boys from Fort Wayne have already made themselves quite popular with the regimental officers and the other companies in camp.

The discipline thus far has been very lax, even more so than at the annual camp of instruction, but the men have reason now to expect a strict military discipline.

Considerable guessing has been going on as to the probability of the Fifty-eighth Indiana battery being ordered to Washington, and the men are anxiously waiting for the order to move. They are growing tired of being kept in suspense. Some of them who have been in camp before say that as far as camping is concerned, they have had enough. What they want now is something that looks like active service. It is believed that there is not a man in the company who is here for the fun of it, but that every one means business and all have left responsible positions, home and loved ones behind to go out and resent the insult that our flag has suffered, and to protect the honor and integrity of our nation.

To say that the soldier boys have entirely forgotten their jovial disposition in the face of the serious reality of war, would be mis-stating facts. If some of the friends and loved ones in Fort Wayne could just step into camp at night and listen to the sweet music from the voices of the happy young soldiers as they are grouped together on blankets in front of their tents, now singing some impressive song of the loved ones far away, and then again pealing out one of the popular negro melodies of the day, certainly, for the time being, they would forget the seriousness of the present call to arms and their hearts would become light and joyous with those of the young soldier boys.

From evening mess there is practically nothing for the soldier to do until the roll call at 9:30, and during this time he spends his time as best he can. Some stroll over to the Third regiment quarters and visit the other Fort Wayne boys, who were known as the Fort Wayne Rifles and Fort Wayne Blues.

Others are found around the band quarters listening to the concert music. Some can be seen sitting on their folded ticks inside their tents with a candle fastened on the tent pole, which throws out its light, while the young soldier, who perhaps has a sweetheart or a dear old mother at home, tries to write them some comforting news. Some of the other less serious minded may be heard in their racket, while they are at play in the street at the game of leap frog, or pull-a-way, or any old thing to pass the time away.

This is, of course, the way the time flies when the weather permits, but when it is raining, as it did last night, the soldiers are obliged to remain inside their tents and wait until 9:30 for the roll call, after which they may turn in to bunk as soon as they choose.

Tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Penna base ball club will play the Broadway Stars on the grounds back of the shool building, in South Wayne.

10,000 MEN IN CAMP.

$1.00 Columbus, Ohio, and Return.

Sunday, May 15, via F., F. W. & W. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Columbus at 7:30 p. m. 13t2

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

A WORN-OUT FAD.

"Spring Medicines," "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics" an Old-Fashioned Idea.

Pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, firm, healthy flesh, can only come from wholesome food well digested. "Blood purifiers" and "nerve tonic" do not reach the cause of the mischief. The stomach is the point to be looked after. The safest and surest way to cure any form of indigestion is to take after each meal some harmless preparation of this kind composed of vegetable essences pure pepsin, golden seal and fruit salts, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and these tablets taken after meals, assist digestion wonderfully because they will digest the food promptly before it has time to ferment and sour, and the weak stomach relieved and assisted in this way soon becomes strong and vigorous again.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to any secret patent medicines because you know what you are taking into your stomach.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package. Write F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases, mailed free.

AMES BURNS,

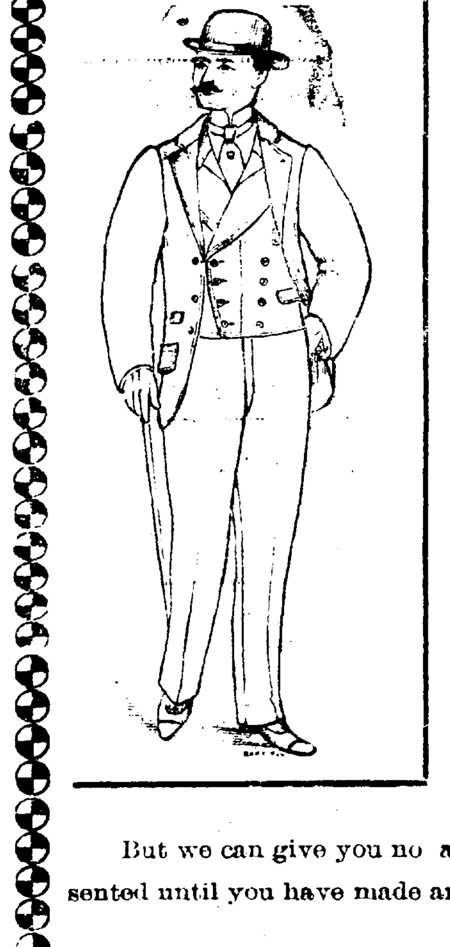
Ex-Collector of the Port of Kansas City.

Of the men who have occupied positions of public trust in Kansas City, either by gift of the people or by appointment; none has a more enviable reputation for ability, honesty and efficiency than James Burns, Collector of the Port of Kansas City under Grover Cleveland. He lived to the letter the maxim, "a public office is a public trust," and when he retired he carried with him the respect of everyone in the community—Democrats and Republicans alike.

James Burns has used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and he does not hesitate to say they have accomplished wonders.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for twenty years," said Mr. Burns yesterday. "Never knew what it was to enjoy life—in fact living seemed a burden, as it does to all who suffer severely with dyspepsia. A few months ago I began taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. From the first I felt relief, and now, although I am still taking them, I feel entirely cured. For the first time in twenty years I can eat anything I want and suffer no ill effects from it. You can't imagine the pleasure of this unless you have been a dyspepsia sufferer.

"I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before, but I feel as if everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is personally distasteful to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as if I had no right to shirk the opportunity to, perhaps help some other sufferers from dyspepsia. I have been recommending the Tablets to all my friends. Only recently I took James H. Lillis, the father of Father Lillis, down to get some, and I understand he also is being wonderfully benefitted. I can't recommend it too highly."



IN SELECTING
. . A . .
SPRING SUIT

DON'T let cheapness guide you. You must consider **Quality** if you expect **Satisfaction.** Anything that is missing disappointment is bound to follow.

This spring we have gathered for your delectation an assortment of Suits that lacks nothing of being perfect. Perfect in infinite variety. Perfect in its qualities. Perfect in its tailor-made stylishness.

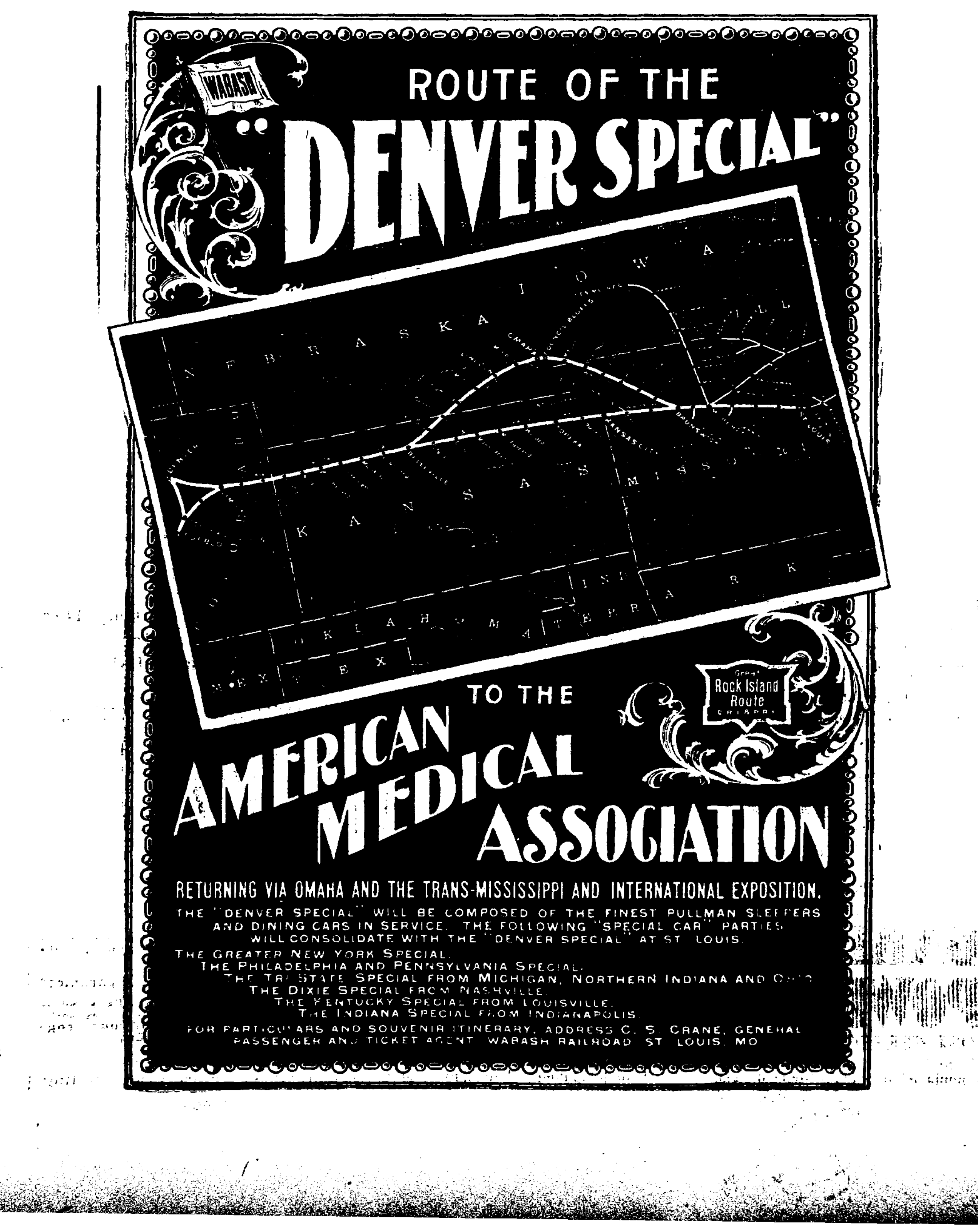
Prices Range From
$5 to $18.

But we can give you no adequate idea of the values represented until you have made an examination.

WE PERMIT NO OVERSTATEMENTS
In Our Advertisments.

SOME people consider deception an art. It may be, but it's an art we have no use for. Fair dealing is artistic enough for us. It makes new friends and holds old ones, and that's all we are after. Prices are the only difference between clothing here and elsewhere. There is a chance to prove it. The competition in clothing has never been so keen as this season, and we realize that only some extraordinary effort on our part will enable us to get our share. This superhuman effort we are now making. Visit all the clothing stores in town, or the one which you consider the best, and then come to our establishment to compare styles and prices.

LEHMAN'S
Clothing = House,
34 and 36 Calhoun Street.



ROUTE OF THE "DENVER SPECIAL" TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

RETURNING VIA OMAHA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

THE "DENVER SPECIAL" WILL BE COMPOSED OF THE FINEST PULLMAN SLEEPERS AND DINING CARS IN SERVICE. THE FOLLOWING "SPECIAL CAR" PARTIES WILL CONSOLIDATE WITH THE "DENVER SPECIAL" AT ST. LOUIS:
THE GREATER NEW YORK SPECIAL
THE PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
THE [illegible] SPECIAL FROM MICHIGAN, NORTHERN INDIANA AND OHIO
THE DIXIE SPECIAL FROM NASHVILLE
THE KENTUCKY SPECIAL FROM LOUISVILLE
THE INDIANA SPECIAL FROM INDIANAPOLIS
FOR PARTICULARS AND SOUVENIR ITINERARY ADDRESS C. S. CRANE, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT WABASH RAILROAD ST. LOUIS, MO.

To Clean up Spain

Uncle Sam is using gun-powder. For every kind of cleaning about the house, use

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder. It does the work quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Baltimore.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

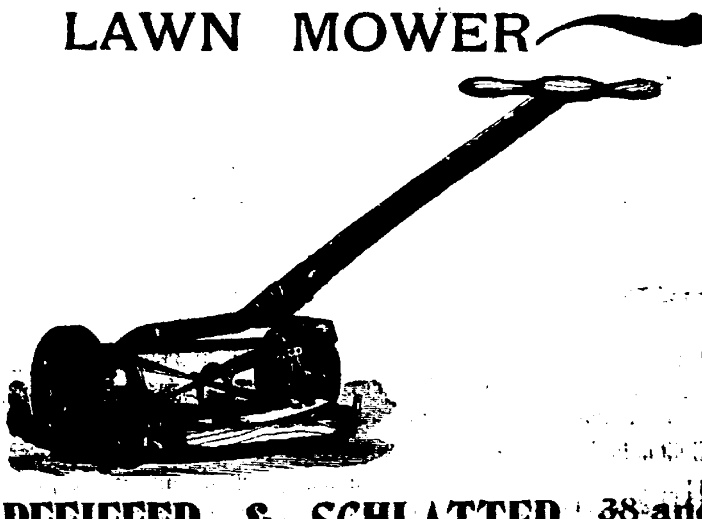
for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER



Call and see the
Pennsylvania,
New Quaker City and
Westfield
MOWERS.....
—Also—
Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

July Prices IN May.

Globe

HEAVY CUT ON

Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine

SPRING CLOTHING.

$10,000 Worth Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring Clothing

Bought at one-half their actual value from Messrs. Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, now the largest manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING in the world. The long cold spell and the war excitement leaving such large concerns with extra heavy stocks on hand, they are making slaughtering prices to unload. So we were the LUCKY FIRM IN FORT WAYNE TO SECURE OUR SHARE OF THE HEAVY CUT ON THEIR LINE OF

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING.

OUR ENTIRE SPRING STOCK on hand will be added to this new lot and OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$4.98 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* From $7.00 to $8.50.

$7.85 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* Fom $10.00 to $12.00.

$9.90 *Will buy you choice of about 300 Men's Spring Suiis, worth and sells everywhere* From $12.50 to $15.00.

$11.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's Spring Suits; worth and sells everywhere* From $13.50 to $16.50.

$14.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's extra fine Spring Suits; worth and sells elsewhere* From $18.00 to $20.00.

VITALS BRAND

Heavy Cut in Boys' Suits.

$3.98 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $5.00 to $6.50.

$6.25 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $7.50 to $9.00.

$7.85 Will buy your choice of about 150 Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 13 to 19, worth and sells everywhere from $10 to $12.

$9.90 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $12.50 to $15.00.

$13.75 will buy your choice of Boys' extra high grade suits, worth and sells everywhere from $16.50 to $18.00.

Heavy Cut in Children's Suits.

$1.38 will buy a Child's Reefer or Double Boeasted Suit, ages 3 to 15, worth and sells everywhere from $2.00 to $2.50.

$2.35 will buy a Child's Reefer, Vestee or Double Breasted suit worth and sells everywhere not less than $3.00.

$2.98 Will buy your choice of about 350 Child's Reefer, Vestee, Sailor or Double Breasted Suits, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere from $3.50 to $4.00.

$3.85 will buy a Child's Reefer, Sailor, Vestee or Double Breasted Suit, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere for $5.00.

$4.75 will buy Child's Vestee, Double Breasted or 3-piece Suit, ages 3 to 16, sold nowhere for not ess than $6.00 to $7.50.

SPRING UNDERWEAR.

Our line is now very complete and we are showing the best values in the city from 25c up.

MEN'S AND BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

At all prices from 50c up.

A complete line of the celebrated Manhattan Shirt just in.

GLOBE A. K. Hurst & Co. PROPRIETORS

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS

in all the new colors and styles, at all prices, from 25cts up, golf hose to match.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

We are showing the largest line of new styles in the city at lowest prices.

EXTRA SALESMEN ENGAGED FOR THE RUSH OF THIS SALE.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JULY 4th.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 W Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

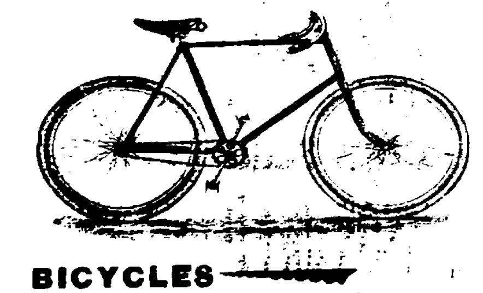
Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

29th Summer, July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar; to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction, and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va. m12eod13t.



BICYCLES

$10, $15, and $20.

Warner, $30. Manson, $40. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

TESTING THE QUALITY.

Farmer—Here! what are ye doin' in my mellin' patch?
Weary Walker—I—I—m to be j—j—judge at th' nex' county f—f—fair an' wanted ter see if ye had a show fer th' prize.

BOX CARS BURNED.

The Wabash Sustains This Loss at Huntington.

A Hobo Arrested and Jailed for Vagrancy and Stoning Trains—Shop and Rail.

The Wabash company sustained a considerable loss by fire at Huntington yesterday morning. The following particulars of the accident are taken from the Herald of that city: "Two box cars in Wabash train No. 99, in charge of Conductor Wells, caught fire east of the junction about 2 o'clock this morning. The cars were run on the switch at the stock yard and an alarm was sent in to the fire department which responded with alacrity. For fully an hour a stream of water was poured upon the flames and when they were subdued there wasn't much left of the cars but the iron work. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the locomotive."

HE STONED A CONDUCTOR.

Yesterday Thomas McArdle, local conductor on the Pittsburg, put a hobo off his train at Larwill. The fellow picked up a huge stone and hurled it at the conductor as he was about to step upon his caboose, the missile barely missing its mark. Mr. McArdle notified Captain Stoll, who detailed Detective Seymour to arrest the tramp. This was accomplished at Columbia City last night and the fellow was tried upon a charge of vagrancy this morning and sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment. At the end of his term he may have to answer to the charge of assault. He gave his name as Fred Jones.

SERVICE UNIFORMS OF WABASH MEN.

General Superintendent H. L. Magee, of the Wabash road, has issued revised regulations governing uniforms for employes, which are to take effect tomorrow. Passenger conductors, dining car conductors and train collectors wear single breasted cutaway coats, with gilt buttons. Conductors wear on the left sleeve gilt service stripes, one for each five years of passenger service. Passenger brakemen, station baggagemen, train porters and parlor car porters wear single breasted, square sack coats, fitting close to the neck, with turn-over collar and nickel buttons. The station agents were uniforms similar to those of conductors. All the foregoing suits are of blue clay imported diagonal goods and the coats have "Wabash" on the collar, each side, the letters matching the buttons, whether white or yellow.

Telegraph operators wear regulation caps. Enginemen and firemen of passenger trains and train baggagemen must wear regulation caps and Lightner's "Mechanic's Favorite" overalls, jumper and coat. Freight conductors and freight brakemen wear no uniform but must wear a regulation badge on the cap. Crossing watchmen wear a regulation helmet hat and "Mechanics' Favorite" overalls and jacket. Passenger trainmen, except engineers and firemen, wear linen-covered caps in the summer to be washed by the company as often as may be necessary.

H. L. Reed, who was struck in the eye by a piece of coal, injuring the optic severely, has recovered from the accident and is working again. He is a Nickel Plate fireman.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

D. H. Bloom has resigned a position in the Wabash boiler shop.

M. Feuchter, of the Pittsburg 'smith shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

The Pennsylvania lines on Sunday last carried into Columbus over 6,000 excursionists.

William Martin, who has been sick, has resumed his place in the store room at the electric works.

The big Wabash passenger engine No. 605, was photographed on the turn table at the round house yesterday.

Gus Rogge, of the Pittsburg depot, is on duty again after a week's vacation, which he spent with his uncle near Toledo.

Carles Barnes and Fred Starkey, boltmakers in the Pittsburg shop, are off duty today to look after some private business matters.

Timothy Dalton, who has been firing a locomotive on the Grand Rapids road for several years, has been transferred to the position of brakeman, at his own request.

Conductor J. E. Allen, of the Nickel Plate, has gone to Frankfort, Ind., to see his father, who will soon leave for Cuba. Mr. Allen, sr., is an officer in the United States army.

George M. Henry, chief clerk in the Wheeling and Lake Erie general offices, has resigned to accept a position with the Detroit and Lima Northern, with headquarters at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dougherty have gone to Pullman, Ill., to attend the funeral of their niece, who died last Thursday. Mr. Dougherty is employed in the Nickel Plate round house.

John Haines, the carpenter who had a hand sawed several weeks ago, resumed work at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson this morning. The wounded hand is still very sore.

Train Dispatcher Samuel Taylor, of the Pittsburg, and his two little boys, went up to Chicago this morning to "see the sights."

John Fraine was so unfortunate as to badly burn the palm of his right hand yesterday by picking up a hot iron. The member was very sore this morning and Mr. Fraine could not work.

Frank Will, Nickel Plate fireman, is suffering with an attack of rheumatism. He has been unable to work for some days. His daughter, Janette, who had been sick with tonsilitis is recovering.

J. W. Greneen, trainmaster of the Panhandle lines, who has been ill for many months, is much better, and this week made a trip over the lines which come under his supervision, the first time in eighteen months.

Tomorrow the Grand Rapids and Indiana company will put on its new train to be run between eastern points and northern Michigan in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. The junction will be made at Vicksburg.

The Olds Wagon works has just put into operation a machine for welding wagon tires which is considered one of the greatest labor saving devices of the age. Two or three blows from this machine completely welds the largest tire.

The fast mail train on the Pennsylvania road, west bound, made up of eight heavy cars, was on Tuesday hauled from Harrisburg to Altoona, 132 miles, in 140 minutes. It is claimed that it is a record which has never been equaled with as heavy a train.

H. L. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania freight office force, who went to Indianapolis with the last squad that went to join the True Blues, writes his former companions of the freight office force that he has been made quartermaster's clerk for the Third regiment.

The citizens of Willimsport, Ind., are protesting because the Wabash company has removed Miss Ella Kent, who has been agent of the company at that point for twenty-two years, and appointed Patrick Follen, a night operator at Logansport, as agent.

The Wabash will not put its summer card into effect tomorrow, as announced several days ago. Arrangements for the new "Continental limited" have not yet been completed and until they are, the new time card will remain as it has been for the past several months.

The school of instructions for Pennsylvania engineers and firemen is now in progress, the first meeting being held today in the cab department of the car shop, where seats enough to accommodate 150 person, were erected. This school promises to become popular with the men and productive of much good.

The fast service the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has inaugurated between Chicago and Denver is likely to lead to trouble, as the connecting lines insist that the Rock Island shall charge excess fare on that train and the Rock Island people say they will not do it.

Last evening twelve carloads of sections of steamers passed through the city, over the Pittsburg, billed to parties in Seattle, Wash. Each piece of the boat made a carload and upon it was pasted a big poster bearing the words: "Passenger and Freight Boats for Youkon River, Alaska, from Lewis, Nixon & Co., Elizabeth, N. J." This is the third shipment of boats of this kind this week.

M. W. Hutchens, of Atlanta, Ga., a passenger conductor on the Georgia railroad, running between Atlanta and Augusta, will on June 1 complete his forty-fifth year as a passenger conductor on that road and on that date will retire from the service. For fifteen years he has run the same train, covering 180 miles each day. Mr. Hutchens claims he is the oldest passenger conductor in the country in time of service.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AT THE PARK.

The Amusement Season to Open May 22—Strong Attractions Booked.

The amusement season at Robison park opens for the summer on May 22. It is expected to have the new theater completed by June 1. Until that time the performances will be given in the tent the same as last season. One of the new features of the theater will be an orchestra of six pieces under the leadership of Prof. A. P. Whitney. The following is a partial list of the attractions that have been booked by Manager Heilbroner: John D. Gilbert, the comedian, formerly of Gilbert, Donnelly and Girard in "Natural Gas;" Frank Cushman, the well known minstrel; Cawthorn and Forrester, of "Little Nugget" company; Walters and Kane, of "Side Track" company; Creago and Bennett, of Hoyt's "Stranger in New York" company; Jas. A. Reilly and May Templeton, Howard Powers and Dolly Theabold, Frank Jones and Lillian Walton, of "Country Cousin" company; Sisson and Wallace, Pete Baker, Little Gertie Cochran, the memory wonder; the Noss musical combination, Helf and Yost, Holmes and Waldron, Hadley and Hart, Ford and DaVern, Barr and Evans, Teal and Baker, the Grahams, the Robbins, DeVine and Shurtz, Hayes and Easterbrook, Raymond and West, McCloud and Melville, the Sidmans, Gorman and Fields, Bentham and Byrne, Gilmour and Magee, Whitney Brothers, the Deagons, Lawrence and Harrington, Hodgkins and Leith, Reynard, Parkinson and Roth, Barry and Hague, Sigfried, Lavender and Tomson, Ellinore Sisters, three Dawsons, Koppe, Garnella and Shirk, George Adams and family, Lewis and Elliott, and the Patterson Brothers.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

INDIANAPOLIS EXCURSIONS

Via Wabash Railroad—Month of May, 1898.

May 13 and 14, good to return until May 16, $4.80 round trip, account Knights Templar.

May 16 and 17, good to return until May 20, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

May 23 and 24, good to return until May 26, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., state convention.

Home Seekers excursions to western points will be run on the dates following: May, 17, June 7, 21, good to return twenty-one (21) days from date of sale. Telephone No. 6. 9t10

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

They Are in the Air You Breathe

THE GERMS OF DISEASE WHICH CAUSE

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption

It's Through the Air Only That These Diseases Can be Treated Successfully

It must be dry air. Sprays, snuffs and douches **cannot** enter the bronchial tubes and lungs or reach all parts of the air passages in the head. Herein lies the secret of the great success of

"Hyomei"

the new Australian Treatment for all Diseases of the head, throat and lungs. The air which you breathe from Booth's Inhaler is laden with the most powerful antiseptics known. It is perfectly dry, and at once kills all germs of disease, healing the parts affected and bringing immediate relief to the sufferer.

IT CURES BY INHALATION

Those who are in doubt as to the wonderful healing powers of "Hyomei" can see hundreds of testimonials from people who have been cured, by calling at the office, 1512 Chestnut Street.

Every Bottle of "Hyomei" is Guaranteed

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Call on or write to your druggist, or BY MAIL, [illegible]

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Room 20-21, Auditorium Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOO EASY FOR HERR.

The Big Blonde German's Twirling Was Too Effective

For Manager Armour's "Old Soldiers"—They Only Secured Two Hits and Should Have Been Shut Out.

Ed. Herr, the big blonde twirler of the Fort Wayne team, pitched a magnificent game of ball yesterday against the Daytons. He had excellent control of the sphere and the "Old Soldiers" fell easy victims to his speedy shoots and to his slow ones as well. The first twelve men at bat were out, although one or two of them reached first on errors by Babb, who had an off day. In the fourth Robison made a single and in the fifth Frank made a two-bagger, the only two hits of the game.

The first run was made by the Fort Waynes in the first inning on Sharp's single, a passed ball, a safe bunt by Cooke and Donahue's poor throw to first base.

In the third Kihm's three-bagger and O'Meara's single earned a run.

In the fifth Herr made a two-bagger, went to third on Kihm's out from Wetzel to Reiman and scored on McShane's wild throw.

Another run was scored in the seventh on Fitch's long fly, which Frank did not get because he fell down, and Sharp's second single. These were Fort Wayne's only runs.

Babb was responsible for Dayton's only run in the sixth. McShane was out and Rosebrough hit an easy one down to Babb, who got it up in plenty of time, but threw away over Kihm's head, Rosebrough going to third base. Heine went out to Kihm, but Rosebrough scored. Robison reached first on Sharp's error and Frank made a two-bagger, but "Pot" Reiman was an easy out from Babb to Kihm. Here's the story:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kihm, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	0
Sharp, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	1
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Hickey, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	3
Fitch, ss	3	1	1	0	3	0
Herr, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	9	27	10	4

DAYTON.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Heine, ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Robinson, rf	4	0	1	0	1	1
Frank, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
J. Reiman, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Wetzel, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Miller, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	6	0	1
McShane, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	1
Rosebrough, p	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	2	27	8	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 2. Two base hits—Herr, Fitch, Frank. Three base hit Kihm. Sacrifice hit Fitch. Struck out By Herr, 3; by Rosebrough, 4. Wild pitch—Rosebrough. Passed ball—Donahue. Double play—Babb to Sharp to Kihm. Umpire—Warner. Time of game 1:35.

NEW CASTLE, 4; TOLEDO, 7.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 11—New Castle lost the game, with Hewitt in the box, in the first two innings, which netted Toledo seven runs. Johnson was then substituted, after which the home team failed to score. The score:

Toledo ...... 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 7
New Castle .. 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0— 4

Base Hits—Toledo, 14; New Castle, 14. Errors—Toledo, 1; New Castle, 1. Batteries—Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur; New Castle, Hewitt, Johnson and Barcklay. Umpire—Colgan.

SPRINGFIELD, 2; GRAND RAPIDS, 16.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 11.—Cogswell gave eleven bases on balls and was hit all over the field, and that was why the leaders were beaten. The score:

Grand Rapids. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 2
Springfield... 0 3 3 1 1 5 2 0 1—16

Base Hits—Grand Rapids, 16; Springfield, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Altrock and Coto; Cogswell and Graffius.

MANSFIELD, 7; YOUNGSTOWN, 4.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 11.—With two men on bases in the twelfth inning Belt, Mansfield's new catcher, hit for a home run. Pitcher Dinsmore, of Columbus, has signed with Youngstown. The score:

Mansfield . 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—7
Youngst'n . 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Mansfield, 7; Youngstown, 7. Errors—Mansfield, 2; Youngstown, 2. Batteries—Mansfield, Emig and Belt; Youngstown, Dinsmore and Zinram.

Results Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 4.
New York, 9; Washington, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.
Detroit, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
Omaha, 3; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 3.

AN UMPIRE WITH NERVE.

Grand Rapids Press: "On the car coming down town after the game a spectator seeing Manlove on a seat in front of him began abusing him for his work during the afternoon. Manlove stood up and said: 'I don't know who you are, but I will promise to take care of any man that talks like that to another's back. I may have to take your insults on the diamond, but I do not have to here.' The talkative man was silent as an oyster."

NOTES.

Game will be called at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Belden will be in the game for the first time tomorrow.

The Shamrocks play in South Bend today and tomorrow.

Mansfield will play its first game of the season here tomorrow.

Herr's pitching has never been excelled on a Fort Wayne diamond.

Better games are being played at Lakeside park than on any other grounds in the country.

Babb had an off day. But Charley plays such a great game this spring that there was not a single "knock."

The Concordias and the Dortmunders are mixed up in a game on the diamond at Concordia this afternoon.

"Roaring Bill" Hassamer, who has played in more leagues than any man in the country, has signed, it is reported, with the Massillon team of the Ohio State league.

The boys of the fourth and fifth grades of the Brothers' school played a game of ball on the flats yesterday afternoon, and the juniors won, the score being 12 to 3.

Youngstown Telegram: "With Ryan at first, Cooper back in the outfield, Patterson behind the bat, Jordan again on the Pitcher's slab, and Arthur Ross in condition, the team should be in shape to cope with any in the league. It is the purpose of the management to dispose of the players who are unable to hit the ball and a team of men who can not only bat but field as well, will be in the Youngstown uniform. The men back of the team will have a winner at any cost."

The West Washington street base ball team has reorganized and will hereafter be known as the West Side Juniors. Frank Conover has been chosen manager and all teams wishing to challenge this team may do so by calling on Frank Conover, 154 Harrison street. Following are the players: First base, D. Evans; second base, F. Conover; short stop, F. Bond; third base, Fred Hilker; catcher, Harry Ranke; left field, C. Bash; center field, C. Deardoff; right field, Lee Yann; pitchers, O. Alringer and F. Zur Muhleon; extra, E. Proegler.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To Indianapolis Via Wabash Railroad, Sunday, May 15.

The Wabash special Indianapolis train will leave Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m., Sunday, May 15. The round trip ticket fare has been placed at only $1.50. Visit Indianapolis. Visit Camp Mount. 7 7t

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S., M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 152 East Berry street. Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months
President Charles McCulloch.
Cashier John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank.

CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $55,000.

Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 32 East Berry street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

D. L. HARDING,
Insurance & Loans.
Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

WANTED.

WANTED—A laundress. At once. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 1tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 35 East Wayne street. 18t2

WANTED—A good girl; must give references. Apply 123 West Superior. 14t2

WANTED—A cook; must have references. Mrs. J. J. Wood, 134 East Main street.

WANTED—A cook in a private family; must come well recommended. 250 West Washington street. 13t2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED Agents. Bicycle outfit free. Big money showing our wheel. High grade '98 model bicycle $19.00. Shipped anywhere on approval. Alpine Cycle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Wooley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 729-m5-a9-m14

WANTED-Agents. $7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages. $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. ma13-1m

WANTED—A large modern residence, centrally located, with all modern conveniences, containing 15 or more rooms; would lease for a term of years. Address Box 7 Sentinel office. 10t6

WANTED Government positions. The war makes a demand for men in the government civil service. Examinations soon. Full information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $39 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

WANTED Agents for "War With Spain," including battles on sea and land. Contains all about armies, navies, forts and warships of both nations and graphic story of the great victory of the gallant Dewey; tells everything about Sampson, Schley, Fitzhugh Lee and leading commanders, by Hon. James Rankin Young, the intrepid leader for Cuban libre in the halls of congress. The greatest war book published; 600 large pages; 100 superb illustrations, many in rich colors. Has large colored maps. Biggest book, highest commissions, lowest price; only $1.75. Each subscriber receives grand $1.00 premium free. Demand enormous; harvest for agents; 30 days credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write today. Address, The National Book Concern, Dept. 15, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago. 12t10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT House of seven rooms. Inquire 15 Cass street. 13t6

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms. 35 West Berry street. 11tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT The Bond Mill, East Columbia street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. [illegible]

FOR RENT An eight-room house centrally located, modern improvements. Inquire 20 McClellan street. 13tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT A very pleasant eight room house, centrally located; all modern improvements. Inquire No. 8 Madison St. 6tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne 27tf

FOR RENT -Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month. Inquire of W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 27-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE A desirable residence property on West Jefferson street; cheap. No encumbrances. Address, Z. care Sentinel. 3tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

LOST.

LOST A lady's plain linen hemstitch handkerchief with 50c in nickels, on William or DeWald. Finder will receive reward by returning to southeast corner Lafayette and Williams street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by
GROSS & PELLENS,
94 Calhoun St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year, in a room on the ground floor, fronting and having main entrance at No. 10 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana.
30-7-14 GEORGE H. SEABOLD.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

COMBINATION SUITS FOR WOMEN.

—We have them for Men too, and also for Children.— These undergarments, perfect fitting and comfortable, get a wider sale each season. They win new friends constantly. Our lines of Combination Suits for Summer are now completely ready. Some are ribbed, some are flat.

Women's Combination Suits 50c to $2.75.
Men's Combination Suits $1.25 to $4.00.
Children's Combination Suits 50c and 75c.

FOR WAISTS.

Two bright lines of Ginghams just in and they're pretty.

At 10c—Plaid Ginghams, solid black plaids, one-half inch and one inch square—all colors.

At 30c—Beauties in Silk Stripe Ginghams—handsome combinations.

CYCLING NEEDS.

For women. Suits, Sweaters, Hose, Leggins, Gloves, etc.

WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE SUITS AT $15.

These are made of fine Wool Serges and Coverts—Jackets and Skirts lined throughout with silk—some are plain, some trimmed—black and colors.

CARPETS.

Our room length sale is going to give out some Carpets at a low price. Fine Carpets—medium and Ingrains in the lots—all room lenghts, sold at a big discount.

Butterick June Patterns, Delineators and Sheets ready. Note the reduced prices on patterns.

THE NEW YORK STORE.
ESTABLISHED 1860.
Successors to ROOT & Co.
The Ruroede DRY GOODS CO.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

We have an elegant line of Felt Hats at $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and up. Stiff Hats, $1.00 to $4.00. Also an elegant line of Boys' and Men's Caps at 25c to $1.00.

See our Children's STRAW, CRASH AND LINEN HATS.

Best and largest line in the city for the least money.

GOLDEN THE HATTER.

SPRING···1898

P. S.--Remember we are headquarters for fine FURNISHINGS.

GOLDEN, = THE = HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. - - Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months. No Fines or Membership Fee.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......

For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

G. R. & I.
--TO--
CINCINNATI & RETURN, FOR $1.50,
SUNDAY, MAY 15th.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Solar Gas Lamps, $3.00.
Search Lights, $3.60.
Bicycle Tires, guaranted, $5 pair.
Golf Hose, 25c pair.
$5.00 Ladies' Sweaters, $1.50.

BICYCLES.

Viking, Gendron, Reliance, Signal, Syracuse and Falcon, the only union made Bicycle in the market.

MEYER CYCLE CO.,
38 Harrison Street.
First-class Repair Department.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagment. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

In Fine Feather.

If you're not suited with your clothing, don't go on the warpath for your tailor. He probably did the best he could and his life should not be the forfeit for his crime. True, he has imposed upon you and spoiled good material, but his troubles were in being behind the times. There's a great deal in up-to-dateness in clothing. That's why suits made by us attract attention for their stylish and natty appearance.

I. Mautner & Co.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - -	No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - -	No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—For Indiana: Showers and probably thunder storms tonight and Sunday; east to southwest winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. F. J. Hayden returned from Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Durand, of Lima, Ind., is visiting Mrs. H. P. Moses.

Rev. J. M. Boggs and daughter, Miss Alice, left today for Allegheny, Pa.

Mrs. John Quigley, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Freiberger returned yesterday from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Loretta Dreier has returned from Boston, where she has been spending the winter.

Mrs. E. C. Kern will entertain the Anatomy club on Monday evening, instead of on Tuesday.

Messrs. E. O. Rose, Frank M. Powers and W. G. Croxton, of Angola, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. F. F. Boltz and Mrs. Mary Whitlock, of Bluffton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett.

Mrs. George N. Frazier and son, Parke Frazier, have gone east, where Mrs. Frazier will remain several weeks.

The Misses Mary Sullivan, Constance Heller and Anna O'Rourke will spend Sunday with friends at Huntington.

Miss Balzer, of 162 Hayden street, underwent a successsul operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph hospital yesterday.

The last meeting for the season of the Monday Evening Pedro club was held last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull entertained a few guests informally at pedro last evening, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Swan, of Topeka, Kan.

Rev. Davies, of Bethany church, has been called to supply the Austin Park Presbyterian church, Chicago. In his absence Rev. M. L. Beal will fill his pulpit.

Miss Angy Manning Taylor has been offered the secretaryship of the Y. W. C. A., of this city, but will not accept the position on account of other plans.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Crane left today for Chicago and Freeport, Ill. Mrs. Crane will remain several days at Freeport, while Mr. Crane goes to Kansas City on business.

Mrs. Jerry North and Mrs. C. Warner, of Bluffton, were in the city yesterday to attend the reading given by Professor Blanchard, of Chicago, at the Fort Wayne club, last evening.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Wayne street M. E. church, was at Huntington last evening and assisted in the installation of officers in the Epworth league of that city. He delivered a short address.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy gave a pretty little "at home" yesterday afternoon to give the intimate friends of Miss Clara Bennett the opportunity of meeting her. Miss Bennett is on her way from Chicago to Anderson, Ind.

Rev. and Mrs. Boggs were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Morgan, at dinner last evening, and later a gathering of friends met them informally at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Crighton, of Brackenridge street.

The peculiar antics of Sherman Lavanway during the last twenty-four hours are easily explained. He is overcome with joy at the arrival of a pretty little daughter at his home. Friends feared that Sherm. was getting frightened at the Spaniards.

Complaint is made of too much reckless driving on Washington boulevard. Yesterday some reckless driver, whose animal was traveling at a 2:40 gait, struck Hubert, the five-year-old child of Rev. and Mrs. Dannecker, and the lad was severely bruised, his escape from serious injury being almost miraculous. The officers should put a stop to this too reckless driving or there will be a fatality to chronicle some day.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Best Country Roll Butter, 12½c lb.
Good Jar Butter, 8c.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 9c.
Best Factory Cream Cheese, 10c.
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 12½c lb.
Best Wisconsin Limburg Cheese, 12½c lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 25f

Strawberries for This Afternoon.

Just received at 10 o'clock fresh shipment Arkansas Berries, nice and large, 10c quart.
Havana Pine Apples, 12½ and 15c.
California Cherries, 18c lb.
New Marrowfat Peas, 4c qt.
New Wax Beans, 7c quart.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fine Michigan Lettuce, 7c lb.
Home Grown Spinach, 15c peck.
Home Grown Asparagus, 3 bunches for 10c.
New Cabbage, nice and solid, 3c lb.
New Beets, 4c bunch.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Louisana Potatoes and Onions, 40c peck.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Miss McBride, of Bluffton, is the guest of Miss Clara Fry.

Miss Ida Krinck has been spending a week's vacation in Churubusco with friends.

William L. Meyers, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Myers, at Westminster seminary.

Mrs. Mossman and daughter, of Columbia City, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Catherine Foster has returned to Huntington after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Miss Cora Whitney, of Niagara Falls, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Miranda Whitney, of this city.

Mrs. W. B. Nimmons, of Bluffton, is a guest in the city. She came to attend Professor Blanchard's recital.

Mrs. George Pontius and children and Mrs. S. W. Baker, of Columbia City, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Miss Amelia Burham, who has been the guest of her mother for several days, returned yesterday to Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Ed Rinehart, who has been the guest of friends in the city for the past week, has returned to her home in St. Paul.

Mrs. Rhena Stemen and children were this week guests of Mrs. D. W. Dickey, mother of Mrs. Stemen, who resides in Churubusco.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, of Eel River township, will soon move to this city and take charge of the Farmers' boarding house on Superior street.

Miss Ida Adams, who has been living in Fort Wayne for two months or more has returned to the home of her parents in Madison township.

Mine Host F. J. Stutesman, of the Randall, has been engaged to serve the banquet for the convention of the order of B'Nai Brith. The banquet will be served on the evening of May 23.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "Mrs. J. P. Woenker and daughter, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city Wednesday evening and will visit here a week or more, the guests of Mrs. Woenker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Carey, and other relatives."

There are other entertainments, 'tis true, but it must be borne in mind that there will be but one Cvendaze entertainment between this date and the Fourth of July and that one will take place at Library hall on Tuesday next, May 17. Tickets are on sale at Aurentz's, 18 West Berry street; Graffe's jewelry store and Louis Jocquel's. A crowded house is in sight for that night.

A. L. Randall has received the sanction of the state L. A. W. authorities for his road race, to be given Decoration day. The course will be along the Illinois road, the starting place being near Lindenwood cemetery. The program, officers, etc., are not yet ready for announcement. The list of prizes is a flattering inducement for entries. The first prize will be a Yale bicycle, valued at $40; the second prize is a pair of Kokomo tires, worth $6; third prize, a sweater, valued at $3. The first time prize is a fishing rod and reel, valued at $6, and the second a sweater, worth $3.50.

The annual commencement exercises of the boys' department of the St. Mary's Catholic schools were held last evening. There was a very large attendance and the pupils of the school rendered a very pleasing musical entertainment, the participants being Professor Rager, M. Greven, W. Neumann, J. Goehren, G. Studer, Potthoff, Jauch, Gocke and Ankenbruck. The entertainment concluded with a one act farce, "A Sea of Troubles." Osmar Heiny delivered the salutatory and William Potthoff was valedictorian. Addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Father Oechtering; F. H. Kleekamp, instructor in commercial law, and John Disser. Diplomas were conferred on the Messrs. John Disser, August Langhorst, William Potthoff, Osmar Heiny, Joseph Fink and Charles Allgeier.

BANANAS.

Are They Good to Eat Uncooked.

Sarah Tyson Rorer, the famous food expert, answered this question, "No, except in the countries where they grow."

Some one asked, "What about Cereal Coffees?"

"Many of them are coffee and very poor coffee at that, do not be deceived by them. If it is a true cereal coffee, it is an excellent food drink." Mrs. Rorer, herself, uses Postum because she knows it to be the original, pure Cereal Coffee, that is so widely and grossly imitated by adulterated coffee mixtures. She also knows from analysis that more genuine nourishment is contained in a good hot cup of Postum than is generally found in the balance of the breakfast.

A week's use of Postum will make one feel that elastic thrill of life that one remembers made existence a bliss in the boyhood days, and those delights of health come back again if we feed the body on properly selected food, such as is found in Postum.

Grocers sell Postum.

The Turn Verein Vorwarts will give an entertainment and ball at Randall hall next Thursday evening. Tickets 25c; can be had from members.

NOS. 238 AND 240.

We have added one of the finest meat markets in the city to our already large stock of finely assorted stock of groceries. In meats we will keep nothing but the best. In preparing your meals remember that we can supply you with everything that goes to make up a good meal.

238 and 240 Calhoun St.
THE NEW KEYSTONE.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The Greatest Grocery's Predictions Verified.

The Wheat Market Has Broke and We are More Than Pleased to Announce a Reduction of $1.00 Per Bbl. in the Price of Flour at The Greatest.

Belle of Fort Wayne, Cream and Volland's Daisy down to $6.50 bbl.
Rock Creek Mills' Favorite Brand down to $6.25 bbl.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 90c bu.
Large Mealy, New Potatoes, 40c peck.
New Southern Onions, 40c peck.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9½c lb.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 9c doz.

The Only Store.

The Greatest Grocery is the only place in town where you can buy
A 2-lb can Excellent Corn for 6c.
A 3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes for 8c.
A 3-lb can Sweet Potatoes for 8c.
A 3-lb can California Apricots for 8c.
A 3-lb can California Green Gage, Gold Drop or Egg Plums for 10c.
A 2-lb can California White Cherries for 15c.
A 3-lb can California Black Cherries for 15c.
A 3-lb can California Bartlett Pears for 15c.
A gallon can Apples for 25c.
A gallon can Apricots for 25c.
A gallon can Peaches for 25c.
A gallon can Blackberries for 25c.
A gallon can Raspberriers for 30c.
A 3-lb can Pie Peaches for 6c.
A 2-lb can Gooseberries for 5c.
A 2-lb can Raspberries for 7c.
A 2-lb can Blueberries for 7c.
A 1-lb can Fresh Alaska Salmon for 8c.
A 2-lb can Corn Beef (about half price) for 15c.
A pint jar Assorted Preserves for 18c.
A pint bottle Witch Hazel for 18c.
A can St. Charles' Evaporated Cream for 10c.
A pound Evaporated Dried Apples for 6c.
A pound Evaporated Dried Raspberries for 12½c.
A dozen boxes (six thousand) Parlor Matches for 20c.

Strawberries.

We are receiving daily only the very best Tennessee Strawberries at The Greatest.
Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.
Large Messina Lemons, 15c doz.
California Navel Oranges, 20c dozen.
Nice Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Nice Green Peas, 5c quart.
Nice Wax Beans, 8c quart.
Nice Spinach, 15c peck.
Nice Asparagus, 3c bunch.
Nice Red Beets, 5c bunch.
Nice Large Cucumbers, 7c each.
Nice Pie Plant, 3 bunches 5c.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Remember our Fresh Meat Market
Hermen Strodel, Butcher, at
THE GREATEST GROCERY,
W. Columbia and Harrison Sts.,
Bash Block.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Grand Council Met in Indianapolis This Week--Officers Elected.

The Grand Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, of Indianapolis, held its annual session at True Friends hall, Indianapolis, on May 11th. Grand Recorder W. S. Lockman reported that the order had 2,240 members in Indiana. The report of the finance committee showed a balance in the general fund of $1,600. The report of the grand trustees showed the property of the order to be in excellent condition.

A ruling was made that members engaging in the present war with Spain, who were in good standing when war was declared, shall have their certificates protected.

The following officers were elected to serve during the next two years:

Past Grand Councilor—E. A. Campbell, Elkhart.
Grand Councilor—John T. Hinson, Evansville.
Grand Assistant Councilor—R. L. Smith, Terre Haute.
Grand Vice Councilor—Mrs. Stella Andrews, Indianapolis.
Grand Recorder—W. S. Lockman, Indianapolis.
Grand Treasurer—Jonas Hause, Indianapolis.
Grand Marshal—Fred E. Wehnert, Fort Wayne.
Grand Prelate—Mrs. E. M. Jordan, Indianapolis.
Grand Warden—Mrs. A. T. Neff, Indianapolis.
Grand Guard—Mrs. C. Childs, Cardonia.
Grand Sentry—Ed Dickerson, Terre Haute.
Grand Trustees—Ed M. Hawkins, Logansport; A. B. McClure, New Albany; W. Coleman, Elkhart.
Representative to Supreme Council—Ed A. Campbell, Elkhart.
Alternate Representative—D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.
Finance Committee—Alvin Denbow, Logansport; Ed Louden, Evansville; D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.

Over 200 delegates attended the meeting. W. S. Lockman had already served two terms as grand recorder; also did Fred E. Wehnert, of this city, have two terms to his credit in the grand council as their grand marshal.

An elegant new Upright Piano for $148. The biggest bargain ever heard of. Another big bargain in an Upright Piano at $165. You want to see these; they are beauties, are good, and are cheap at $250 each. A brand new Organ for $45. These instruments are fully warranted and cannot be duplicated. P. Dickinson, Music Dealer, 98 Calhoun street. 10 eod3t

Money to Loan.

A client of mine has $4,000 to loan on real estate or personal security.
J. C. ABEL,
9-11-14w1t No. 3 and 4 Bank Block.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat—May, $1.44¾; July, $1.04¼; Sept., 89⅝¢; Dec., 85¢.

Corn—May, 35⅝¢; July, 34⅛¢; Sept., 36¾@⅞¢.

Oats—May, 29⅝¢; July, 26½@⅞¢; Sept., 23⅞¢.

Pork—May, $11.25; July, $11.70; Sept., $11.82.

Lard—May, $6.47; July, $6.47@50; Sept., $6.57.

Ribs—May, $6.12; July, $6.15; Sept., $6.22.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 44@53c.

Rye—cash, 67½c; May, 67½¢; July, 64½c.

Flax—Cash, $1.38½; N. W., $1.38½; May, $1.39; Sept., $1.19½@¾.

Timothy—May, $2.80.

Morris Fisher, of Logansport, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Prof. J. A. Willis and a number of other colored persons of merit will entertain the Rathbone Sisters tonight, at Phoenix hall, with magic, patriotic songs, instrumental music, etc. "An armful of fun" for 15 cents.

25,000 Paid Admission to See Van Dyke & Eaton Co., the Past Two Weeks.

A new record breaking event in theatrical in our city, is drawing to a close. Van Dyke & Eaton Co. are the clever actors who hold the pennant. During the past two weeks they have played to 25,866 paid admissions, and have only a few seats left for this evening's performance, which will close their engagement. Counter attractions at the opera house and constant bad weather, have not kept people away from Memorial hall, where Van Dyke & Eaton gave a different play each night, and with new illustrated songs and numerous dances with calcium light effects, musical acts and clever specialties. Those clever people are as much at home in vaudeville work as they are in drama and farce comedy. As we go to press 1,600 children are witnessing the matinee performance. Come again, Van Dyke & Eaton. Zanesville people will always welcome you.

Masonic theatre, commencing Monday, May 16. One price of admission for everybody—10 cents.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14-tf

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

For five days longer I will sell any of the seven Pianos or Organs I have in stock at about cost. Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Banjos, Autoharps, Zithers, Strings, Music Books, etc., at cost. Think of it, 50c folios at 30 cents. Sheet Music, all late publications, at 12 cts. per copy. New Music slightly damaged, at 8 cts. Look at my window and see some of the prices on Mandolins, Guitars, etc., etc. If you want anything in the music line now is the time. P. Dickinson, 98 Calhoun street.

To Fishermen.

For first-class tackle at same price as inferior goods go to C. H. MILLER'S SPORTSMAN HEADQUARTERS, 20 W. Main St.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay 4 per cent interest on deposits left four months from this date and will receive, as it always has done, deposits of $1 or over. 5 eod-tf

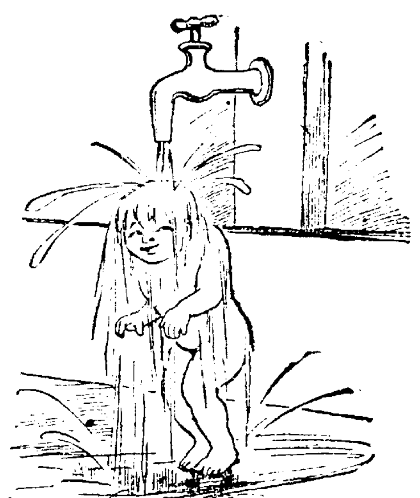
AUCTION SALE!

At the residence of A. S. Lauferty, 75 West Berry St., corner Webster, on Wednesday, May 25th, commencing at 9 o'clock and until sold, the Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Household Goods, Glassware, Pictures, Ornaments, Bric-a-Brac, etc., all of which can be seen on Tuesday afternoon, May 24, 2 to 5.

H. T. STAPLEFORD,
11-17-21-23-24 **Auctioneer.**

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Little Sallie Waters



would have delighted in the modern baths and plumbing appliances made by H. F. Franke. From the baby to grandma the plumbing of the house is a delight and a convenience. It is vitally important also to have it rightly done. We make a specialty of doing it that.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

The Cinematographe.

Kline's Cinematographe will be presented at the Temple again this evening and probably for the last time. The pictures are interesting as an amusement as well as from an educational stand point, and should be seen by everybody. The management wisely reduced the price to 10 cents and the Temple will no doubt be packed tonight.

Papering done promptly and done right, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of The Century on the causes of the failure of the Spanish armada. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous catastrophe, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors and other Spanish documents. This number of The Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.

George F. Perkins, of Chicago, will speak and sing at K. P. hall, East Berry street, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

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The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
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EBERSOLE PIANO!

Strictly High-Grade,

Frank B. Long,
Sole Representative,
34 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne &
Chicago Railway Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., April 26, 1898.

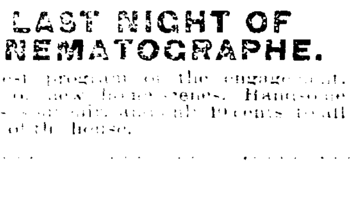
NOTICE: The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.
Ap [illegible]

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

Pushing to the Front.



Like Uncle Sam's arms, the "Hummer" is steadily pushing to the front where it's presence will be felt in nutritious food. "Hummer" Baking Powder, containing neither ammonia nor alum, is composed of pure, wholesome ingredients. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

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24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
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YOUR ATTENTION!

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1 lb. Gran. Smoking Tobacco, 15c lb
15 bars America Soap, 25c.
Clothes Pins, 6 doz. 5c.
Nails, 2 lbs. for 5c.
Soda Fountain, complete, $160.

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GREEN WHISKERS ON YOUR LAWN.

will want to be shaved very soon now, and we have the proper razor in a Pastime or Faultless Lawn Mower. Light, easy running, and clean cutting, they will keep your lawn always in a fine condition, and make the mowing a pleasureable exercise.

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Chainless - - - -	$125
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Hartford, 2 3-4 drop to crank hanger, short steering head, - - -	$50
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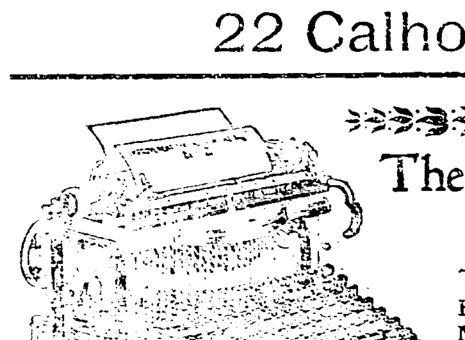
Vedettes, - - - - -	$35
Vedettes, - . - - -	$30

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street.



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Both Phones 378. - - - 40-44 W. Berry Street.
"Inner Man," May Number new ready, ask for it.

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I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.

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Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TONIGHT, MAY 14.

KLINE'S WONDERFUL

"Cinematographe."

Reproduction of the Warship Maine, Fort Wayne boys at Camp Mount, and many thrilling war views.

Prices 10 cents.

TEMPLE THEATER.

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 16th.
The latest amusement venture.

Van Dyke & Eaton's
—BIG—
TEN CENT SHOW.

Only one price for admission,
TEN CENTS.
And no extra charge for reserved Seats. Sale now on.

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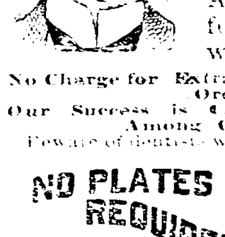
Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair.



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Best Teeth..........	$6.00
22k Gold Crowns..	$5.00
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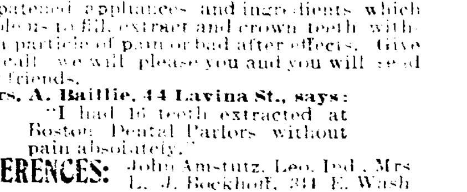
A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.

Our Success is Causing Consternation Among Competitors.

Beware of dentists who assail us.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call, we will please you and you will send your friends.

Mrs. A. Baillie, 44 Lavina St., says:
"I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Leo, Ind.; Mrs. L. J. Bockhoff, 311 E. Washington St.; Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn; Chas. Spencer, State Medical Institute; Mr. William Woelaker, 9 E. Washington.

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The Rosy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

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PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MAY ,14 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DECAY OF SPAIN

It is Due to Inefficiency of Character.

Have Little Capacity for True Development.

People Brave but Indolent in Grave Affairs.

The Kingdom, Which Should be Great, by the Century's Close Will Have Dwindled to Insignificance.

[London Spectator.]

A correspondent last week was quite indignant with us for saying that there must be in the Spanish character, otherwise a very strong one, some root of inefficiency; what else can explain the continuous decline of Spain? Greece was conquered three separate times—first, by the Macedonian clansmen fused together by two men of military genius; secondly, by the disciplined strength of Rome, and thirdly, after a wonderful revival in the Eastern empire, by a warlike Tartar horde which had turned a tribute of children into a most efficient standing army. Rome was conquered after 200 years of battle by the incessent invasion of half-barbarous white tribes, who were individually bigger and braver than the free Romans, who were probably, as a whole, more numerous, and who found invaluable allies in the crushed and miserable population of white slaves who performed the manuel labor of the empire.

The Tartars, whose realm was once wider than that of Rome, and who seemed for a few years about to master the world, were "warred down" by the Slavs in a struggle which lasted nearly as long as that by which the barbarians subjugated their Roman foes. Spain, however, the next claimant to world-wide empire, was never conquered, and in 1580 she was by far the greatest power in the world, owning all she now owns plus Portugal, the Milanese, Naples, including Sicily, the low countries, and the whole of the two Americas south of the thirty-fourth parallel, a dominion to which neither that of Great Britain, nor Russia, nor the United States can, in some respects, and especially in respect of potential wealth yielding, fairly be compaired.

The empire, too, rested on strong foundations. It lasted in Naples for 200 years. The people of the low countries only threw it off by an effort that was like martyrdom, while the Spanish ascendency in America was so deeply rooted that to this hour the creed, the language and the civilization of every land that belongs to Spain remain essentially Spanish. Nevertheless, some change, real or apparent, did pass over Spaniards, and from 1600 the history of their country has been one of continuous misfortune and slow decay. Why? There are men among us who attribute it all to Catholicism, as Macaulay was inclined to do; but France, while she was Catholic, persecutingly Catholic, did not decline in that way, and we do not see any good reason why the Spanish church should enfeeble the Spanish people any more than the Russian church does.

There are historians who say that the valor of the people decreased; but Napoleon's marshals did not think so, the guerrillas often fought as if Cortez had been leading them, and in the still more recent American wars the Royalists often accomplished prodigies of valor. Individually, the Spaniard, by the consent of all who know him, is as brave as anybody else. A favorite explanation is that the energetic section of the people poured itself into the new world, leaving only a feebler residue in old Spain; but no such consequence has followed the vast outflow of Englishmen and Germans. Why did not Spanish vigor, with a glorious country and room perpetually left by the emigration, fill up all gaps and develop a state stronger even than of old?

Many Englishmen attribute the decline to the oppressiveness of Spain, which even her own children, once outside the peninsula, could not bear; but how happened it that the people, if they had in them no root of inefficiency, never learned by experience how to govern and never altered their methods until they would work fairly well?

The American Spaniards did not rebel out of any self-developed perverse hatred of Spain, but because they were unable to bear her treatment. The Spaniards themselves say the cause is a kind of accident, the perpetual recurrence of inefficient governments; but they had the power to make and undo their governments like every other race. Why did they not create one which, up to the limit of the national strength, could at least succeed, which, for example, could give them a fully organized army, a strong fleet, a treasury as effective, say, as that of far poorer Prussia?

Spain ought to have absorbed Portugal long since, and to have been a wealthy nation of thirty-five millions, with colonies in Asia, Africa and America, with the trade of the Mediterranean in her hands, and with a country as safe from invasion as if it were an island with an armed population. There was, that outsiders can see, nothing to prevent her, and yet she has declined until she will probably by 1900 be a weak kingdom or republic, with only part of the peninsula in her possession, with scarcely seventeen millions of people, with no colonies, with a broken treasury and a divided army, unfeared in Europe and unremembered in the great struggles of the world. That seems a hard destiny, and we confess we see as yet but an imperfect explanation of it.

The Spaniard, we maintain, is a strong man; wherefore, then, is a nation of Spaniards ineffective? It is very easy to say that a race wears out like a family, but even if that doctrine is true, which we doubt, not seeing evidence that the Jews, who are the oldest of races, are worn out, or that Parsees are feebler than the fire-worshiping Persians from whom they descend, the wearing out takes a long time, and Spain has taken, on the hypothesis, less than three hundred years. She was at her highest point during our Elizabethan period, and it would be hard to prove that except perhaps in the power of producing first-class poetry, the Victorian English are at all inferior to the Elizabethan. They are certainly as efficient, for all the different tasks of life, which is the point we are now discussing, and more efficient both as administrators and as industrials. Spaniards are not, and it seems to us a matter of keen interest to discover a reasonable explanation of the difference.

The nearest we can get is derived from that comparison between our own Highlanders and the Spanish people on which we ventured a fortnight ago. It is in brief this. The Spaniards never were an effective people except for one or two purposes, which have, under stress of circumstances, passed out of their lives. They never made an efficient government or a sound administration, or a really effective fleet.

Ages of incessant warfare, warfare so keen that every man was a fighter, and every fighter seasoned to danger by hourly experience, produced a nation penetrated through and through with the military temperament in its strongest form. They were brave almost to excess, they were proud to puntilio, they were abstemious as regards all bodily wants, they loved ruling usually by dint of sheer force and daring, but they were indolent and incurably careless of affairs.

As it happened, after the expulsion of the Moors, these higher qualities found an inadequate field for their kings and a few men of adventure on a career of conquest, and they devoted themselves in Europe and America to ruling the races whom they had subjugated by their fighting energy.

As fighters, they, on the whole, succeeded in overthrowing far superior armies and keeping much of their dominion for two hundred years, but as organizers they failed. They wasted their resources, especially in subjects, at a frightful rate; they mismanaged the emigrants till they incurred their deadly hatred; and they lived on their plunder—in Spain, we mean—as if it released them entirely from the ordinary labors of life. There is said to be evidence that while gold poured into Spain from the new world, whole districts went out of cultivation, and nearly the entire people lived in a sort of dream, dependent upon incomes derived from the labor of distant slaves.

Their temper was that of men who have retired from work and depend upon annuities, and to this hour they have not been able to shake that temper off, They are not exactly lazy, for that word involves something of opprobrium; but they do not relish work; they would rather spend little than earn much; they always postpone the thing to be done, not because procrastination pleases them—in itself it pleases nobody—but because the exertion to be made is in itself disagreeable. They would like it if in their land it was always afternoon. They consequently criticise their government sharply, but they do not alter it. They fret under the absence of civil justice, but let suits drag on for thirty years. They would like an efficient police, but they decide that to create one would be troublesome, and they let it drift. They would prefer to hang the corrupt, but they let them steal.

Their tone, as of aristocratic loafers, is reflected with increased strength in the upper class, till the whole nation appears to be struck with torpor, and inefficiency becomes noticeable even in the army, in which a regiment of three thousand men, all brave, all physically competent, all obedient and all abstemious, will fail to crush the resistance of a few score of guerillas no abler than themselves.

Why Spaniards do not increase faster in numbers we cannot even guess, but the same fact was observable in our own Elizabethan period, the total result being that they seem in the presence of advancing Europe, and especially of the energetic, uncontented, pushing Anglo-Saxon, to be standing still.

They will fight in this war, as we shall see, right well, and with a great wish for victory at any cost of danger; but they will always be late, always half organized, and always baffled when they are most in earnest, by want of a certain capacity in their agents for taking infinite trouble. The true motto of the Spaniard, as of our own brave Highlander, is "I canna be fashed," and it is a motto which, in an age when the trouble-taking races are in front, means disaster, if not death.

SEASONING A SOLDIER.

Some of the Things the Militia Volunteer Must Learn.

ARMY DISCIPLINE A HARD LESSON.

Camp Life and the Features Which Make It Dangerous For the Man Used to Steam Heat and Feather Beds—How He Learns the Game.

Grim and earnest and serious is the business of war. Many thousands of young men, some few of whom you probably know personally, are finding this out just about now. They are in camp not as state soldiers, but as soldiers of the nation. From amateurs they are being converted into professionals.

The transformation is no easy one. Time is necessary. New habits of both mind and muscle must be acquired. You have been told that it is very easy to acquire a habit. That is a misleading sophistry. A habit must be cultivated day in and day out for months before its roots are firmly fixed in the top soil of your cerebellum. The port and presence of the soldier are nothing more than habit.

PITCHING TENTS.

The national guardsman of a week or so ago, now a member of Uncle Sam's volunteer army, may have imagined himself a soldier then, but now he knows the difference. The weekly drill and the annual week in camp taught him the mere rudiments of the business. Now he is really learning *something* about it.

The seasoning period in the state camps for which the army authorities have arranged is a wise and merciful provision. There is a deal more to soldiering than the knowledge of how to present arms or execute a right shoulder shift. For one thing the recruit must learn how to live soldier fashion. The pampered civilian, accustomed to steam heat and feather beds, must learn to live in the open. He has got to get rid of some of the softness with which civilization has afflicted him physically and hark back to the borderlands of barbarism. The novelty of life in a Sibley tent is no charm against the pneumonia and typhoid which camp on the trail of the city bred soldier. With care both can be avoided, and the recruit needs to learn the lesson early in the game.

He has, too, to encounter the results of a changed occupation. The young man whose daily task has been nothing more severe than the handling of a set of double entry books from an office stool perch finds his muscles aching after he has tramped up and down on guard duty for a couple of hours carrying a 10 pound rifle and a 30 pound kit, but if he is made of the right stuff, and he probably is, he doesn't complain and in a little while finds nothing to complain of.

But there is one feature of soldiering that is not mastered so easily. This is the iron bound discipline of the army. Being born and bred a free citizen of a free republic he is somewhat staggered when for the first time he realizes all that the aristocracy of the shoulder strap means for him. His first gaze into the wide abyss which separates the private from the officer is apt to be an astonishing revelation.

At the annual encampments he has only laughed at the assumption of airs by the regimental officers. For the authority that would end with the week he cared not, but the authority which is to hold sway for months and perhaps years is a distinct and serious proposition.

He finds that young Jones, whom he helped elect captain of his company, from being a comrade approachable at any and all times has become an autocrat to whom he must touch his cap and who can order him into the guardhouse for the slightest breach of military etiquette. If, perchance, he is detailed with a camp cleaning squad it may grate on his sensibilities to see young Jones standing calmly by, in spotless uniform and white gloves, while he, in brown service clothes, digs trenches, rakes up camp litter or trundles a loaded wheelbarrow from the commissary's quarters to the cook's tent.

IN CAMP—COMPANY MESS TABLES.

But he finally learns discipline, not only that imposed upon him by his superior officers, but that which he imposes upon himself. This is one of the bitterest pills he has to swallow, but when it's down he finds that the taste left in the mouth is not bad; that he still retains his own self respect.

While he is being seasoned, mentally and physically the setting up process about which we hear so much goes steadily on. He is taught how to stand on his feet, rest on his hips and hold his chin. When he has acquired the pose of a soldier, he is ready for the special drills belonging to the branch of the service of which he is a part.

If he goes into the infantry, he has to learn the marchings and facings. He is drilled in squads, by fours, by two sets of fours, by three sets of fours and so on, until he can do his work as a member of a large body. Then he has to learn the manual of arms. If he goes into the cavalry, he has to be drilled in the use of the saber, revolver and carbine and taught how to ride. Also he has to get some knowledge of the horse's anatomy. If he is to be a light artilleryman, he has to learn a good part of the cavalrymen's duties and drills, in addition to finding out how to handle the fieldpieces. If he is a heavy artilleryman, besides being taught the use of the big guns he must be taught much that an infantryman has to learn, for he will be armed with a rifle, and part of his work is purely infantry work.

Next he must learn to economize his strength when possible and put forth all his reserve power when necessary. One by one the complex needs of civilized life must be lopped off. Just now it is probable that his feminine friends and relatives have lumbered him up with all sorts of alleged comforts. When he goes south, he will begin to get rid of them, and his trail will be strewn with discarded knickknacks. After his first 20 mile march he will conclude that if he is going to be a soldier he cannot be a pack horse.

Another lesson of self preservation yet awaits him. When he gets away from the latitude and longitude of home, he must learn to stick to the army ration when he eats and have a care when he drinks. Nothing so crumples up the young recruit as his habit of eating and drinking everything that comes handy. Reveling in a magnificent appetite and a glorious thirst, it is hard for him to be discreet, and, as Kipling says, "he wonders why he is frequent deceased."

The seasoned soldier does not thus expose himself to disease and illness. You don't catch him eating all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, sitting around in wet clothes when he can get into dry ones or standing in the sun when it isn't necessary. He doesn't hanker after the canteen pie or other such luxuries, but he makes the most of the government ration, is careful of his drinking water, trenches his tent properly and retains his health in almost any climate.

REAL SOLDIERING—RELIEVING GUARD.

But most important of all is the discipline, for no matter how vigorous a soldier is he is not useful unless he can be controlled with prompt exactness. An army is a machine and every man is a part of the machine, allowing for the intelligence of the individual at that.

The shrewder, keener, the more thoughtful each man in the machine is so much the better. The intelligence of the individual might be characterized as the temper of that part of the machine which the man constitutes. But still the army is a machine which is ideally perfect when it is under perfect control.

That desirable co-ordination of all parts of an army is only secured when every soldier is soaked and saturated with the idea of discipline. It is something a little harder for the freeborn American to attain than for any other kind of man. Your American is prone to criticise, to judge, to complain. He isn't exactly insubordinate or unruly, but is as free of thought and speech as he is of birth.

It takes him longer to control his feeling of independence than it does the man of less independent notions, and the machine of our army is a little longer getting its finish on that account, but at last it is the finest army on earth, because the first difficulty that it bore, just mentioned, makes for fineness of temper.

This last perfect state comes when the soldier's response to any command, any kind of an order, so long as it is given by one who has a right to command, is instantaneous and thoroughly instinctive. When the volunteer arrives at this stage, he has learned not only "how to stand upon his feet," but "how to play the game," and man for man he is the equal of any soldier on earth and the superior of most.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

No Need of Another.

Agent—Allow me to show you, sir, our wonderful new talking machine, which—

Hy Peck—Great Cæsar's ghost! I have one at home; I'm a married man.—New York Times.

A returned song bird was telling of faroff lands to those twittering little home bodies, the sparrows. The greening grass gleamed in the soft sunshine and swayed before the gentle zephyr, but the young couple sitting in Madison square not so many mornings ago had no eyes for all these glories of spring.

"You love me, and yet you break our engagement?" he asked, his lips quivering painfully.

"Yes," she half sobbed, half whispered, her eyes filling with tears.

"I will not have it so!" he cried passionately. "Is my happiness to be shattered, and my life"—

"It must be so. It must be so." Her hands beat fitfully in and out the filmy lace upon her breast.

"Tell me then why it must be so? What is there in me that makes you fear unhappiness and misery in case of marriage?"

Fear—uncontrollable fear shone in the eyes of the girl.

"You are a 'that reminds me' fiend. Nobody can begin to tell a single thing without your breaking in with 'That reminds me.'"

His head sank forward. She walked away.—New York Journal.

COWBOY TROOPERS.

WHEN THEY CHARGE, SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO GIVE WAY.

Will Go Into Action With a Six Shooter In Either Hand and Their Mustangs on the Jump—The Men Who Will Lead Them.

Fully as unique as the zouaves of the civil war and probably far more efficient for the purpose intended are the cowboy cavalry regiments now being organized.

The cowboy just fits our idea of what a mounted soldier should be like. He is the best rider in the world; physically he is "hard as nails;" he can shoot quicker and faster and straighter than any one else in the business, and he would "sooner fight than eat."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROOSEVELT LEADING HIS COWBOYS.

What will become of the Spanish regiment of drafted striplings which gets in the way of these daredevils of the plains is almost pathetic to contemplate. Ordinarily cavalry would not be sent against infantry, but the cowboy regiments will be able to cope with anything except machine guns and heavy ordnance. The average cavalryman guides his horse with one hand and with the other uses either his saber or his revolver. The rifle slung across his back he uses only when dismounted.

But the cowboy cavalryman will go into action in a far different manner. Guiding his well trained mustang only with his knees and with a six shooter in either hand, he will charge *on the jump*. Where he charges something will give way too.

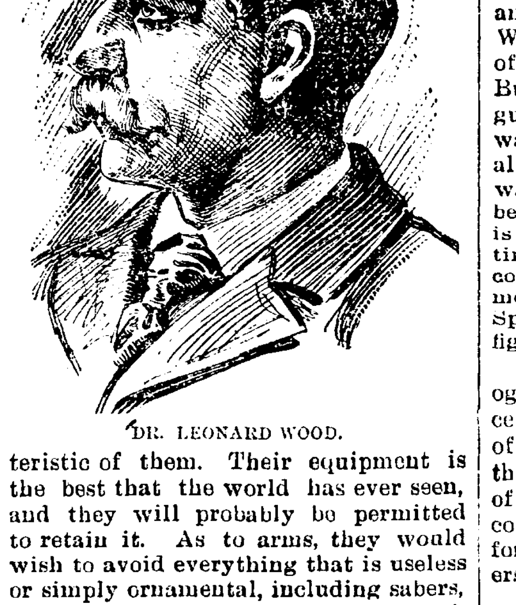
The first regiment to be raised is commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Wood is also Dr. Wood, for he is the army surgeon stationed in Washington in care of the health of officers and their families and is also attending physician to the president.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's own selection that he should be made second in command under Dr. Wood on account of the latter's thorough knowledge of military affairs. The doctor is already famous as a soldier, having won a medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of troops in the hard Apache campaign against Geronimo.

Secretary Alger selected Colonel Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for the places because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with such organizations. Mr. Roosevelt, who resigned the post of assistant secretary of the navy in order that he might have a chance to do actual fighting when the time came for the invasion of Cuba, ought to make a dashing leader for such a dashing troop. He has been a cowboy himself, has killed big game in the Rockies and is an expert rifle shot. As for his belligerency, toward Spain or any old thing that merits the hostile feeling of an honest man, it is never failing.

Judge Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming is the man who has asked permission to raise the other regiment of cowboys. Judge Torrey is a wealthy rancher who spends his summers among his cowboys and his winters in Washington.

Concerning the uniforms and equipments of the men, the plan is to have a distinct uniform which will be both serviceable and ornamental and characteristic of them. Their equipment is the best that the world has ever seen, and they will probably be permitted to retain it. As to arms, they would wish to avoid everything that is useless or simply ornamental, including sabers, and to be furnished, if possible, each with a couple of six shooters and a long range rifle.



DR. LEONARD WOOD.

Said a western congressman in speaking of the cowboy regiments: "Wherever they strike, they will make things hum. When they reach a town, the inhabitants will think that several circuses and several kinds of a disaster have broken in upon them."

ANDREW DOWNS.

She Won the Day.

George—But, Mabel, dear, marriage is out of the question just now. You seem to have forgotten that I'm but a poor clerk on a meager salary.

Mabel—Oh, George, don't let poverty interfere with our happiness. We can manage to live on one meal a day if necessary.

George—But you know nothing of household duties, sweetheart. You can't even cook!

Mabel—Indeed I can, love, but I have kept it a secret from you; but the time has come for my confession. George, dear, I graduated from a cooking school three months ago.

George—My darling, come to my arms. It shall be as you wish—one meal a day will be more than enough.—Chicago News.

SPANISH SOLDIERS.

THE KIND OF MEN WE ARE TO DRIVE FROM CUBA.

The Private Is a Slouch Who Prefers a Cigarette to a Gun, While the Dandified Officer Has More Gold Lace Than Brains.

Without questioning his valor or saying a word as to his fighting ability the Spanish soldier, the man we are going to drive out of Cuba, looks like a mighty poor warrior.

He is a slouch for one thing, both in clothes and action. He looks most natural when sitting down, his back braced against something stable and a cigarette between his lips. This, by the way, is his favorite attitude.

He handles his gun as if he didn't know exactly what to do with it, and he doesn't. The expression of his eyes betrays but little intelligence. None is concealed, however. He shows as much as he has. You can hardly expect much of him mentally though. The opportunities of the Spanish peasant for becoming enlightened are limited.

The uniform of the Spanish soldier is made of blue and white striped cotton denim. We use lots of it in this country—not for uniforms, but for bedticks and pillow bags. This good, honest material the Spanish tailor cuts up in the most original fashion. He makes the seat of the trousers come just a little above where the knee bend ought to be. If the soldier is a short legged freak, the uniform fits, but if his legs are long the bottoms wave some five or six inches above his shoe tops. This is not because the tailor is sparing of his cloth, for he makes the waist long enough to reach the armpits.

Thus attired the average Spanish soldier is not an object to inspire terror or even respect. Then he is undersized, often manifestly underfed, slouching in gait and hangdog in general appearance, about as wide a contrast as can well be imagined to "the West Point cut," which is the American standard of what a warrior should be. These may understand the theory and practice of war all right, but somehow the true martial ardor does not seem to extend down into their backbone and legs.

The uniforms of the officers are of the same material, but each one wears a few gilt stars on his coat sleeve and a white canvas hat. The enlisted men wear hats of panama straw turned up on one side and fastened with a rosette.

The Havana volunteers, corresponding to our national guard, act as adjuncts to the city police. Their guard mounting and inspection every morning in the prado are worth going far to see. It seems to be a sort of "go as you please" arrangement, each man choosing his own gait and deportment. Talking in the ranks at all times and even cigarette smoking are allowed. At inspection the men become silent and immovable only when the officer approaches them and relax into sociability the instant his back is turned.

SPANISH INFANTRYMAN—HIS FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

But if the common soldiers are a sorry looking lot some of the high commissioned officers make up for it all by their own magnificence. Their uniforms are gorgeous. The slouchy looking soldiers, however, may be capable of fighting like crazy fiends under the spur of excitement, but the officers have proved their inability to fight time and time again.

"Braggarts in peace, cowards in war and thieves at all times"—such was Sir William Francis Napier's summing up of his opinion of the Spanish soldiers. But the severe criticism of the distinguished English officer and historian was directed more toward the generals than the privates. During the whole war in Cuba the Spanish officers have been outgeneraled. One striking feature is enough to prove this. Nine different times, through sheer imbecility of their commanders and deceived by adroit movements of the insurgents, have Spanish columns engaged in bloody fights among themselves.

Military writers of repute, while recognizing the merit of Gomez and Maceo's march upon the western provinces of Cuba, have declared that whatever the boldness, shrewdness and courage of the two rebel chiefs their famous raid could never have been carried out but for the folly of the Spanish commanders.

To crush Antonio Maceo General Weyler threw 85,000 soldiers into the small province of Pinar del Rio. Bloody fights were fought, in none of which could any one of the Spanish generals boast of having obtained a victory over that extraordinary Cuban leader. When the time came for Maceo to leave Pinar del Rio, he crossed the so called impassable trocha, and so this bulwark, Weyler's pride, the building of which cost Spain millions of treasure and thousands of lives, proved to be futile. Maceo was later killed, but, as the Spanish press has repeatedly said, his death was due to hazard, not to the skill of any of the leaders of the Spanish army.

CHARLES WARNER.

There is no such term as nom de plume in the French language. The French Notes and Queries (L'Intermediare) was referred to and decided the point. "Our term nom de guerre," it said, "quite sufficiently applies to the case in point."

BRAND NEW HEROES.

THE FIRST AMERICANS TO WIN GLORY IN THIS WAR.

The Gunner Who Fired the First Shot and the Daring Lieutenant Who Defied Spanish Batteries and Made the First Landing on Cuban Soil.

In these times, when we are printing real history on multiple presses, we have real, live, active, new made heroes to think and talk about, heroes who were unknown yesterday, but whose names are household words today.

When we fought our last war, it was weeks and sometimes months before a heroic action was told about in the public prints. Now, thanks to the push and equipment of the modern journalist, we know all about the hero of today and are ready to shake him by the hand even before he has had time to wash the smut from his face.

PATRICK MELIA, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

As the war opened on the sea, our heroes thus far have been naval. New ones are being made every day, but lest we forget, in the rush of them, those first gallant fellows who made our blood tingle when we read of their deeds we should fix their doings firmly in our minds. It is essential to have the first chapter of our recollections of the Spanish-American war accurate. Other and greater heroes may follow, but these first ones have their importance.

Bill Anthony, of "I have, sir, to report that the ship has been blown up" fame, we will remember as a sort of antebellum hero, an advance guard of those to follow.

Next comes the man who actually fired the first shot of the war. He is Patrick Melia, a gunner on the cruiser Nashville, which captured the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, the first prize of the war. Melia's home when he is not at sea is in Scranton, Pa. He is 30 years of age and enlisted four years ago the 5th of December last and was assigned to duty on the Cincinnati, where he met and became acquainted with Patrick Kane, one of the boys who went down with the Maine. They became bosom friends during the three years of service on the Cincinnati that followed Melia's enlistment.

In the first part of February Melia returned home on a three days' furlough to visit his sister, and soon after his return to the Brooklyn navy yard the Maine was blown up and his friend Kane killed.

On Feb. 27 he wrote to his sister:

"Annie, if the opportunity presents itself, I will avenge the death of Pat Kane, whom I loved as a brother."

When aboard the Cincinnati, Melia served for a time as captain's orderly and was stationed in the east during the trouble between Turkey and Greece.

From Rome the Cincinnati went to Constantinople and then was ordered on a two years' cruise. As Melia had but six months to serve he was put aboard the Maine at Gibraltar and returned to the Brooklyn navy yard. At the navy yard he was assigned to duty on the recruiting ship Vermont, and when the present preparations for war began he went on the Nashville.

Another brand new hero is Lieutenant John C. Fremont, the gallant commander of the torpedo boat Porter. He won distinction by being the first American to land on Cuban soil after war had been declared. He ran his little boat right in under the frowning guns of the Matanzas batteries and made a landing.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. FREMONT.

Lieutenant Fremont is the son and namesake of the famous "Pathfinder." All his fellow officers in Washington say he has the courage and determination of his distinguished father and that he was just the man to have carried out successfully the instructions given him by Admiral Sampson to make the landing.

C. J. BOWDEN.

A Thoughtful Parent.

Petted Daughter—Papa, what has come over you? I never had a wish you were not anxious to gratify, and you even anticipated my wants and handed me money for all sorts of things I hadn't even thought of. But now I have to ask you for every cent I need, and you growl and grumble and ask if I think you are made of money, and you rail at women's extravagance and invariably ask me what on earth I did with the last check or dollar or dime you gave me. Don't you love me any more?

Papa—My darling, I love you as much as ever, but you are soon to be married, and I am trying to gradually prepare you for the change.—New York Weekly.

WOMEN OF WARTIME.

THEY ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO DO THEIR PART.

Information For Those Who Want to Go to the Front as Nurses—Work For the Stay at Homes—Daughters of the Regiment Thick.

The clubwoman is going to do her part in the war. She has never seen hostilities before, but that did not prevent her from getting right to work the moment Uncle Sam decided to thrash the dons. In spirit the new woman does not differ greatly from the old one, the woman of 1861, who made herself so useful during days that were really dark.

But the method of the new woman is different. The woman of 1861 knew nothing about clubs. The woman of 1898 knows all about them. She belongs to half a dozen. It was the clubwoman who first began to talk of finding war duties. She brought to the search enthusiasm if not experience.

Of course some phases of her patriotism are almost ridiculous. The women military companies which have been formed here and there and the surprisingly large crop of impressionable and romantic young women who want to become "daughters of the regiment" are samples. Yet the male patriot occasionally does things equally absurd, and on the whole the woman of 1898 directs her efforts toward practical things.

One of the first of the many organizations to be formed by the new war woman was the Woman's Auxiliary corps of the national guard. The founder of the first branch was Miss Julia A. Burdell of Brooklyn, who was elected president of the New York state corps. From a handful of women gathered in a parlor this body has grown to be an extensive organization, which it is proposed to make national in character.

Lacking wounded and suffering soldiers for whom to make dainties, the members began their work by preparing 32,000 emergency bags of muslin. In these bags the amateur soldier is supposed to put his salt, pepper, coffee and other dry groceries instead of mixing them up in his haversack as he would do if it were not for the auxiliary woman. After this task is completed they will take up another one. They meet once a week and are prepared to meet oftener if necessary.

Then there is the woman who wants to be an army nurse and go to the front. The fact that the war department officials have said that no women nurses were wanted at the front has not discouraged her a bit. She believes that when the time comes her services will be acceptable. Meanwhile she is busying herself by attending first aid lectures, practicing bandaging and almost hoping for some accident that will give her a chance to show her skill.

The president and secretary of war are receiving letters from patriotic women all over the country anxious to be mustered into service. It may interest some of these to know that the homely woman has the call. While the typical army nurse is always described by the idealist as a youthful tender "angel of mercy," with a beautiful face, generals in command of armies prefer middle aged and homely women for such service. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1861 read:

MISS JULIA A. BURDELL.

"No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts."

The pay given to nurses in the late war was $12 a month, but it is said that hundreds of women of social rank and position, without waiting to be formally mustered in, served without pay or hope of reward.

The nurses during the civil war were furnished by the sanitary commission. If any women nurses are employed in this war, they will be supplied by the Red Cross society, which has recruited its ranks to meet the emergency. But it is by no means easy to become a Red Cross nurse. The enthusiastic young woman who has devoted her time to dancing and euchre parties will find that she must show something more than enthusiasm before she can wear a white cap.

In reply to inquiries as to the form of enlistment the regular application blanks and the following rules and regulations of the order are sent out from the Red Cross Hospital and Training School For Sisters in New York:

"In order to become a sister of the Red Cross the applicant must be of unquestionable character and qualifications. Further, she must (1) take the regular two years and three months' course of training at the Red Cross hospital, or (2) present certificates from some reputable training school for nurses and take a six months' postgraduate course in methods specially applicable to war or other national calamity. At the expiration of the course, upon giving satisfactory evidence of requisite fitness, the candidate is graduated as a Red Cross sister and can thereafter act as such either at home or abroad.

"In cases of emergency nurses may be enlisted for the special need upon presentation of their certificates and without taking the six months' course mentioned, but it should be understood that at the close of the service in question their relation with the Red Cross ceases until they can be graduated in the regular way. In this connection, however, credit will be given for character of work done during enlistment.

"Candidates must have no idea that there is any romantic or sentimental attractiveness in the stern demands of war, pestilence or famine. The emergencies of the service are often most trying, sometimes involving privation and danger, and only those ready for such work can be of real use."

A Surprise.

Mr. Angler (opening basket)—Yes, dear, I had excellent luck today. I'll show you them. Why—why, they're mackerel!

Mrs. Angler (sweetly)—It's all right, dear. I told the man to send mackerel the next time, for a change. You've caught so many fresh fish lately, you know.—Nuggets.

THE MISSOURI MULE.

OUR ARMY COULD NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM.

He Fought With the Continental Army and Has Been at It Ever Since—Specifications to Which the Army Mule Must Answer.

The army mule figured prominently in the first hostile act of the present war. A batch of mules destined for the Spanish army in Cuba were seized from a Spanish steamer at New Orleans. When the war finally closes, the army mule will probably be somewhere on the spot and in between he will be making himself useful and entertaining, hauling the ammunition wagons to the front just in the nick of time and varying the monotony of camp life by exercising his uncultured voice and his hair trigger heels.

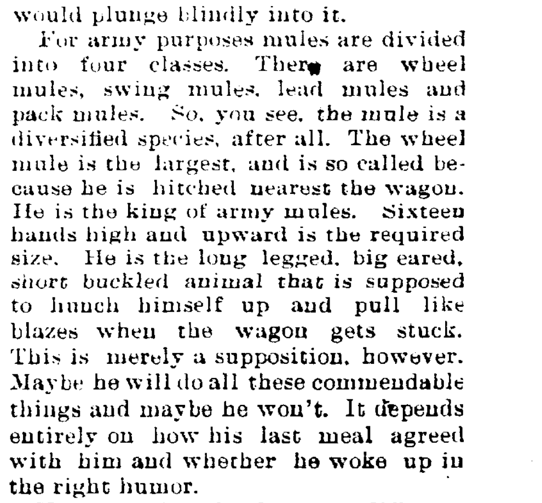
Uncle Sam's army would not be complete without the mule. What the elephant is to the Anglo-Indian army the mule is to our fighting brigades. True to traditions, the moment trouble began to seem imminent we began to collect mules. Nearly 2,000 of them had started for the front before the war resolution was signed by the president and since then other thousands have followed. In every land battle the mule will have a share and when it is all over no small portion of the glory will be his.

The first thing the United States government did when it decided to go to war was to call for mules. Men are quite necessary in war, but mules are indispensable. Of course the government agents went to St. Louis, the distributing point for Missouri mules. The government wanted good mules. None but Missouri mules would do.

The first call was for animals 15½ hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds. The price paid was $94 a head. Since then some unpatriotic mule dealers have tried to corner the market and the price has been higher.

The serviceability of the Missouri mule for war purposes is recognized by the Spaniards and Cubans, as well as Americans. Within the past three years 10,000 mules have been bought and shipped via southern Atlantic ports to Cuba. Most of them were bought by the Spanish government. The insurgents bought some, but as a rule they found it cheaper and more convenient to capture them from the Spaniards.

The qualities which make the mule more serviceable in battle than the horse are his hardiness, his equanimity and his judgment. This last article has been named stupidity. That is a libel. The Missouri mule is conservative, but well balanced. He never loses his head. He does not get excited. Even when he is indulging in a runaway he keeps cool and steers clear of danger, where a horse would plunge blindly into it.



ARMY MULE TEAM.

For army purposes mules are divided into four classes. There are wheel mules, swing mules, lead mules and pack mules. So, you see, the mule is a diversified species, after all. The wheel mule is the largest, and is so called because he is hitched nearest the wagon. He is the king of army mules. Sixteen hands high and upward is the required size. He is the long legged, big eared, short buckled animal that is supposed to hunch himself up and pull like blazes when the wagon gets stuck. This is merely a supposition, however. Maybe he will do all these commendable things and maybe he won't. It depends entirely on how his last meal agreed with him and whether he woke up in the right humor.

Uncle Sam's animals are no different from any others in this respect. In addition to being 16 hands high, the wheeler must weigh at least 1,200 pounds. When he throws that weight of bone, muscle and stubbornness into any cause, be it good or bad, something is sure to break.

The swing mule is the middleman in a six animal team. He is the chap that takes up all the slack left by the wheeler. He must be 15½ hands high and must weigh about 1,050 pounds. So far as his other peculiarities are concerned he is much like the wheeler, only a shade smaller.

The lead mule is the animal that pulls along to suit himself ahead of all the rest. He is a chunky, 15 hand animal and weighs about 950 pounds.

Last, but not least, is the pack mule, a blocky animal, 15 hands high and weighing an even 1,000 pounds. The pack mule is supposed to carry a load larger than himself. It has never been definitely ascertained just how much he can carry. At any rate, the packer always feels justified in strapping on his back all that can be piled on.

George Washington is responsible for the mule in this land. It was the Father of His Country who first imported a jackass into the United States for use upon his Virginia property.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Rhyme of the Little Boy King.

Oh, the little boy king
  Hath his sword at his side
(He's a dear little thing
  And his mother's own pride)!
He has vessels to sail in
  And chargers to ride,
And the little boy king
  Hath his sword at his side.

Oh, the little boy king!
  He can swim, he can ride.
But they won't do a thing
  To that sword at his side!
They'll take it and break it
  And scatter it wide,
For it's really too big
  For a little king's side!

—Atlanta Constitution.

A GRIM, SUBTLE FOE.

YELLOW JACK MORE DEADLY TO OUR SOLDIERS THAN THE SPANISH.

Little Fear of an Invasion by Dons, but It Will Be a Hard Fight to Keep the Fever Out—A Threatening Situation and How It Will Be Met.

An enemy more formidable than the Spanish is to be met by our troops in Cuba this summer, an enemy not afraid of cowboy troopers or seasoned regulars, an enemy that never sleeps. This is yellow fever. There is little fear that the United States will be invaded by Spanish soldiers. An invasion by the gaunt, grim legions of yellow jack, however, is frightfully certain.

These two phases of the coming campaign have been most carefully considered, and elaborate preparations are making to meet them. If skill and science can save our boys in blue from this curse of Cuba and keep the scourge from crossing the water to our southern shore line, it will be done.

The danger is most imminent, though. Last summer, in spite of rigid precautions, yellow jack gained a strong foothold in Louisiana and neighboring states, and the disease has a predilection for paying two visits in succession. Moreover, this year unusual conditions prevail which will make it even more difficult to adopt the precautions used in times of peace. There is no predicting what may happen. Even our northern seaports may not escape the infection.

The marine quarantine always goes into effect on May 1, and this year it was begun on April 1, but already its strict regulations have been relaxed by reason of the contingencies of war. The first step toward relaxing the vigilance was taken when the regulations were suspended for the first refugees from Cuba. These were not required to obtain certificates of health in Havana, but were hurried away from that city and afterward were inspected and held in quarantine for five days on our coast.

In case of open intercourse between Cuba and the United States and the shipment of troops to Cuba this quarantine would not be practicable. A ship of war whose marines have been ashore in Cuba cannot wait five days in quarantine when returning to our coast for ammunition and supplies to use in going out against the enemy.

Already discretionary powers have been given to medical officers on shipboard.

COLONEL CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE ARMY.

The secretary of the treasury has issued an order that "such communication may be allowed with vessels of the United States navy as the certificate of the medical officer shows will not be liable to convey infection." Of necessity the regulations will be relaxed still more when the ships of the navy are on duty protecting the coast against an enemy.

Cuba is a hotbed of yellow fever. Most of the epidemics in this country have been traced to some one coming from that island. It has found its victims usually among the residents of the cities of the south, but its easiest victories have been among northern people.

Seventy-seven years ago there was a situation which may be paralleled in the near future. When the Spaniards evacuated Florida in 1821, a garrison of United States troops, made up of northern men wholly unacclimated, was sent to St. Augustine. Three transports which took the Spanish troops to Cuba returned to Florida with yellow fever. One of them had lost its entire crew and was navigated into port by two passengers.

Troops stationed at Tampa, Key West and even Chickamauga, being in connection with forces which are operating in Cuba, will run the risk of infection. We are much better able to fight the fever now than ever before and perhaps science will win. Says a physician who has studied the disease:

"My personal belief is that our soldiers can operate in Cuba without suffering much if the rules laid down by the surgeon general of the army are followed. We have never yet made the experiment on a large scale of living up to the best rules of health, and I am very hopeful of the result in the present instance. The army will look out for high ground, especially for the hours of sleep."

It was the old wooden West Indian ships that carried the germs from Cuba. These are not plying back and forth now. The warships of our navy are clean and wholesome and do not afford lodgment for germs of infection.

The man who will direct the campaign against yellow jack is Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, who has been appointed chief surgeon of the army in the field. He will go with the troops wherever they are sent and will fight the fever while they are fighting the Spanish.

Colonel Greenleaf knows how to conduct such a campaign too. He is a man of ripe experience and well qualified for the task. He began his army service in 1861 when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth Ohio volunteers, and the following August he received his commission as assistant surgeon in the army. He has passed through the successive military grades to his present rank of colonel and assistant surgeon general. Colonel Greenleaf was senior medical officer with General Hancock in the riots of 1878, and in 1887 he was executive officer in the surgeon general's office at Washington, where he completed the organization of the present hospital corps.

Since 1893 Colonel Greenleaf has been in charge of the medical supplies of the Pacific coast and has been stationed at San Francisco. He is the author of a number of standard military medical works and of the system of personal identification now in use in the army. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1838.

'Twas Ever So.

Cholly—I shall never marry a girl who doesn't know her own mind.

Bertie—How's that, chappie?

Cholly—Miss de Riche, I feel sure, wants to marry me, but she says she doesn't, so I can't give her another chance.

Bertie—Don't you, chappie. Say, let's get a clothesbrush. There is the mark of a dirty boot on your coattails. —Pick Me Up.

A Musical Pointer.

Mother (whispering)—My dear, our hostess wishes you to play.

Daughter—Horrors, mother! You know I never play before strangers. I become so nervous and excited that my fingers get all tangled up, and I make all sorts of awful blunders.

Mother—Never mind, dear. Play something from Wagner, and the little mistakes won't be noticed.—New York Weekly.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Spanish Yellow Scorned by All Patriotic Women.

SHADES OF BLUE IN HIGH FAVOR.

Some Remarks on the Artistic Possibilities of the Ready Made Tea Gowns—Gingham Shirt Waists In the Lead—Novelties In Hats and Parasols.

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Every large and most small stores carry stocks of wrappers, tea gowns and negligees, sacks and tea jackets, and these garments really fill a place in our daily needs of great importance, yet fashion writers are generally tempted to leave them unhonored and unsung in favor of millinery and ball and street attire. Taste, even art, is shown in the designing and development of many of them, and care and painstaking are shown in their development from simple fabrics to finished garments.

The wrappers are made in two fundamental shapes, with such variation as may be deemed advisable. One is the princess and the other the Mother Hubbard. Sometimes the two distinctive features will be found in one. The back will be in princess form and the front entirely loose from a yoke. Percale, gingham, white stuffs and some of the light silks will be seen made in this style. The yoke usually shows lace trimming and the bottom of the skirt laid smooth or trimmed in a lavish manner.

I saw a very handsome sort of tea gown made of brown and red silk in a mottled design. The back and hip parts fitted snugly in princess form. The skirt was untrimmed. In the front it laps to the left from the waist line down, with a very narrow frill of red taffeta. From the waist line to the bust it slopes up with one revers of tan colored silk, and there meets two others which curve downward from the throat. These three revers are bordered with a very narrow ruffle of red silk and have quite an elaborate design traced in black embroidery. The sleeves reach but to the elbow and are of the red silk, shirred in five places, with a puff at the top and a two inch frill at the bottom wrought by the shirring. The same design was carried out in a blue and white dotted foulard, only the revers were made of cherry velvet; so was the collar. Collars still remain high, and some of them are ridiculously so.

TAILOR COSTUMES.

One style of a tea jacket was so very dainty and dressy that I feel that I should mention it. There was a sort of overjacket of pale blue Irish poplin, empire shaped in the back and cut away in front. There were short, flaring caps to the sleeves, or rather arm sizes. There was a row of silk muslin ruching about 2 inches wide set directly on the edge, and back of this were three lines of very narrow black velvet ribbon. The upper part of this was carried up into a stiff tudor collar. Beneath this was a blouse with a deep skirt made of fine black chantilly lace, belted in with a silver linked belt with a turquoise clasp. The top of it was shirred across in five lines. The collar was of black velvet ribbon. The sleeves were entirely of the chantilly drawn in to fit the arms by shirring, ending at the elbows with a deep ruffle.

Pale and turquoise blues are always effective when used with black and they have a peculiarly Frenchy look. They require to be well managed, however, and the black should always predominate. I noticed on two or three dresses that pipings of this very pale blue showed just a little, and always with good effect. Turquoise blue is a trying color alone, but when judiciously arranged with other colors it is exceedingly pretty. It goes particularly well with white, cream and pale rose leaf pink. Many of the fine zephyrs show these combinations of color.

The shirt waists are now being seen in greater variety than ever. Those of gingham take the lead for ordinary use. Nearly all the ginghams and madras are made on the bias, the sleeves only being on the straight. Some of these gingham waists are made with revers, and these elaborately tucked. Tucking and ruffling seem to be racing for the first place. A pretty fancy for a gingham waist shows white revers and collar. Some madras waists have three rows of tucking on each side lengthwise with narrow bias ruffles down between them. Others have lace between them and white ties edged with lace.

The ribbed cottons and all manner of lawns, organdies and calicoes are seen in the shirt waists, and in every degree of ornamentation. Lawn waists with dots and figurings are new and very pretty, especially the new grille and dotted effects, and there are also many made of linen lawn in sheer white qualities and also in the always dainty and durable figured designs. Silk waists show little that is really novel, while being offered in enormous quantities. I think the dotted and printed foulards and the taffeta plaids are better liked than any other kind. These, too, show tucked and ruffled effects.

Blouse suits are considered quite the thing for outing costumes and come under the head of tailor made gowns. That name has always meant a smooth, tightly fitting waist and a skirt without visible seams or stitches. Now it may mean almost anything loose and baggy providing the material is right and the finish perfect.

A new and very summerlike design is of pale lilac and white check in soft wool. The skirt is cut in tunic form only that the lower part of it is in the back and the high in front. The seam is outlined in the narrowest black velvet ribbon. One row of that encircles the bottom and rises in a twist in front. The blouse waist is trimmed with a flat band of lilac faille with the narrow velvet on each side. The belt and high collar are of the faille. A hat and a parasol matching the colors were furnished.

Parasols are chosen to match different gowns, at least in color, and a great blessing has been found for those with slender purses in a parasol which has from two to four different covers which can be taken off and put on in a minute. The handle is handsome and the most costly part, and thus a lady can have, say, four parasols at about the cost of two. A pretty fancy is seen in the naming of the new parasols. One very rich looking black parasol, one mass of shirring and deep ruffles, is called "the belle of Baltimore." Plaid taffeta parasols made plain are likely to be preferred to any others for ordinary occasion. Blue and cream, brown and cream and soft greens appear to be the most refined. For the promenade, for carriage and for coaching the fluffy lace and thin stuffs are the daintiest, and of them there are too many to mention.

The mechlin lace and silk mull, net of all kinds and crepouette are put upon the hats to such an extent that if flowers were not crowded into close little bunches there would be no place for them. Plumes dispute for first place with the spangled wings. Some hats are transformed into a regular cheveux de frise with stiff wings fastened on so that their sharp points turn in every direction. Some of them have all the soft colorings of the eagle plumes and others again are pure white wings or dyed ones. The bright spangles are not at all ugly. The wings are set among flowers or draperies of the thin goods mentioned above or bunchy rolls of thin, glossy silk in colors which outvie the rainbow. Bunches of violets are very much liked, and I think oftener seen than any other flower, though all the others are represented.

Pearl gray, ashes of roses, tan and slate gray are among the choicest of the colors for very nice outdoor dresses. One exquisite gown was of pearl gray ladies' cloth, the skirt cut in two breadths. Around the bottom there was a deep braided design done in fine white braid in vermicelli pattern to the depth of 15 inches. Over this was laid another larger pattern at intervals, in heavier braid. The rest of the skirt was quite plain. The bodice was a blouse completely covered, the sleeves also, with a rich design of braiding carrying out the same general idea.

We are on the verge of the natural reaction after so much brilliancy of coloring, and we find that black is suddenly a first favorite and that all the stores are making special displays of all black goods. Of these silks naturally head the list, followed by the fine silk and wool mixtures and fancies, then the all wools and finally the crepons and mohairs. Mohair in all the variety of weaves is better liked than the crepon.

Last summer more than one-half of all the light silks were blue or blue and white. This season opened with a little of everything, but, after all, the blue shades are still more popular than any other color. We find the shades of navy, cadet, turquoise, bluet, pervenche, forgetmenot, violet, sky and flax all in force and indigo, as well as several unnamed shades. These outnumber the greens, lilacs, tan, reseda and reds and yellows. Indeed since the war broke out there has been a sudden falling off in the wearing of yellow, it being one of the Spanish colors. All the shades and colors mentioned above are found in the delicate lawns and organdies, and also the barred taffetas and gauzes. Checks, in spite of all efforts to replace them with something newer, hold their popularity.

MATE LEROY.

The Poor Devil.

The following theological discussion took place in a west side nursery the other day:

"Mamma, do you love the devil?"

"Of course not, my child."

"Does papa love the devil?"

"Of course not."

"Doesn't God love the devil?"

"No, no; nobody loves so wicked a thing as the devil."

"Well, then, mamma, if nobody loves him, I don't see how he can help being wicked."—New York Sun.

Yet Trouble Came of It.

Yeast—Have you made up with your neighbor overhead?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes.

"Well, what's that terrible noise up there?"

"Why, that's the fellow's wife kicking because her husband and myself filled the place with smoke enjoying the pipes of peace."—Yonkers Statesman.

It Looked That Way.

The Office Boy—Say! I believe the shippin clerk is thinkin about marryin you.

The Typewriter—Why, the idea!

"On the dead, I do. I heard him askin the bookkeeper how much salary you got."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Ailment.

Squildig—I don't approve of calling the prevailing tension a "war fever."

McSwilligen—What would you call it?

Squildig — Rumortism. — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

About the Bush.

When your mind is overheated with the rigors of debate,
You must have a care of what you do and say.
You must curb your disposition and be certain that you state
Your feelings in a Chesterfieldian way.
You may call a man a "cozener," a "cully" or a "tramp"—
Your right to be severe no one denies—
Or christen him a "hokus pokus, hanky, panky scamp"—
But don't abruptly tell him that he lies.

In language hypothetic you can vow, "if thus and so,
The conclusion which must follow is quite pat."
The premises, if need be, can be hauled out from below
And leave the syllogism fallen flat.
You can say, "Mendacious moonshine by his rhetoric he'll distill;"
"That he'll tell a taradiddle in disguise."
He's "elusive" and "delusive" and "illusive," if you will,
But don't abruptly tell him that he lies.

OUR BOYS IN BROWN.

The Army of Cuban Invasion to Don Hot Weather Uniforms.

It is to be an army of boys in brown which is to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. They will be the same chaps as the boys in blue with whose appearance we are so familiar, but they will have changed their uniforms, the better to contend with the fierce heat of the tropics.

The old blue uniform of thick, substantial woolen is far too heavy for use where the mercury is constantly hovering up around the 100 mark. So uniforms of thinner materials have been ordered in a rush. The boy in brown will wear a brown linen sack coat with pearl buttons and trousers of light brown canvas.

ONE OF OUR BOYS IN BROWN.

The dress coat is to be made a trifle longer than is the present rule, while blouses will be somewhat shorter. The hat will have a wide brim, one side being turned up. Leggings will be worn by all branches of the service. The color will have the added advantage of so closely resembling the earth as to render the wearers indistinct at a shorter distance than is possible now. The insignia of rank will be the same in use as now. The coat of arms of the nation will be displayed above the insignia.

General Miles has already arranged for the issue of 10,000 of these uniforms as an experiment. If found available, the entire army, at least when serving in such climes, will be similarly uniformed. Contracts for making the new uniforms have been let in several large cities. In one factory in Brooklyn 2,000 employees are at work, and an immense daily product is being turned out. In St. Louis the other day contracts were let for the making of 18,000 pairs of trousers for the army. There will be nothing fancy in the finish of these garments, for the contract prices range from 55 to 75 cents per pair.

Other articles of clothing are being ordered in immense quantities, for Uncle Sam now has a big army to clothe. Think of buying shoes and stockings for a family of 150,000!

Here is a list of articles issued to each new infantry recruit: Two blankets, 1 blouse, 1 cap, 1 canvas fatigue coat, 1 uniform dress coat, 8 linen collars, 2 pairs of drawers, 4 pairs of white gloves, 1 campaign hat, 1 helmet complete, 1 overcoat, 2 flannel shirts, 2 wool undershirts, 1 pair barrack shoes, 2 pairs calfskin shoes, 3 pairs cotton stockings, 1 pair suspenders, 1 pair canvas trousers and 1 pair kersey trousers. The cost of this outfit is $48.36, and it is renewed at stated intervals.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP.

The Alabama Is One of a Formidable Trio of Fighting Machines.

The launching of the new battleship Alabama on May 18 makes a welcome and timely addition to our navy. Two more of the same kind of fighting machines are soon to come from the ways, the Wisconsin, which is being built at San Francisco, and the Illinois, under process of construction at Newport News. All three are technically known as first class seagoing battleships.

The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. In all 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts and other necessary harveyized steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. Her length on load water line is 368 feet, extreme breadth 72 feet 5 inches, mean draft 23 feet 6 inches and displacement at that draft 11,525 tons. She will have two vertical, inverted, three cylinder, triple expansion engines driving twin screws and calculated to develop 10,000 indicated horsepower under a moderate forced draft. Her guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The boilers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

The armament will be four 13 inch breechloading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6 inch rapid fire breechloading rifles, mounted in sponsons, and a secondary battery of sixteen 6 pounder and four 1 pounder rapid fire guns, together with one Gatling and one field gun. She will also have four torpedo tubes.

The side armor of the Alabama is to be 16½ inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to 9½ inches at the bottom. In the turrets the porthole plates will be 17 inches thick and the other plates 15 inches. Inside of this will rise a protective deck, with armor 4 inches thick on the slopes aft, 3 inches forward and 2¾ on the flat top.

Insatiate Woman.

"There is no satisfying a woman."

"What's your trouble?"

"I discharged my typewriter girl and learned to do my own letter writing to please my wife."

"M-hm."

"And now she insists that I ought to increase her allowance by the amount of money saved."—Indianapolis Journal.

What Aroused Him.

"I wonder who that man is who talks so loudly and shows so much excitement," said one of two men who were passing down the street.

"He's a neighbor of mine," was the answer. "He's engaged in lecturing his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."—Washington Star.

A Job Lot.

The following letter was written by an old colored veteran to a southern recruiting office:

To the Guv'ment:

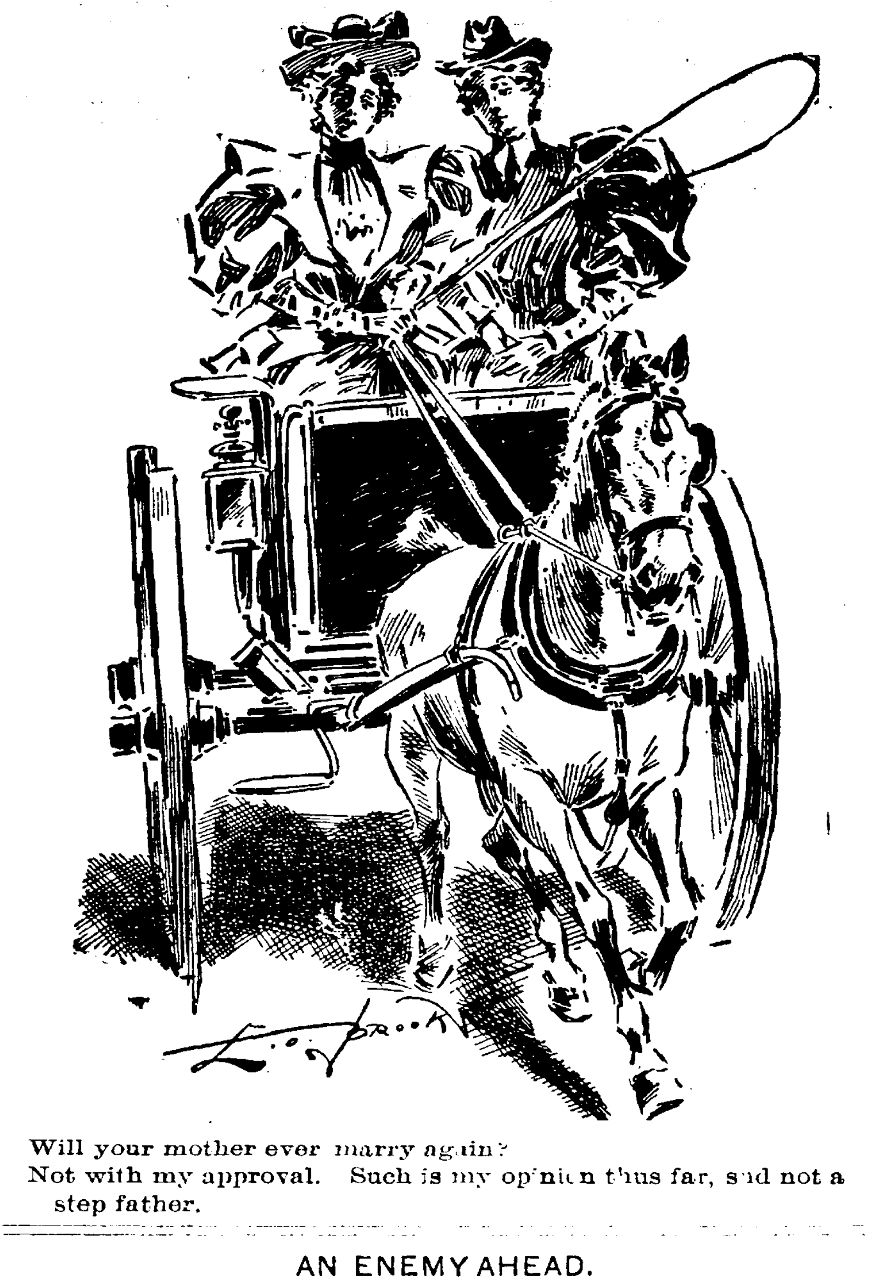
I is de father er nine boys, all er age, en good fightin timber, en I wants ter enlis' um fer de war. Now I heahs dat de sal'ry is $13 a month; but ef you'll take de nine er um I'll bunch um ter you at $10 a head, en, please, suh, sen' me de money ez it falls due.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

"If you see a thing too often, you no longer see it; if you hear a thing too often, you no longer hear it." Perhaps you've seen and heard so much of "Pearline" that it makes no impression upon you. Then it's time to wake up and look about and see what Pearline is doing for other women. Pearline gives the easiest, quickest, most economical washing and cleaning. 572

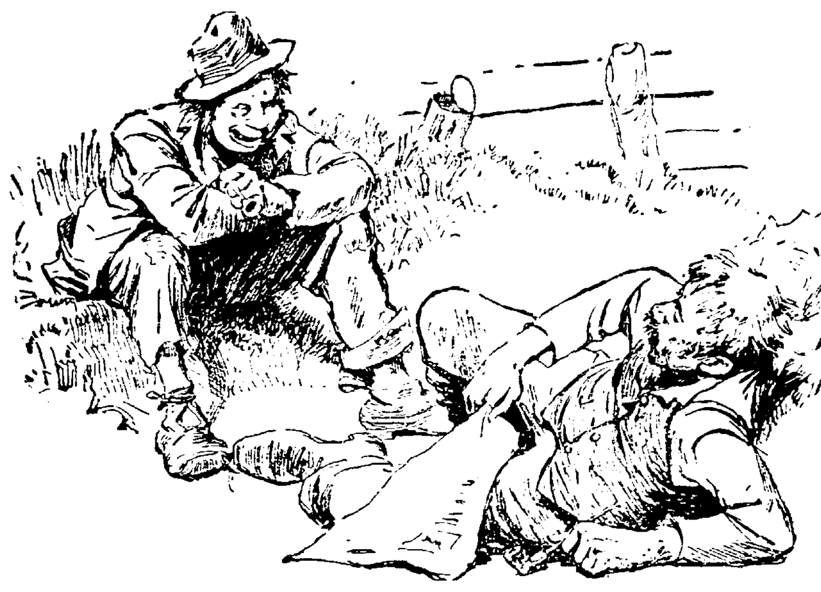
Millions NOW USE Pearline

THUS FAR AND NO FARTHER.



Will your mother ever marry again?
Not with my approval. Such is my opinion thus far, said not a step father.

AN ENEMY AHEAD.



Rusy—Come on, Bill, and git up; yer ain't tired are yer?
Bill Boosy—No; but I smells water.

HE UNDERSTOOD.

Yet the Would Be Customer Never Went Back to Him Again.

Customer—I want some kind of a door spring, one that won't get out of order.

Hardware Dealer—A door spring?

Customer—Yes, and one that won't require the strength of an elephant to open.

Dealer—Hem!

Customer—And yet it must be strong enough to bring the door all the way to and not leave it swinging open a couple of inches.

Dealer—I see.

Customer—And when the door closes I don't want it to ram shut like a catapult, with a jar that shakes the house from its foundations.

Dealer—Yes. You want one that will bring the door all the way to and yet do it gently.

Customer—That's the idea. But I don't want any complicated arrangement that requires a skilled mechanic to attend to it.

Dealer—No, of course not. You want something simple, yet strong and effective.

Customer—That's the talk, something that can be put on or taken off easily, something that will do its work quietly, yet thoroughly, and won't be eternally getting out of order.

Dealer—I see. I know exactly what you want, sir, just exactly.

Customer—Well, show me one.

Dealer—We don't keep door springs. —New York Weekly.

SHE WOULD WAIT

The Disappointed Rag and Bottle Man and the Determined Lady.

A rag and bottle man was passing a house in the suburbs the other day, making that part of the earth hideous with his yells of "R-a-a-a-a-a-gs! Ra-a-gs, botte-e-e-ls! Rags an bottles to buy!"

He was passing a house when a woman in a pink calico Mother Hubbard, with her hair in brown curl papers, threw up a window and called out in a voice that rivaled the ragman's:

"Say, there! Sa-a-a-y!"

The man stopped abruptly.

"How much you givin for old rags?"

"Half cent a pound."

"Is that all?"

"Yes."

"How much for old papers?"

"Quarter of a cent."

"Is that all?"

"That's all, lady."

"How much for old rubbers?"

"Two cents a pound."

"Is that all?"

"That's all."

"How much for bottles?"

"Five cents."

"That all?"

"Yes'm."

"How much for old bar'ls?"

"Ten cents if they're good an have got the head in."

"Is that all?"

"Yes'm."

"One of my frien's got 12 cents for a bar'l las' week an 2½ cents for rubbers, an—how much you payin for old wool carpets?"

"Two cents."

"She got 2½ for hers an a quarter of a cent more for paper than you're payin. Can't you give no more?"

"No'm. I'm givin the reg'lar market price."

"Well, I've got about two pounds o' rags an a pair of old rubbers an four or five bottles to sell, but I ain't goin to sell 'em at your prices. I'll hold 'em till the market goes up, so you kin drive on."—Detroit Free Press.

An Artist's Trials.

Artist (showing his latest picture to a friend)—What do you think of it?

Friend—Admirable; very realistic; brilliant technic. It actually makes my mouth water.

Artist—Why, what do you think it represents?

Friend — Represents? Still life, of course—scrambled eggs in a frying pan.

Artist—Scrambled eggs, you fool! It's a sunset in the desert.—Heitere Welt.

Extremely Vulnerable.

Winn D. City—New York is considerably worried over the possibility of an attack from Spanish warships. It is peculiarly situated for anything of that kind.

Cal U. Mette—How so?

Winn D. City—Why, a hostile fleet might come right into the heart of the city and capture a large part of Greater New York and the rest of the city wouldn't hear of it for days.—Up to Date.

Compromise With Conscience.

Grocer's Clerk—We're not selling any of these Spanish olives. The people won't have 'em.

Grocer (after considering the matter)—Well, it will not do to change the label to "American olives," because it wouldn't be honest. And, besides, we'd have to sell them cheaper. Label them "Castilian olives," Jacobs, and mark them up 5 cents a bottle.—Chicago Tribune.

Not So Strange.

Saucee—I saw a man in a window making faces today.

Symple—What was he doing that for?

Saucee—For a couple of clocks. He is a jeweler.—Tit-Bits.

Slipped Her Memory.

The Wife—Were you ever in a serious runaway, John?

The Husband—You seem to have forgotten that I eloped with you, my dear. —New York Truth.

Looks That Way.

Mrs. Wheeler—Here is a curious typographical error. The title of this new book is printed, "The Viking Age."

Mr. Wheeler—Well, why not? What ought it to be?

Mrs. Wheeler—Why, biking, oughtn't it?—Up to Date.

Too Much Strength.

Mrs. Firstborn—Put down that paregoric. The baby should cry a certain amount to strengthen his lungs.

Mr. Firstborn—Yes, but we don't want him to grow up and be a prizefighter.—San Francisco Examiner.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HOW THE ARMY IS FED.

A Difficult Problem When Soldiers Are on the Move.

THE THREE KINDS OF RATIONS.

Food Served In Camp Plenty and Good, That of the Field Is Not Bad, but Emergency Rations Make the Soldier Long For Home Cooking.

What do you suppose your boy Charlie, who "has gone for a soldier," is having for dinner today? Well, it depends on what stage of the fighting game Charlie has reached. You may feel assured, however, that wherever he is Uncle Sam is doing his level best to feed him as well, both in quantity and quality, as is good for him. Not that Uncle Sam entertains any special regard for Charlie, but because he knows that the better a soldier is fed the better fighting he can do.

TESTING ARMY SUPPLIES.

If Charlie is aboard a train somewhere as one of the units in a grand mobilization scheme, he is lucky to have any dinner at all. More than likely he is munching crackers and drinking lukewarm coffee. Troops in course of transportation are hard to reach, especially as they most frequently travel on special trains which are run on no stated schedule. Charlie may be laid off on some siding 20 or 30 miles from any agent of the quartermaster general or he may be on a troop transport with many miles of water between him and dinner.

Should Charlie be fortunate enough to have reached a regularly established army camp he is sure of a square meal that will taste as good as home cooking.

In case he is on the march the meal will be less elaborate, but Charlie will not be particular. He will have an appetite that will transform the simplest fare into dainty viands.

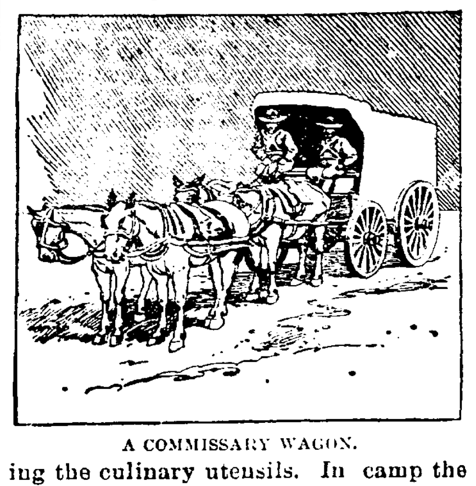
This problem of feeding an army is a big and intricate one. It has all been studied out, however, by men who have made a science of it, and we have only to look on and wonder at how it is done. When an army is to be moved in a certain direction, the commissary officers are let into the secret and immediately make their preparations for the necessary three meals a day. The first thing to be done is to establish a base of supplies. This must be far enough in the rear to be safe from the enemy and yet near enough to the front to be daily available.

In the case of the present mobilization of troops on our southern Atlantic seaboard Tampa was selected as the base of supplies. At that point immense quantities of staples such as soldiers need have been collected. Hard bread, bacon, beans, potatoes and coffee are the chief of these staples, and they make up the larger part of Charlie's bill of fare.

Uncle Sam has figured that it costs just 18 cents a day to feed a soldier. Sometimes, though, it costs an equal amount to get his food to him. The total rations for 1,000 men for one day weigh 3,307 pounds. One thousand men every 24 hours consume 750 pounds of bacon, 1,000 pounds of hard bread, 150 pounds of beans, 1,000 pounds of potatoes, 80 pounds of roasted and ground coffee, 150 pounds of sugar, 20 gallons of molasses, 10 gallons of vinegar, 40 pounds of salt, 40 pounds of soap, 15 pounds of candles and 2½ pounds of black pepper.

These are field rations. They do not eat the candles, be it understood—at all events, not unless an extreme emergency should arise.

Most of the cooking during the campaign is done in portable ovens, which are folded up when not in use, inclosing the culinary utensils. In camp the apparatus unfolds into a skeleton stove, on which may be prepared at one time 200 pounds of meat or fish, 55 pounds of bread and 90 pounds of vegetables and puddings.



A COMMISSARY WAGON.

When practicable, fresh meat, fresh vegetables and fresh baked bread are substituted for the ration above described, each man receiving 1¼ pounds of beef or mutton, a pound of flour and a pound of vegetables.

Separate and distinct from the field ration is the emergency ration which is issued when a body of troops is sent off at such a distance as to be beyond communication with the base of supplies.

About two years ago a board of army officers was ordered to convene in Washington to get up an "emergency ration" for the army. After many months of hard work the present ration was adopted. The first point the board had to decide was what constituted the "emergency," and it was decided that an emergency was such an occasion that required the troops to subsist on food carried on their persons. After deciding this point the next point was what foods were the most nutritious and could at the same time be put up into the smallest form.

After many experiments the following ration was decided upon: Bacon, 10 ounces; hard bread, 16 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or an equivalent in approved material for making soup; coffee, roasted and ground, 2 ounces, or tea, half ounce; saccharin, 4 grains; salt, .64 ounce; pepper, .04 ounce; tobacco, half ounce.

The total of the weight for five days is a little over ten pounds. This ration is never issued for over five days, the board having decided that such time was the minimum time for which men could live on the ration, still keep up their physical strength and be in good fighting condition.

This ration is kept in the commissary storehouses at all military posts ready for immediate use. It is put up in small packages. The bacon, cut into a piece weighing 50 ounces, is wrapped up in a paper prepared for the purpose and kept in stock. The pea meal comes wrapped and resembles a thick, short roman candle. A man would carry five, one for each day's ration. The hard bread is not the proverbial "hard tack" of olden times. It comes in the shape of small oyster crackers, one pound to a box.

Small cotton bags are issued in which to carry the roasted and ground coffee and the salt. A small brown paper box, like a pill box, contains the pepper, while the ten saccharin tablets (extra strong) are carried in another small pill box. Each tablet contains two grains, the box holding ten, two for each day. These tablets are so strong that a small piece will sweeten a large cup of coffee or tea.

Each man carries in his haversack a folding meat can, with a handle that admits of its use as a kind of saucepan. With this and the bacon and pea meal fairly good soup can be made, coffee or tea being made in the tin cup. It may seem strange to find tobacco included. The board of officers fully considered this matter, and while it is not, of course, a food, it is used so generally by soldiers that they would rather go short on food than to go without their tobacco. Moreover, those habituated to its use suffer acutely when deprived of it. Hence the tobacco was added. The man who does not use tobacco would find no trouble in "swapping off" his tobacco to some other man who did use it for an equal amount of something to eat. Experience during the civil war proved this point fully.

THE ARMY'S OUTDOOR PANTRY.

During the past summer several practice marches were made by regular troops throughout the country, on which marches the command lived for five days on this ration, and, while the men would not choose this form of food, experience proved that men can stand a great deal of hard work living on it. When Charlie has subsisted on this sort of food for two or three days, however, he will heartily wish for something different.

There is bound to be more or less experimenting done, too, by the men who have charge of the feeding of Uncle Sam's fighters. Already dozens of patent food preparations have been submitted and some of them are to be given a trial. They will be tried on Charlie. Ten to one he will not like it, but he will have to submit.

A firm in Kansas City has perfected a system of sterilizing meat by a heating process, so that it can be kept a long time in the hottest climate. The process is a secret one, but its success has been demonstrated by the British army, which is using large quantities prepared by the Kansas City firm in its Sudan campaign.

It is understood that a contract for a large quantity of this meat will be let immediately. It is put up in large tin cases after sterilization and hermetically sealed.

Another entirely new scheme which will be of great service to the army if compelled to remain long south is a method of putting up in one pound cans a good quality of coffee, all prepared with milk and sugar in proper quantities for drinking. All the soldier has to do is to heat as much as he wants and his coffee is ready. One can contains ten rations for a soldier and has the great advantage of being capable of preservation any length of time. The fact that it is easily transported and contains the sugar and milk, often difficult to obtain at all, makes this preparation of additional value. This also will undoubtedly be purchased in large quantities. It is to be hoped that Charlie will take kindly to it.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Ironical Ifs.

If the youth is too fresh, it is apt to spoil the man.

If wishes were horses, beggars would want to ride bicycles.

If in doubt about what step to take, consult a dancing master.

If blood will tell, perhaps that is why murder will out.

If a woman is pretty, she can safely insist on her own imperfections.

If in doubt about an experiment, get some other fellow to try it first.

If you have learned to "know thyself," then you are not apt to give thyself away.

If a man doesn't laugh when he sees a girl trying to sharpen a pencil, he is in love with her.—Chicago News.

His Bicycle.

"That German baker had the most ingenious turnout in the fancy dress bicycle parade."

"What was it?"

"His wheels were exact imitations of two pies."

"That doesn't seem so remarkably funny."

"No, but the way he describes it got him the prize."

"How was that?"

"He said, 'Dot's mein picycle.'"—Cycling Gazette.

Their Wives' Accomplishments.

"Between you and me," said Twynn to Triplett, "I don't like piano music at all, but I am quite willing for my wife to play because her mouth is kept closed while she is playing."

"You are better off than I am," replied Triplett. "My wife sings and plays at the same time."—Detroit Free Press.

Culinary Repartee.

"Bridget, does your mistress assist you in cooking?"

"Yis; very much."

"How does she do it?"

"By kaping out of the kitchen."—What to Eat.

His Sentiment.

Landlady — What is your favorite flower, Mr. Browne?

Mr. Browne (the dyspeptic, gruffly) —Graham flour.—New York World.

Our Newspaper Enterprise.

Newsboy (to distinguished author just arrived)—Extra, sir! Full account of your arrival.—Brooklyn Life.

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is for women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called a "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of generation, driving out weakness and imparting strength; stopping unnatural drains, and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. $1 a bottle at drug stores.

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John Smith.

Biliousness, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, nervousness, headache, giddiness and drowsiness, wind and pain or fullness of the stomach after meals, cold chills and flushings of heat, shortness of breath—these are the blank cheques of physical bankruptcy. Take them to a physician and he will fill them up with the name of some more or less serious disease. Every time that you carry one of them to him you draw out some of your funds in the Bank of Health. Keep it up, and there will soon be no funds in the treasury.

The man who suffers from these disorders and neglects them will soon be in the relentless grasp of some fatal disease. If he is naturally narrow chested and shallow lunged, it will probably be consumption; if his father or mother died of paralysis or some nervous trouble, it will probably be nervous exhaustion or prostration, or even insanity; if there is a taint in the family blood, it will be blood or skin disease; if he lives in a new or a low, swampy country, it will be malaria; if he lives a life of exposure, it may be rheumatism. There is just one safe course for a man to follow who finds himself out of sorts and suffering from the symptoms described. It is to resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine makes the appetite keen, corrects all disorders of the digestion, renders assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy flesh and nerve tissue. It cures almost all diseases that result from insufficient or improper nourishment of the brain and nerves. Bronchial, throat, and even lung affections, when not too far advanced, readily yield to it.

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L. O. HULL,

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DEFENDED BY MOSES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Story of Jethro's Daughters.

Helping with the Flocks of the Priest of Midian—God's Retentive Memory—Knows Where to Find the Men He Wants.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, taking the story of Jethro's daughters, draws practical lessons for all classes. The text is:

> Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian.—Exodus iii., 1.

In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is sitting by a well. It is an arid country, and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst slaked. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters; and they are practical girls, and yonder they come, driving the sheep and cattle and camels of their father to the watering. They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water splashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there sitting unconcerned and looking on? Why does he not come and help the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and panting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool a little in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherds break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking, and affright these girls until they fly in retreat, and the flocks of these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the place of the other flocks. Now that man sitting by the well begins to color up, and his eye flashes with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses, who naturally had a quick temper anyhow, as he demonstrated on occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and as he showed afterward when he broke all the ten commandments at once by shattering the two granite slabs on which the law was written. But the injustice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes back another shepherd till he falls over the trough, and aims a stunning blow between the eyes of another, as he cries: "Begone, you villains!" And he hoots and roars at the sheep and cattle and camels of these invaders and drives them back; and having cleared the place of the desperadoes, he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks together and bring them again to the watering.

Oh, you ought to see a fight between the shepherds at a well in the orient as I saw it in December, 1890. There were here a group of rough men who had driven the cattle many miles, and here another group who had driven their cattle as many miles. Who should have precedence? Such clashing of buckets! Such hooking of horns! Such kicking of hoofs! Such vehemence in a language I fortunately could not understand! Now the sheep with a peculiar mark across their woolly backs were at the trough, and now the sheep of another mark. It was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed. An old book describes one of these contentions at an eastern well when it says: "One day the poor men, the widows and the orphans met together and were driving their camels and their flocks to drink, and were all standing by the water side. Daji came up and stopped them all and took possession of the water for his master's cattle. Just then an old woman belonging to the tribe of Abs came up and accosted him in a suppliant manner, saying: 'Be so good, Master Daji, as to let my cattle drink. They are all the property I posses, and I live by their milk. Pity my flock, have compassion on me. Grant my request and let them drink.' Then came another old woman and addressed him: 'O, Master Daji, I am a poor, weak old woman as you see. Time has dealt hardly with me. It has aimed its arrows at me, and its daily calamities have destroyed all my men. I have lost my children and my husband, and since then I have been in great distress. These sheep are all that I possess. Let them drink, for I live on the milk that they produce. Pity my forlorn state. I have no one to tend them. Therefore grant my supplication and of thy kindness let them drink.' But in this case the brutal slave, so far from granting this humble request, smote the woman to the ground."

A like scrimmage has taken place at the well in the triangle of Arabia between the Beduoin shepherds and Moses championing the cause of the seven daughters who had driven their father's flocks to the watering. One of these girls, Zipporah, her name meaning "little bird," was fascinated by this heroic behavior of Moses; for however timid woman herself may be, she always admires courage in a man. Zipporah became the bride of Moses, one of the mightiest men of all the centuries. Zipporah little thought that that morning as she helped drive her father's flocks to the well she was splendidly deciding her own destiny. Had she stayed in the tent or house while the other six daughters of the sheik attended to their herds, her life would have been a tame and uneventful life in the solitude, but her industry, her fidelity to her father's interest, her spirit of helpfulness brought her into league with one of the grandest characters of all history. They met at that famous well, and while she admired the courage of Moses, he admired the filial behavior of Zipporah.

The fact that it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the well implies that they were immense flocks and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the use of Zipporah's bemeaning herself with work when she might have reclined on the hillside near her father's tent, and plucked buttercups and dreamed out romances and sighed idly to the winds and wept over imaginary songs to the brooks? No, she knew that work was honorable, and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with the neighing droves to the well for the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only in Zipporah, but all her sisters, without practical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance; but some lounger like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of father Jethro's sheep and camels, will make proposals that will be accepted; and neither of them having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianitish sheik will never find her Moses. Girls of America, imitate Zipporah. Do something practical. Do something helpful. Do something well. Many have fathers with great flocks of absorbing duties, and such a father needs help in home, or office, or field. Go out and help him with the flocks. The reason that so many men now condemn themselves to unaffianced and solitary life is because they can not support the modern young woman, who rises at half-past ten in the morning and retires after midnight, one of the trashiest of novels in her hands most of the time between the late rising and the late retiring—a thousand of them not worth one Zipporah.

There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other: "What would you do if the family fortune should fail, if sickness should prosterate the bread-winner, if the flocks of Jethro should be destroyed by a sudden excursion of wolves and bears and hyenas from the mountain? What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother or brother or sister as well as yourself?" Yea, bring it down to what any day might come to a prosperous family. "Can you cook a dinner if the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning?" Every minute of every hour of every day of every year there are families flung from prosperity into hardship, and alas! if in such exigency the seven daughters of Jethro can do nothing but sit around and cry and wait for some one to come and hunt them up a situation for which they have no qualification. Get at something useful; get at it right away! Do not say: "If I were thrown upon my own resources I would become a music teacher." There are now more music teachers than could be supported if they were all Mozarts and Wagners and Handels. Do you say: "I will go to embroidering slippers." There are more slippers now than there are feet. Our hearts are every day wrung by the story of elegant women who were once affluent, but through catastrophe have fallen helpless, with no ability to take care of themselves.

Our friend and Washingtonian townsman, W. W. Corcoran, did a magnificent thing when he built and endowed the "Louise House" for the support of the unfortunate aristocracy of the south—the people who once had everything, but have come to nothing. We want another W. W. Corcoran to build a "Louise House" for the unfortunate aristocracy of the north But institutions like that in every city of the land could not take care of one-half the unfortunate aristocracy of the north and south whose large fortunes have failed, and who, through lack of acquaintance with any style of work, can not now earn their own bread.

There needs to be peaceful yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses! But you do not mean that this man affianced to his country girl was the great Moses of history, do you? You do not mean that he was the man who afterwards wrought such wonders? Surely you do not mean the man whose staff dropped, wriggled into a serpent, and then, clutched, stiffened again into a staff? You do not mean the challenger of Egyptian thrones and palaces? You do not mean him who struck the rock so hard it wept in a stream for thristy hosts? Surely you do not mean the man who stood alone with God on the quaking Sinaitic ranges; not him to whom the Red sea was surrendered? Yes, the same Moses defending the seven daughters of the Midianitish sheik; who afterward rescued a nation.

Why, do you not know that this is the way men and women get prepared for special work? The wilderness of Arabia was the law school, the theological seminary, the university of rock and sand, from which he graduated for a mission that will balk seas, and drown armies, and lift the lantern of illumined cloud by night, and start the workmen with bleeding backs among Egyptian brick kilns toward the pasture lands that flow with milk and the trees of Canaan dripping with honey. Gracious God, teach all the people this lesson. You must go into humiliation and retirement and hidden closets of prayer, if you are too fitted for special usefulness. How did John the Baptist get prepared to become the forerunner of Christ? Show me his wardrobe. It will be hung with silken socks and embroidered robes and attire of Syrian purple. Show me his dining table. On it the tankards ablush with the richest wines of the vineyards of Engedi, and rarest birds that were ever caught in net, and sweetest venison that ever dropped antlers before the hunter. No, we are distinctly told, "the same John had his raiment of camels' hair"—not the fine hair of the camels which we call camelet, but the long, coarse hair, such as beggars in the east wear—and his only meat was of insects, the green locust, about two inches long, roasted, a disgusting food. These insects were caught and the wings and legs torn off, and they were stuck on wooden spits and turned before the fire. The Bedouins pack them in salt and carry them in sacks. What a menu for John the Baptist! Through what deprivation he came to what exultation!

And you will have to go down before you go up. From the pit into which his brother threw him and the prison in which his enemies incarcerated him, Joseph rose to be Egyptian prime minister. Elijah, who was to be the greatest of all the ancient prophets; Elijah, who made King Ahab's knees knock together with the prophecy that the dogs would be his only undertakers; Elijah, whose one prayer brought more than three years of drought, and whose other prayer brought drenching showers; the man who wrapped up his cape of sheepskin into a roll and with it cut a path through raging Jordan for just two to pass over; the man who with wheel of fire rode over death and escaped into the skies without mortuary disintegration; the man who, thousands of years after, was called out of the eternities to stand beside Jesus Christ on Mount Tabor when it was ablaze with the splendors of transfiguration—this man could look back to the time when voracious and filthy ravens were his only caterers.

You see John Knox preaching the coronation sermon of James VI., and arraigning Queen Mary and Lord Darnley in a public discourse in Edinburgh, and telling the French ambassador to go home and call his king a murderer; John Knox making all Christendom feel his moral power, and at his burial the earl of Morton saying: "Here lieth a man who in his life never feared the face of man." Where did John Knox get much of his schooling for such resounding and everlasting achievement? He got it while in chains pulling at the boat's oar in French captivity. Michael Faraday, one of the greatest in the scientific world, did not begin by lecturing in the university. He began by washing bottles in the experimenting room of Humphrey Davy. "Hohenlinden," the immortal poem of Thomas Campbell, was first rejected by a newspaper editor, and in the notes to correspondents appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing: 'On Linden when the sun was low,' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte." Oh! it is a rough road to any kind of valuable success. So the privations and hardships of your life may on a smaller scale be the preface and introduction to usefulness and victory.

See also in this call of Moses that God has a great memory. Four hundred years before He had promised the deliverance of the oppressed Israelites of Egypt. The clock of time has struck the hour, and now Moses is called to the work of rescue. Four hundred years is a very long time, but you see God can remember a promise 400 years as well as you can remember 400 minutes. Four hundred years includes all your ancestly that you know anything about and all the promises made to them, and we may expect fulfillment in our heart and life of all the blessings predicted to our Christian ancestry centuries ago. You have a dim remembrance, if any remembrance at all, of your great grandfather, but God sees those who were on their knees in 1598 as well as those on their knees in 1898, and the blessings He promised the former and their descendants have arrived, or will arrive. While piety is not hereditary, it is a grand thing to have had a pious ancestry. So God in this chapter calls up the pedigree of the people whom Moses was to deliver, and Moses is ordered to say to them: "The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Araham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob hath sent me unto you." If that thought be divinely accurate, let me ask: What are we doing by prayer and by a holy life for the redemption of the next four hundred years? Our work is not only with the people of the latter part of the nineteenth century, but with those in the closing of the twentieth century, and the closing of the twenty-second century, and the closing of the twenty-third century. For four hundred years, if the world continues to swing until that time, or if it drops, then, notwithstanding, the influence will go on in other latitudes and longitudes of God's universe.

No one realizes how great he is for good or for evil. There are branchings out, and rebounds, and reverberations, and elaborations of influence that can not be estimated. The 50 or 100 years of our earthly stay is only a small part of our sphere. The flap of the wing of the destroying angel that smote the Egyptian oppressors, the wash of the Red sea over the heads of the drowned Egyptians were all fulfillments of promises four centuries old. And things occur in your life and mine that we can not account for. They may be the echoes of what was promised in the sixteenth or eighteenth century. Oh, the prolongation of the divine memory.

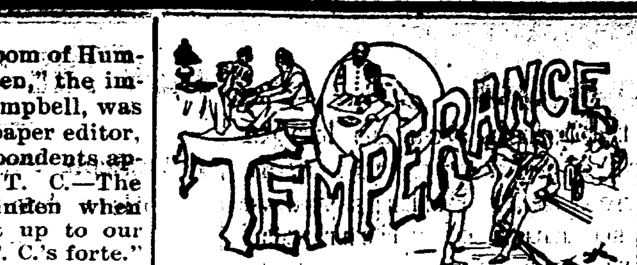
Notice, also, that Moses was 80 years of age when he got his call to become the Israelitish deliverer. Forty years he had lived in palaces; another 40 years he had lived in the wilderness of Arabia. I should not wonder if he had said: "Take a younger man for this work. Eighty winters have exposed my health; eighty summers have poured their heats upon my head. There are the 40 years that I spent among the enervating luxuries of a palace, and then followed the 40 years of wilderness hardship. I am too old. Let me off. Better call a man in the forties or fifties, and not one who has entered upon the eighties." Nevertheless, he undertook the work, and if we want to know whether he succeeded, ask the abandoned brick kilns of Egyptian task masters, and the splintered chariot wheels strewn on the beach of the Red sea, and the timbrels which Miriam clapped for the Israelites passed over and the Egyptians gone under.

Do not retire too early. Like Moses, you may have your chief work to do after 80. It may not be in the high places of the field, it may not be where a strong arm and an athletic foot and a clear vision are required, but there is something for you yet to do. Perhaps it may be to round off the work you have already done; to demonstrate the patience you have been recommending all your lifetime; perhaps to stand a lighthouse at the mouth of the bay to light others into the harbor; perhaps to show how glorious a sunset may come after a stormy day.

You see, religion is a tremendous personality. We all have the general call to salvation. We hear it in songs, in sermons, in prayers; we hear it year after year. But after awhile, through our own sudden and alarming illness, or the death of a playmate, or the decease of a business partner, or the demise of a next-door neighbor, we get the especial call to repentance, and a new life and eternal happiness, and we know that God means us. Oh, have you noticed this way in which God calls us twice? Two failures of investments, two sicknesses; two persecutions; two bereavements; two disappointments; two disasters. Moses! Moses!

Still further notice that the call of Moses was written in letters of fire. On Sinai peninsula there was a thorn bush called the acacia, dry and brittle, and it easily goes down at the touch of the flame. It crackles and turns to ashes very quickly. Moses, seeing one of these bushes on fire, goes to look at it. At first, no doubt, it seemed to be a botanical curiosity, burning, yet crumbling no leaf, parting no stem, scattering no ashes. It was a supernatural fire that did no damage to the vegetation. That burning bush was the call. Your call will probably come in letters of fire. Ministers get their call to preach in letters on paper, or parchment, or typewritten, but it does not amount to much until they get their next call in letters of fire. You will not amount to much in usefulness until somewhere near you find a burning bush. It may be found burning in the hectic flush of your child's cheek; it may be found burning in business misfortune; it may be found burning in the fire of the world's scorn or hate or misrepresentation. But harken to the crackle of the burning bush!

A great snow storm came on a prairie in Minnesota, and a farmer in a sleigh was lost, but after awhile struck the track of another sleigh, and felt cheered to go on, since he had found the track of another traveler. He heard sleigh-bells preceding him, and hastened on and caught up with his predecessor, who said: "Where are you going?" "I am following you," was the answer that came back. The fact is that they were both lost and had gone round and round in a circle. Then they talked the matter over, and, looking up, saw the north star; and toward the north was their home, and they started straight for it. Oh, instead of imitating man like ourselves and circling round and round, let us look up and take some starry guide like Moses, and follow on until we join him amid the "delectable mountains." You say you can not reach his character. Oh, no. Neither can you reach the north star, but you can be guided by its Heavenly pointing.

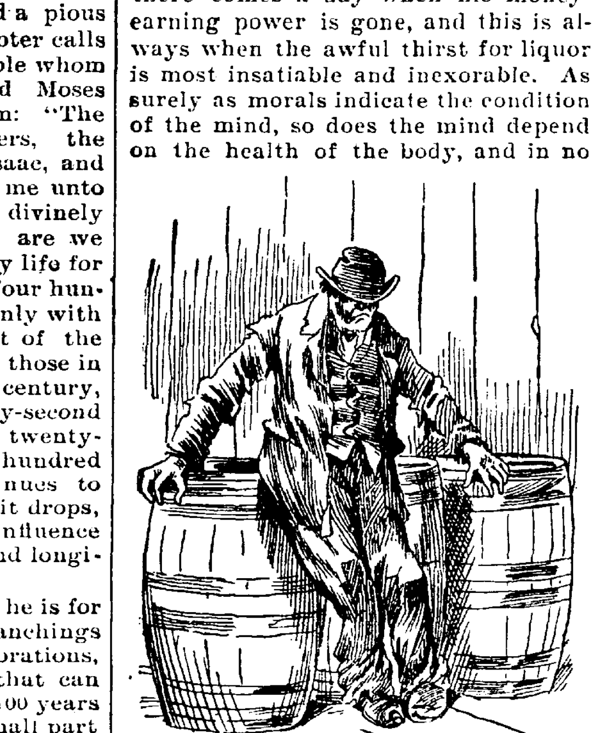


THE DRUNKARD'S COURSE.

Where Habit Ends and Disease Begins—A Swift Downward Rush to Destruction.

"The swift downward rush of the drunkard's course, as the end draws on, would be shockingly amazing, if it were a less familiar thing. Although for years he may have kept his frailty from the world, and family pride concealed the skeleton in the closet, there comes the inevitable time when the specter will kick itself out and the expose must come. But the world, ever morbidly eager to guess at the contents of this closet, has long ago hit on the truth. It has seen the family growing poorer and more shabby, the head of the house more shrunken or more bloated, and it is, therefore, not taken by surprise when the end comes.

"The inebriate loses his hold on trade if working for himself, or loses his position if working for another, and so there comes a day when his money-earning power is gone, and this is always when the awful thirst for liquor is most insatiable and inexorable. As surely as morals indicate the condition of the mind, so does the mind depend on the health of the body, and in no disease is this more manifest than in inebriety. Abandoned by the wife who has left him in self-defense and for the sake of her children, cast off by friends and acquaintances who were barnacles in the days of prosperity, indifference to self takes the place of shame, and defiance of the world the place of the previous self-consciousness, and so the helpless, hopeless victim gives up resistance, and is borne on by the current which he is powerless to resist.



AN OUTCAST.

"Henceforth he is an outcast, and he consorts with the human flotsam and jetsam—the wreckage of that monsoon that leaves none with the power to reach shore without the proper help.

"Up to this time the man, for the sake of others, has made a brave effort, but now he thinks only of himself, or if, in the few moments of his torturing sobriety, he gives a thought to those who have sent him adrift, it is to curse them with a fierce defiance, and to blame himself that he had not drank more when he had the money—and so lost a good chance.

"To drink becomes now the one object of the wretched man's life. He hangs round the vilest of the bars begging for whisky, or he solicits on the street for the same purpose. He becomes familiar with police courts, and serves his time in workhouses, only to return to a friendless world, more defiant, more shameless, and thirstier than before.

"And so the inebriate goes down, down, down, till one night the light of his blasted life goes out in the gutter, and the machine charity of the county consigns him to the potter's field."—"A Modern Miracle."

SALOONS OF AMERICA.

If Placed Side by Side They Would Reach from Chicago to New York City.

A writer in the Interior gives some interesting and suggestive figures in regard to the liquor traffic. "Few persons, it is said, have any just conception of the magnitude of the liquor traffic in our country. In 1896, according to the reports of the internal revenue department, there were over 121,000 registered saloon keepers and liquor dealers in the United States. Allowing 20 feet frontage to each saloon—which is a very moderate estimate—if they were placed side by side they would reach in one unbroken line from New York to Chicago. The consumption of spirituous and malt liquors and wines for 1896 was 1,170,379,448 gallons. The consumption of malt liquors alone was 1,080,626,165 gallons. As there are about 15 glasses of beer in a gallon, that would make over sixteen billions of drinks. Of course these figures are beyond all comprehension. A million is a vast number; few people have any idea how vast it is; and when we talk about sixteen thousand millions of drinks of beer, it is like trying to comprehend the length of the geologic ages, or the nebulae. And yet that was the amount of malt liquor that passed down American throats in 1896.

Lincoln Saves a Drunkard.

An exhibition of Lincoln's practical humanity occurred while a boy. One evening, while returning from a "raising" with a number of companions, he discovered a straying horse, with saddle and bridle upon him. The horse was recognized as belonging to a well known drunkard, and it was suspected that the owner was not far off. The fellow was found in a perfectly helpless condition upon the cold ground. Lincoln's companions intended to leave him to his fate, but young Lincoln would not hear of it. At his demand the miserable man was lifted to his shoulders, and he actually carried him 80 rods to the nearest house. He then sent word to his father that he would not be back that night. He nursed the man until morning, and believed that he had saved his life.

Effects of Alcohol.

Dr. We. E. Quine, in a recent lecture to young men in Chicago, upon the effects of alcohol on the body, said:

"Contrary to general belief, a person under the influence of alcohol will freeze to death sooner than another. He flushes his skin by drinking whisky, keeping the skin warm at the expense of the interior of the body. Arctic explorers and captains of big ships wrecked, when brave work is needed, do not feed their men whisky—not a drop."

When reason rules the appetite obeys, when appetite commands the pocket pays.—National Temperance Advocate.

LACHRYMA CHRISTI.

Awful, Blasphemous Name of a Wine Printed on a Saloon Window at Cincinnati.

The tears of Christ! The tears of Christ! We know that in the shadow of Lazarus' tomb, and on slopes of Olivet, Jesus wept. One stands in silent awe in the presence of a sympathy that vents itself in tears, whose salt is not the agony of one's own guilt—but the sorrow and the sin of others' lives. Jesus was "Resurrection and Life," and knew the glory that He had before the worlds were, and the glory that lay beyond the hills of the cross. He came from the New Jerusalem and was on the sure way back to its streets and shining palaces. He knew the temples of God, and the altars where angels worship, the holy halls where prophets and holy priests gather in the light of the presence of God, and, as He gazed out over Jerusalem, He wept at vision of her shame and thought of her crime. For Jerusalem had stoned the prophets, and Jerusalem would cast Himself out upon her Hill of the Skull. He wept when He saw the city; He weeps when He sees the city to-day—whether Rome in her ruin, Venice in her decay, Constantinople in her lust, London in her wealth, New York in her colossal energy, Boston in her culture, Chicago in her superlative aggressiveness. But as He gazes on the cities of Italy He sheds bitterest tears of sorrow, I think, at sight of their environing vineyards, the water of whose grapes, pressed in full vats, is rotted and poisoned by fermenting for the feast-cup of evil; sheds bitter tears, I may fancy, at thought of drunkenness, of the wild waste of life, the reckless ruin of heart and blight of hand; at thought of genius perverted, and home-life wrecked, the cell of the priest shadowed, maiden life marred by touch of lips on poisoned glass, and youth degraded; but sheds bitterest tears at thought that men give to the waters of the vat the sacred name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ.

On the door of a saloon on Fifth street and Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, is a list of "Italian wines," and there, in that shameful company, is the name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ! Was there not some other name than that for wine? The tears of Christ! Do men ever think when raising a glass of it to blasphemous lips that they profane the name? The tears of Christ were meant for warning, for new call to blessed life. They meant the sympathy of God with men, and men crush grapes and distill their juices into maddening liquid and call the drink, "the tears of Christ!" It is blasphemy so vicious and startling that one cannot but wonder that the church has not pleaded with the vintners and distillers to withdraw that sacred name.

Until recently I had not known that wine bore a name so sacred. The winter sun shone full upon the list, and almost before I had felt all the shock I was borne far away. Does the saloonkeeper know the meaning of those words, "Lachryma Christi?" Does the drinker know, as he comes to the bar and asks for a glass of "Lachryma Christi"—the tears of Christ? Does all that shadowed region know that once, and again, among the hills of Palestine, there was One who wept, then swept the tears from off the faces of Martha and Mary? One who wept over Jerusalem, then passed through her streets bearing a cross, and rose again that tears might be wiped from off all faces forevermore? Surely did men know that they would not bottle wine and label it Tears of Christ! (I give the words as they appear on the saloonkeeper's door. Correctly, they should be Lachrymae Christi.)—George Milton Hammali, in Union Signal.

DRUNKENNESS IS DECREASING.

There Was Never a Time When the Excessive Use of Liquor Was so Infrequent.

The men and women interested in organized temperance work in this country, are, on the whole, very worthy people, writes Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal. They are sincere, energetic and well-meaning. But sometimes they lack that nicety and wisdom of judgment which is absolutely necessary in organized effort in order that the surest success may be won. They sometimes, unfortunately, allow their zeal to run away with them. This tendency was recently showed in one of their official statements which bewailed the startling growth of intemperance in America during the year 1897. Many good people, to whom the circular containing this statement is sent, will be prone to believe this assertion. They have not the means at hand by which to verify such a statement, and will be made uncomfortable by it, whereas, in reality, exactly the opposite is the truth. There has never been a time in America when every indication pointed so strongly to a decrease of intemperance as the present. There has never been so little drinking as at present, and never such a strong tendency toward moderation in quarters where alcoholic indulgence is general. This is a fact impossible to controvert, because the most careful figures bear out this very hopeful statement.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition in North Dakota has saved the people of that state more than $23,000,000 during the less than eight years that the prohibitory law has been in force.

The campaign against college drinking has struck Scotland. A proposal by Principal (President) Mackay to permit the sale of liquors in the Dundee Unversity club rooms was voted down.

Ninety-one school districts in New York failed to furnish proof of compliance with the law requiring instruction in narcotics. These districts were informed that public money would be withheld because of such failure.

When the Christian people of America will insist that the liquor traffic is not stronger than they, and that they must have right of way in legislative halls; then will be the beginning of the end. The liquor traffic must die.—The Patriot.

A Buffalo correspondent to the C. T. A. U. Bulletin says that within 20 days five young men died in the Erie county (N. Y.) hospital, to whom the attending priest was not allowed to give any of the last rites of the church, because they remained in a drunken stupor until they died.

Improvements at Expense of Souls.

A village in Fifeshire, Scotland, has undertaken to solve the liquor problem by a novel experiment. It has gone into the liquor business on the municipal plan and runs a gin distillery from which it derives a yearly profit of £500 in a community of 1,200 inhabitants. The proceeds are expended in providing reading and recreation rooms and it is also proposed to install an electric plant and put electric lights in every house at half the usual cost. This plan is one which temperance people will not regard without alarm.

A LAMP TO THY FEET.

A lamp to thy feet—not a splendor
  Lighting the hills afar;
Not radiance—solemn and tender—
  Of moonlight, or glimmer of star,
The way may be shrouded in shadow
  And dimness and mist of the night,
But be it o'er mountain or meadow,
  Before us the path shall be light.

Not light with the glow of the morning,
  Flooded with sunshine sweet?
Not e'en the faint gleam of the dawning?
  Nay; only a lamp to the feet!
If all the long road stretched in whiteness,
  And wide fields smiled to the day,
Should we move swiftly on in the brightness,
  Or linger and dream by the way?

He knoweth, who, guiding the stranger
  Safely in darkness and light,
Has hidden the glory and danger
  Alike from our wandering sight.
He knoweth, who walketh before us,
  Bearing the glimmering lamp,
How somber the shade that hangs o'er us,
  How we shiver and shrink in the damp.

For His locks are wet with the night-dews,
  His feet are bleeding and torn,
As, wearying under our burden,
  He treads in our pathway the thorn.
Though His lamp light one step, and one only,
  There's the mark of His foot in the sod,
Though the way may be thorny and lonely,
  It ends in the bosom of God.

—Mary Lowe Dickinson, in Washington Home Magazine.

A UNIQUE LAW.

"Freely Ye Have Received, Freely Give"—By So Doing We Enrich Our Own Souls.

The very essence of the Christian life is embodied in the act of giving, giving as Christ gave, everything, all. The human soul is enriched only as it allows blesings to pass through it to others.

A rich meadow land streatches away before us. On either bank is a delightful woodland where the birds sing, and where the beasts of the field come for rest and refreshing. Further down the valley the grass waves in luxuriant growth, and the flowers appear in great abundance. Still further down we see fields of waving grain ready for the harvest; and yonder amidst the trees we descry a neat farmhouse. We hear children's happy voices denoting lightheartendess and unalloyed delight. All these signs of life and activity owe their existence to the fact that a clear, pure rivulet finds its course through this otherwise barren and unproductive land.

One day a selfish thought comes to this meadow land. As it looks further down the valley where the stream is winding its way and enriching other fields and farms, it resolves to withhold within itself that which has made it so fertile and productive. Accordingly the stream is obstructed and stopped just below its own border. As a result the banks are soon overflown, the country is deluged, and that which so recently was the most delightful spot in all nature is now one waste of water which soon degenerates into a stagnant swamp. The trees die, the beasts and birds disappear, the flowers and the waving grass perish, no grain will now grow, the voices of the children have long since ceased, and the roof that once sheltered a happy, contented family, has now fallen into decay, and the farmhouse is inhabited only by bats and owls. That which at one time had proven itself a great blessing when it was given out and passed along, by being withheld has proven only a blight and a curse. Not only so, but failing to find an outlet in this direction, the stream has changed its course and has sought a new channel to the fields and farm below. When passed along it gave life; when withheld it brought death. So long as it was given out it blessed the giver; when obstructed and stopped it imparted only desolation.

Our blessings from Heaven are ever thus: when given out to others they enrich our souls and make our lives fruitful and beautiful; when selfishly kept within our own hearts they prove a final curse and engeneder death. Not only so, but sooner or later we find that the great Giver has sought other channels through whom He can send His blessings to those whom He intended them, and to whom He might have given them. Would you be supremely blessed? As freely as you have received, so freely give.—L. E. Troyer, in Chicago Standard.

TRIUMPH IN HUMILIATION.

Victory Over a False Shame Looks Noble When Seen as God Sees It—Jesus on the Cross.

Our deepest humiliation may be our greatest triumph. What is usually spoken of as the "triumphal entry" of our Lord into Jerusalem was the high tide of His greatness only in the eyes of the unthinking people. His real triumph was His humiliating exit to the cross. A boy of 12 mustered courage to drive his mother to church behind a team of mules. It was a day of keen humiliation to him, and neither he nor his jeering associates could then have been made to believe that he had achieved a triumph. But 30 years more of life enabled him to realize that it was a victory over a false shame, and that he never looked nobler, in the sight of God, than when behind those despised mules. Our supposed humiliations become our real triumphs when we resolve to bear them in the spirit of Him who said: "Whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all."—S. S. Times.

A Statesman's Tonic.

On May 12, 1848, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, one of the most gifted men the country has produced—then speaker of the house of representatives—wrote in his dairy:

"Thirty-nine years old to-day! I have rarely entered on a new year with less spirit or in worse health. Spring always brings with it for me a certain degree of debility and depression, and this spring has brought twice its usual load. The old elasticity and the old ambition seem to have gone out of me, and this at an age when some men are just entering public life. My doctor, as usual, is trying tonics, but there is a verse in the Psalms which does me more good than a hundred nostrums: "'Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!'"

For Our Daily Practice.

Forbear; give up a little; take less than belongs to you; endure more than should be put upon you. Make allowance for another's judgment of the case; differing in constitution, circumstances and interests, we shall often decide differently about the justice and integrity of things; and mutual concessions alone can heal the breaches and bridge over the chasms between us, while quick resentment and stiff maintenance of our position will breed endless dispute and bitterness.—C. A. Bartol.

Two Elements of Temptation.

In every temptation there are always two elements present, one belonging to our changing circumstances, and the other to our character or internal constitution.—Presbyterian Banner.

FLEEING FROM TEMPTATION.

Is a Duty Under Many Ordinary Circumstances—The Time When We Should Stand and Overcome.

The Bible makes the impression plainly that nobody ought to seek to encounter temptation. Nothing is more foolish or more dangerous. It besets us at every turn and cannot be wholly avoided. To go out of our way to meet it is to tempt Providence, as we sometimes say. To fly *from* it, when it is possible to avoid it, often is our only certainty of safety. On the other hand it sometimes is cowardly to try to avoid it. Many of our greatest moral victories could not have been gained otherwise than by facing it. God sends it with a wise and holy purpose—that by learning how to overcome it human character may be developed from the infantile to the manly, may become sturdy, aggressive, victorious.

Where then must the line be drawn between acceptance and avoidance of the solemn responsibility involved in meeting temptation? Is it not at the point where our duty to others distinguishes itself from our duty to ourselves? If we never, or seldom, encountered temptation personally, except by putting ourselves in its way, there possibly might be some justification for so doing, although even then the risk would be grave. But, as things are, we cannot escape it. We are certain to have to battle with it often enough and sternly enough to do away with all necessity of seeking it as a means of spiritual culture and invigoration, and to render its avoidance at once wise and safe.

But when we seem called upon to face it in order to aid others in their conflicts with sin, to prove to them by our example that it is not invincible, to encourage them to realize how much more gallant a fight against it they might make than they are making, and to inspire them in turn to resist it for the sake of their friends not less than for their own—then the case is different. Even then we hardly are wise to seek it, but surely we must not flee from it. Christ did not, but met it squarely many a time and overcame it. So must we.—Congregationalist.

HOW TO FIND FAULT.

Good Advice for an Angry Man—How to Deal with People Who Offend or Annoy.

You can avoid a good deal of trouble and friction in your relations with your fellow men by not noticing some things that you would be perfectly justified in taking up and making an issue of. There are times when it is just as well to be a little blind and a little deaf. If some one intends to annoy you he does not have much success so long as you resolutely refuse to be annoyed. But if you are really going to take issue with the conduct of some one else, and bring things "up with a round turn," do not be misled into making an issue of some petty detail in his conduct that doesn't amount to much anyway. Get a good case before you open your batteries. Don't be nagged or goaded into taking weak or frivolous grounds. And when you have made up your mind to call some one to account for his treatment of you, go about it man fashion. Do not talk about it, or abuse him to some one else, but go right to the offender and state your complaint with absolute plainness of speech. The English language, judiciously selected, has surprising capacities in that direction. But to do this effectively you want to formulate your grievance in your own mind with clearness. It looks a trifle absurd to advise a man in a passion to write out his complaint, but it is not at all a bad plan, if one wishes to take a position he can support.—Boston Watchman.

SELFISH PIETY.

Self-Styled Christians Who Pose as Spotless Saints by Throwing a Searchlight on Others, Faults.

There is a common phase of piety which is to be generally deplored. It is a selfish, supercritical form of religion, to be universally encountered in every creed. It is a moral and social iconoclast, and works more havoc in an unobtrusive way than the insidious breath of a pestilence. This pitiable form of piety is manifested in the self-styled Christian who is continually striving to personally pose as a spotless saint by throwing a merciless searchlight upon the secret faults of others. This detective Christian is truly one of the most dangerous elements of modern society. Upon the fields of his alleged missionary work often lie more lost souls as a result of cruel exposures than in veritable haunts of vice. Such heartless zealots take ghoulish pride in openly and scathingly moralizing with poor, helpless sinners, instead of dealing with them as Christ did, gently and forgivingly, and with tender persuasiveness. Let the Christian world rid itself of these boisterous shamers of unfortunate humanity and replace them by gentle missionaries with pitying voices, humane hearts and tender hands.—Annie M. Toohey, in Christian Work.

CONCLUSIONS.

God tries us until we are strong.

Faith is knowledge that God is always right.

Speculation is trying to know what we have no chance to know.

The heroic element is a natural quality of Christian character.

A theology cannot be Christian unless it is derived from revelation.

A true conscience is a better product of the Gospel than a gladsome hope.

It takes a man of great grace to have indignation entirely righteous.

Whatever changes "the process of the suns" bring among men, it is evermore the same human nature that needs the Gospel.

It was because Judas cared for neither Christ nor the poor that he complained of the "waste of the ointment."—J. Malcolm Smith, in Chicago Interior.

Risk of Declining Risks.

There is risk in always declining to take risks. To jump from a third-story window involves some risk; but it may be a risk worth taking if the building under you is in flames. The man who never takes a risk is likely to be a loser by it. Merely because a certain course of action involves risk, is never, in itself, a reason for declining to follow that course. Paul knew that his going to Jerusalem involved risks, but that fact had no weight with him as a reason for his staying away from Jerusalem—nor should it have had. To know and to do one's simple duty, regardless of real or seeming risks, is to follow the course of action that is freest from all risk.—S. S. Times.

The Power of Christ.

It is not talent, nor power, nor gifts that do the work of God, but it is that which lies within the power of the humblest; it is the simple, earnest life hid with Christ in God.—Christian Work.

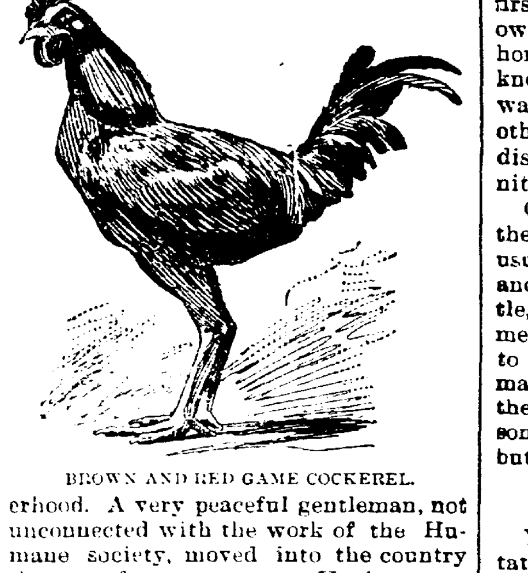
QUEER SITTING HENS.

SOME GOOD LAYERS NEVER HATCH A BROOD.

Game Hens Among the Best of Mothers. How Two Faithful Sitters Changed Nests In a Storm—Eccentricities Beyond Explanation.

The White Minorcas—those hens with great combs, which look exactly like roosters and are called Catalans by the Spanish—will lay perhaps more eggs in a year than any other sort of hen, but they will not lay them in cold weather, and it is unlikely that any one of them was ever known to hatch a brood of chickens. The Minorcas will indeed sometimes begin to sit, but they seem to be under the impression that three days ought to be, in all conscience, a long enough time in which to hatch out an egg, and at the expiration of about that time they will abandon the attempt with a great flutter and much denunciatory oratory. If they are fastened down on the nest with a board placed above their backs, they will stand up as high as they can under the board and let the cold air addle their eggs. It is doubtful if any human being, male or female, wicked or pious, Christian or pagan, ever got a Minorca hen to sit.

Strange to say, another kind of hen that makes a good mother is the game hen. She seems to be engaged in an attempt to prove that a certain amount of amazonianism is not inconsistent with a proper regard for the duties of motherhood. A very peaceful gentleman, not unconnected with the work of the Humane society, moved into the country three or four years ago. Having occasion to purchase two or three sittings of eggs, he bought one of a good working woman who lived on the outskirts of the town and who happened to have male relatives of sporting proclivities, though the gentleman did not know that and would hardly have cared if he had known. The sporting proclivities of these persons could hardly affect the hens' eggs raised on the place. The sitting of eggs turned out beautifully, and in due time some exquisite little red chickens were running about with the old gray hen who had been their foster mother. The chickens were so pretty that they were admired above all others on the place. They grew apace, and before long their owner discovered that they were engaged in warfare most of the time, either with one another or with other little chickens. Redoubtable fighters they were, too, and while any one of them would easily whip any chicken of any other brood, when they fought with one another it seemed to be a fight to the death. The peaceable gentleman deprecated these contests very much, but he was powerless to prevent them. What could make them fight so? Finally a light dawned on the humane gentleman's mind. The proclivities of the men of the household from which he had purchased the sitting of eggs had indeed led them to a partiality for game fowls, and by innocently buying a baker's dozen of eggs from the woman of the house and sitting them under a hen he had unconsciously embarked in the business of keeping fighting cocks.



BROWN AND RED GAME COCKEREL.

A good story is told by a New England woman.

Out in a quiet corner of the garden, in two barrels lying on their sides, sat two expectant hens patiently awaiting the happy day when the joys of freedom, so dear to their hearts, should be enhanced through sharing it with a nestling, peeping brood of downy darlings all their own. The hours of long, bright spring days slowly ran their course and half the allotted time of waiting had been uncomplainingly endured by one of the pair, while her neighbor had just entered upon her term of enforced seclusion, when one night a fierce tempest swept down upon those two humble dwellings. The wind and rain came with such terrific force that it seemed nothing short of a mountain could withstand it. The next morning we hastened to the spot, prepared to find utter ruin and dismay, instead of which, to our great surprise, we found the frail habitations still standing. Moreover, they were still tenanted, although there were unmistakable signs of hardship and suffering having been heroically met by those two stout hearts. On closer examination, however, we found that a singular thing had happened. During the confusion, the panic caused by the storm, the two had lost their heads—not literally, as we had at first feared—and had mistaken their own nests; each was occupying the home of the other, so that the hen who knew nothing of the fatigue of long watching became a usurper, while the other was in danger of becoming quite discouraged at finding her hopes indefinitely deferred.

One can better imagine than describe the evident surprise and delight of the usurper when at the end of only a week and a half sitting on her part eight little, downy, fluffy balls of warmth and merriment briskly tapped their way into the sunlight and nestled close to the maternal bosom. Whether the other then received her first intimation that something was amiss we never knew, but after waiting a little longer the

Potatoes For Chicks.

Young chicks are very partial to potatoes, and the adult fowls also eat them readily. Save all the small and unmarketable potatoes and boil them for the hens. It is not necessary to mash them, as the hens know how to eat them without assistance. Turnips also make cheap food for poultry, especially ducks, and will pay as a crop for feeding in that manner. The most successful breeders of ducks use turnips cooked and thickened with bran for ducklings, and they serve as a very satisfactory diet for geese in winter. But little grain is necessary if poultry is well supplied with cooked foods.

Farmers Neglect Poultry.

Farmers ought to supply many more eggs to the market than they do now, because they have better facilities than any other class to produce them, but it is safe to say that more than half the eggs produced in this country comes from the smaller towns.

He—You know Jones' wife, an old schoolfellow of yours? Tell me, is she musical?

She (her dearest friend)—I should say decidedly not, or she wouldn't be so fond of hearing the sound of her own voice.—Punch.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898,

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 1[illegible]c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb
Leverring in Packages, 12c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
[illegible]
Old Government Java, 25c lb
Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5c lb.
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb
Standard Granulated, 6c lb
Best Cut Loaf, 6c lb.
Best Powdered, 6c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good, 30c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c
Gunpowder, good, 30c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 30c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 12c can
Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb
Domestic Apples, 7c lb
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
Best Blackberries, 10c lb
Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 2[illegible]c
New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1 60
Family White Fish, kitt, 47c
No 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c
Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Holland Herring, 85c
Scotch Herring, $1 25
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon,
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.
French Mottoes, 14c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.
Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb,
This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c
Fine Cut, extra, 35c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box
Artistic Cigars, 65c box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box
Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c.
Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 30c
Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard
Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 15.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxiv, 42-51. Memory Verses, 44-46—Golden Text, Math. xxiv, 42—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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42. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." The title of this lesson is "Watchfulness," and if we consider the special topic of this whole chapter and the next one, "The Second Coming of Our Lord," there is no event for which we would more eagerly watch if we loved it as we should, and we would surely love it if we understood it. The lesson committee suggest that it may be used as a temperance lesson, and if we understand the word "temperance" in its Scriptural significance of the whole matter of self control there is no truth that tends more to denial of self and complete self renunciation than that of the imminence of the return of our Lord. Having uttered His last public word to the hypocritical Pharisees and having announced the desolation of Jerusalem, Jesus and His disciples left the temple and as they did so His disciples tried to draw His attention to the buildings and the stones, and the adornings, but He surprised them by telling them that the whole thing would be thrown down. This led to a question privately asked Him by four of the disciples (Mark xiii, 3), and the question led to this discourse, in which He refers to the approaching destruction of Jerusalem, but chiefly to events connected with His coming again at the end of this age.

43. "But know this—that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." On a former occasion our Lord used the same words (Luke xii, 39), but in connection with watching for His return from the wedding. In this sermon and in the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke we must remember that the commission was to Israel, and the messengers were forbidden to go to the gentiles, and while there are lessonsf or us all in all the Bible we must not attempt to apply some things which are specially for Israel to the church, or vice versa. Truth for the church concerning the second coming of Christ is found chiefly in the epistles. Notice specially that the coming as a thief does not or should not apply to the church (I Thess. v, 4, 5), for she is loving His appearing and looking eagerly for Him and constantly saying, "Come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. xxii, 20).

44. "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Now, to be ready and watchful is a word for every believer at all times. Having received Christ and become clothed with His righteousness, we are ever ready for His presence, for nothing more is necessary to fit us to enter heaven than His merits only. But we are expected to be ever ready for any manner of service and watchful to see His way and hear His words (II Sam. xv, 15; I Chron. xxviii, 21; Nah. ii, 1; Hab. ii, 1). This is not, however, the special thought of these words, for the coming of the Son of Man, as I understand it, is always His coming with His saints in power and glory for the special benefit of Israel and the overthrow of her enemies. It is never death nor Pentecost nor the destruction of Jeursalem (Isa. lxvi, 5, 15; Zech. xiv, 4, 5).

45. "Who then is a faithful and wise servant whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household to give them meat in due season?" Here is something a child of God can always lay to heart. Two things required of us are that we prove faithful and wise.

46. "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing." One of His accusations of the Pharisees was, "They say and do not" (chapter xxiii, 3), and His warning in chapter vii, 21, is, "Not every one that saith, but he that doeth." He was never idle or indolent, and it is impossible that those in whom He has full control can be either the one or the other.

47. "Verily I say unto you that He shall make him ruler over all His goods." In the story of the talents in the next chapter both the one who gained five and the one who gained two received the commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What can it all mean but that the faithful servants will have places in His kingdom according to their faithfulness? Saved by grace, but rewarded according to works (Rev. xxii, 12).

48. "But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming." Whether all that talk that way are evil servants or not we cannot say, God knows, but we do know that there are many who bear His name, at least outwardly, who not only say it in their hearts, but are very bold to say it with their lips, and even after the fashion of II Pet. iii, 3, 4.

49. "And shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken." There are many Christians both in the pulpit and in the pews who seem to take special pleasure in the smiting of others, at least with their tongues, unmindful of the word, "The servant of the Lord must not strive," and of that other, "Judge nothing before the time," and "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (I Cor. iv, 5; II Tim. ii, 24; Math. vii, 12). As to eating and drinking with the drunken, the Lord sees those who bear His name doing even this also, and openly without shame and in a very literal sense. It is still true that many walk whose god is their belly, who mind earthly things (Phil. iii, 18, 19). Whether there are many who weep over them or not, the Lord knows. If you are clear of the guilt of the literal fulfillment, remember that there are many seemingly lawful things, as study, business, innocent amusement, the bicycle, etc., which are very intoxicating and take time and strength and money which ought to be wholly devoted to Him.

50, 51. "The lord of that servant shall come." He may seem to delay and not to care, but in an unexpected day and hour He will deal with his unfaithful servants. There may be present dealing in the way of treading under foot of men, like the savorless salt, or sickness or death, but these are only partial and except death may be with the desire to lead to repentance. The great dealing is, as in the last lessons, and also in chapter xxv, 30, the final one, from which there is no appeal or recall. See remarks on the last lesson, and hesitate not to repeat to your class anything you then said, or have them tell you what you then told them, for these things must be oft repeated.

How He Counted.

Policeman—Yes, sir. The platoon of us jist licked a crowd of ruffians.

Captain—A crowd? Why, I understand that there were only three of them.

Policeman—Phwell, two is company and three is a crowd, sir!—New York Journal.

Tactics.

Mrs. Longwed (yawning)—Oh, dear! I wonder if angels ever get sleepy.

Mr. Longwed—You never did when I was courting you, darling.

Then the old rascal kissed his wife and went to the club without a struggle.—Vanity Fair.

Domestic Economy.

Wife—I wish you would buy me one of those patent inkstands that hold the ink in tightly when accidentally upset.

Husband—Those inkstands are expensive. I think it would be cheaper to spank the baby.—New York Weekly.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TALE OF A DRESS SUIT

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A GARMENT BOUGHT IN A HURRY.

Defied All Efforts to Get Rid of It and, Like a Bad Penny, Always Came Back to Its Owner, Despite Even a Burglar's Efforts.

The man from Staten Island spoke as follows:

"I never read an article about how men should dress that I do not at once recall the history of a dress suit I once owned.

"I got it hurriedly in Washington. I had to attend the inaugural ball. There was no way out of my dilemma. Then I remembered that I had no dress suit. An obliging friend told me that a clerk in a clothing store owed him, I have forgotten the amount, and he proposed that I get a suit and square the account. He saw the clerk, the clerk saw his boss, and the deal was made. An inauguration dress suit always carries with it a ticket to the ball, supposed to be worth $5 if taken at the flood. The clerk thought he ought to have the $5, and I gave it to him.

"For a wonder the suit was a fit. My friend did not want the suit, and he absolutely refused to allow me to pay him anything. He suggested that I take it home and give it away. I carried it back with me, and it hung in a closet until it looked like a beef tongue in a delicatessen window. I had not cared enough about it to put it away properly. One day an employee of the house discovered it and made an offer for it if I would pay for renovating it and having it made to fit him.

"He took it to my tailor, and that was the last I heard of it for six months. You see how I stand with my tailor. Meanwhile the employee left the house. One day my tailor sent me word that the suit had never been taken away. His bill was $7.50. I paid it and had the suit sent home, and this time I had it carefully folded. It lay there two years. I tried to give it away. Nobody would have it. Finally I came to look upon it as a relic, and used to show it to my friends as a suit that was at the inauguration ball of a very noted president.

"One day my house was visited by burglars of taste. They took nothing except articles that were either valuable from an art point or because they would bring a ready sale. Of course the dress suit did not come under either head, but they took it. It was probably taken to wrap the other articles in. I made complaint to the police about the robbery. In giving an inventory of the stolen articles I mentioned the dress coat incidentally.

"Three months later I was asked to call at the station where I had made complaint. I was then informed that they had recovered a dress suit from a chap who makes a living renting out dress suits and who became suspicious of this one. I saw the suit. It was the same as that about which I have been telling you. I saw the chap who had informed the police that he was afraid of the suit, and I gave him a guarantee quit claim title to it, for which he gave me $3. If he had asked me to give it to him, I would have done so.

"But it was the only thing stolen that came back."—New York World.

Unique In Its Way.

The leading lady shook her head and murmured, "I can't understand it."

"What's wrong?" asked the juvenile.

"This paper says last night's audience was small."

"Well, it seems to me you ought to be able to understand that. Even the chairs would probably have deserted if they had not been screwed down."

"But you don't catch my meaning. The critic says the audience was small, and stops right there. He doesn't add, 'but appreciative.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Contrary to Tradition.

"It's contrary to all our traditions," exclaimed General Oblangit as he threw down the Havana newspaper.

"Have these Americans insulted us again?" inquired his aid.

"Inferentially, yes. They are a pack of iconoclasts. They want to inaugurate a system of warfare down here in which noncombatants do not necessarily get the worst of it."—Washington Star.

Her Plea.

"That puppy!" exclaimed the old gentleman, roused to anger by the thought of having such a son-in-law.

"Well, you know, father," replied the beautiful girl, "dogs are very fashionable now."—Chicago Post.

A Suggestive Admission.

"Here you've been telling me all along," said the bright faced young wife, "what a wonderful cook your mother was. And now your Aunt Jane has just told me that your father was a chronic dyspeptic."

"Well, you see," the young husband murmured, with a deep sigh, "mother learned by practicing on father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There Are Many.

"He is what you would call an extremist, I suppose."

"That's it, exactly."

"Yelling for blood and carnage, is he?"

"No, he was, but now he's for peace."

"But you said"—

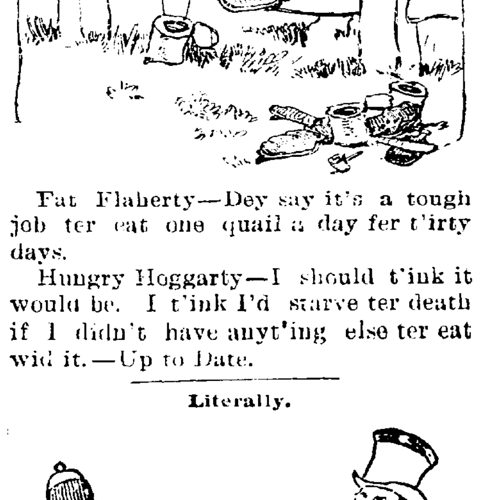
"Precisely so. He's a war man in times of peace and a peace man in times of war. How much more of an extremist do you want?"—Chicago Post.

His Idea.

Fat Flaberty—Dey say it's a tough job ter eat one quail a day fer t'irty days.

Hungry Hoggarty—I should t'ink it would be. I t'ink I'd starve ter death if I didn't have anyt'ing else ter eat wid it.—Up to Date.

Literally.



Higgins—Well, me b'y, Oi'm goin to chuck up me job.

Canon—Phwy fer?

Higgins—Oi have an offer of a swift position.

Canon—Phat is it?

Higgins—Shure, as a captain of one of thim shoot do shoots machines down be de ocean, do ye moind!—New York World.

What She Wanted.

"Did you read that advertisement of the woman in Kentucky who wants to sell herself into slavery?" asked the fluffy haired woman.

"I did," said the short haired woman. "I don't see why she so beat about the bush. Why did she not plainly say that she wanted to marry?"—Indianapolis Journal.

No Harm Done.

Mr. Bullion—Hi, there, James! Isn't that my dress coat you have on?

Coachman — Yes, sah, but it's all right. Going to wear it to a cake walk. Nobody there will know it's yours, sah. —Chicago Tribune.

Specific.

McMurtha — Poor Phelan hod th' measles twice an died av thim.

Mulroou — Th' fur-r-st or second toime?—Ainslie's Magazine.

All Together!

We ain't a-huntin trouble;
But, bless you, now it's come
We'll answer to the roll call
Of the
Drum!
Drum!
Drum!

We won't be under weather
At the pickin of the plum.
We'll answer all togethur
To the
Drum!
Drum!
Drum!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Religion In Vain.

In one of the lunch places on Park row, where the walls are decorated with Scriptural texts gaudily painted and neatly framed, is one of which the final line reads, "This man's religion is vain." Immediately underneath hangs a sign reading, "Watch your hat and coat."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A WAR WEDDING.

Youngest Daughter of Secretary Alger and Her Matrimonial Venture.

The marriage of Miss Frances Aura Alger, the youngest daughter of the secretary of war, coming just at this time, naturally excites more than usual interest. The fortunate young man is Charles Burrall Pike, son of Eugene Pike, a wealthy Chicagoan.

MISS FRANCES AURA ALGER.

In appearance Miss Alger is of medium height, with a rosy complexion, large, dark eyes and a wealth of rich, brown hair, which she wears high above her brow. A native of Detroit, she was educated at Farmington, Conn., then made a tour of Europe, which she has visited several times.

In her tastes Miss Alger is rather quiet, but she loves horses and music and also has a penchant for golf, which is shared by Mr. Pike. Being the last child to leave the parental roof, her loss will be deeply felt by her father and mother.

Mr. Pike is 27 years of age and one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Chicago bar. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1893, after going through a preparatory course, receiving high honors, and three years later received his legal diploma from the same institution. He is a typical university man in every way. Although broad shouldered, stalwart and athletic, he has an intellectual mien.

While in college Mr. Pike played the position of full back on his class football team. He was a strong member of the university crew and also a leader in the university shooting club, an organization for expert target practice. While having neither time nor opportunity for athletics, he is a generous patron of them.

He is a member of one or two clubs and moves in the best society in Chicago. His favorite pastime is yachting, and it was while on a yachting expedition to Mackinac island, in 1896, that he first met his betrothed. He and his wife will make their home in Chicago, where the groom's father has presented his son with a fine residence.

FIGHTER AND STRATEGIST.

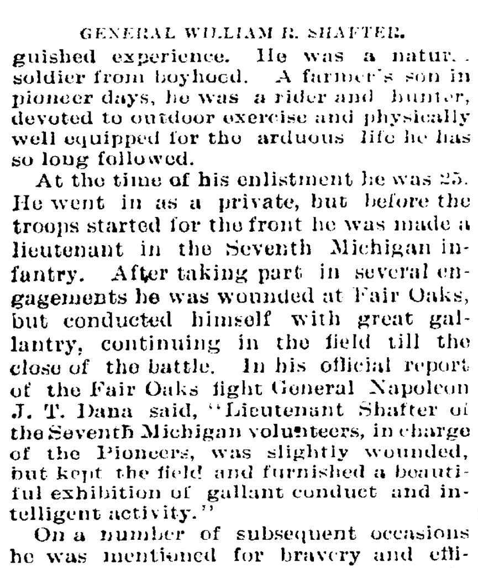
Such Is the Man Who Commands Our Army of Invasion.

An officer of established ability and proved valor is Major General William R. Shafter, who is in command of the army of invasion in Cuba. He is a fighter and a strategist. He has commanded a regiment in a carefully planned battle, and he has hunted Indians with a little squad of picked men.

General Shafter was born in Galesburg, Mich., 62 years ago. He was the son of a Kalamazoo county pioneer farmer. His young manhood was spent on the farm, and it was not until after passing his majority that he embellished his common school education at the Prairie seminary in the winter of 1859.

It is an interesting fact that his tutor in this his only "higher education" was a young pedagogue fresh from the western reserve of Ohio who bore the since well known name of Julius Cæsar Burrows. From the time of their young manhood Senator Burrows and General Shafter have been warm friends. The senator urged his assignment to active command in Cuba with great earnestness. "Put Shafter in the island," said the senator to General Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."

The services of General Shafter in the volunteer army during the war and in the regular army since the conclusion afford sufficient warrant for the confidence now bestowed on him by the president and the war department. No officer in the regular service has had longer or more distinguished experience. He was a natural soldier from boyhood. A farmer's son in pioneer days, he was a rider and hunter, devoted to outdoor exercise and physically well equipped for the arduous life he has so long followed.

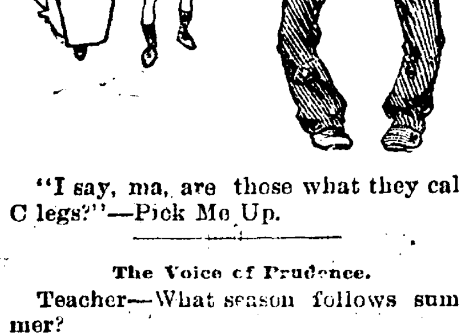


GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

At the time of his enlistment he was 25. He went in as a private, but before the troops started for the front he was made a lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan infantry. After taking part in several engagements he was wounded at Fair Oaks, but conducted himself with great gallantry, continuing in the field till the close of the battle. In his official report of the Fair Oaks fight General Napoleon J. T. Dana said, "Lieutenant Shafter of the Seventh Michigan volunteers, in charge of the Pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity."

On a number of subsequent occasions he was mentioned for bravery and efficiency in action and continued to gain promotion until at the end of the war he was mustered out a colonel. At the same time he received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the regular army. After the civil war he took part in the Indian campaigns along the Mexican border. He was made colonel of the First infantry in 1879.

Looked So Anyway.



"I say, ma, are those what they call C legs?"—Pick Me Up.

The Voice of Prudence.

Teacher—What season follows summer?

(Silence.)

Teacher—Hans, can't you tell me what is the time to pick fruit from the trees?

Hans—Yes, sir. When the dog is chained!—Der Floh.

JOYS OF ALTRUISM.

The Starving Couple and How Relief Was Brought to Them.

In the wretched attic, the abode of poverty and suffering, sat two persons, husband and wife.

Pale, hollow eyed, hopeless, with her hands folded in her lap, the wife looked drearily out of the window at the patch of blue sky visible beyond the blackened chimney pots and dingy roofs that answered for a landscape.

The husband, gaunt with famine and misery, leaned his head on his hands in the attitude of one who had given up the battle.

He had tramped the streets day after day looking vainly for work, and now, too proud to beg, he waited calmly for the end.

With their last bit of fuel they browned their last crust of bread, which they steeped in hot water in a mournful effort to make a beverage faintly recalling the coffee of happier days.

The afternoon sun, shining dimly through the smoke and fog that overhung the great city, sank behind a bank of gray clouds in the distant west, and the miserable attic became if possible darker and gloomier, but the wretched occupants heeded it not. The apathy of despair had settled upon them.

A light footstep was heard ascending the rickety stairway.

There was a knock at the door, and without waiting for an invitation some one entered the room.

The husband and wife looked up.

A girlish form stood before them. In the dim light they saw a young face, framed in clustering curls, the divine light of pity shining in the soft brown eyes that looked down upon them, and there was a thrill in the musical voice that spoke to them.

"We have heard that you are in trouble," said the visitor, "and the Society of Willing Workers has commissioned me to bring you these."

Thereupon she laid upon the little table a pair of slippers, half a dozen embroidered handkerchiefs and a small bottle of quinine pills and softly withdrew.

Blessings on our organized philanthropists! What would the deserving poor do without them?—Chicago Tribune.

Pride of Ancestry.

"Mamma, the Smytheses are claiming that they, too, are descended from kings and are just as good as we."

"The insufferable upstarts! Why, they have to go back 37 centuries to find a king in their lineage, while we have to go back a scant 35! The very idea!"—Detroit Journal.

Not a Serious Offense.

Employer (to clerk, who is late on reaching the office)—Meyer, it is 9:15! You have overslept again as usual, I suppose?

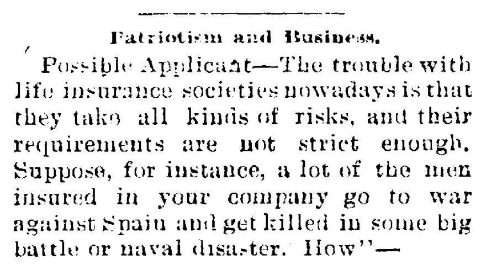
Clerk—Yes, sir, I regret to say, but I dreamed only of the business of the office!—Fliegende Blatter.

Hopeless.

She—Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?

He—Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

The Limit of His Restriction.



Mrs. Reubsn—Chop some wood and I'll give you your dinner.

Werknit—T'anks, leidy, but me doctors positively forbid me ter work between meals.—Ainslie's Magazine.

Patriotism and Business.

Possible Applicant—The trouble with life insurance societies nowadays is that they take all kinds of risks, and their requirements are not strict enough. Suppose, for instance, a lot of the men insured in your company go to war against Spain and get killed in some big battle or naval disaster. How"—

"That wouldn't affect us at all. A man forfeits his policy if he goes to war."

"That's all I wanted to know. You needn't waste any more time on me. I'll get my insurance in some other company."—Chicago Tribune.

Day Labor.

Clancy—Have ye anny tobacky?

Horrigan—Oi hov, but th' rain has med it har-r-d to kape a light.

Clancy—Little do I care. Th' more I stop to loight me pipe th' more I don't work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sic Transit.

"What's the matter with Chollie? I haven't seen him for two days."

"The poor boy tried to show his patriotism by changing from cigarettes to Havana cigars."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dreier & Bro. who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Drier & Bros.' Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who writhe under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably $2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or $2.50 for half a dozen.

Peculiar Ouida.

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. As soon as she enters a room she goes straight to a seat. Once seated she will not budge till she takes her leave. Anyone who wishes to meet her must play Mohammed to the mountain. No matter who he is she never rises or changes her position.

A Big Turkey.

Greensburg (Penn.) Press: The largest turkey ever shipped from New Florence, and probably the largest ever seen in that section of the country, was sold to Johnstown parties on Thursday by David Cunningham, a farmer living near that place. The bird weighed forty-four pounds just before it was loaded into the train. The old residents of that place say it is the largest gobbler they ever saw. Mr. Cunningham received $10 for the turkey.

Onions Versus Gold.

A young man lately went west, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. And he discovered that the market would be short on that homely vegetable onions. So he set to work and bought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions. And in less than two years he made a fortune of over $2,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.
FROM FT. WAYNE TO — LEAVE — ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5.30 a.m.	*3.50 a.m.
*9.00 a.m.	
*7.00 a.m.	*5.10 a.m.
†1.10 p.m.	†7.30 a.m.
*7.45 p.m.	*12.15 p.m.
*9.25 p.m. Limited	*4.30 p.m.
†10.55. from Chi	*5.05 p.m.
......†From Crestline	$10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	
*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
*From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.
Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. 7 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay 10 30 a.m. 10 30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry 2 30 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, Van Buren Street, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	3 10
Eastern Express, No. 6	8 30
Standard Express, No. 2	3 30
Local Freight	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Western Express, No. 3	11 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	4 20
Standard Express, No. 1	2 50
Local Freight	7 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

¶Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH RAILROAD.
Trains from Fort Wayne as follows.
Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	5 33 a.m.
20.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	6 55 a.m.
6.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	11 50 a.m.
4.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	6 30 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom. arrives ex. Sunday	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	5 31 a.m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 33 a.m.
7.	Kan. City Cannon Ball, daily	12 35 noon
1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	6 30 p.m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	8 05 p.m.

Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	25 pm
No. 56 Cin. Express and Mail	05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	55 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 463 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 459 Detroit & Indi'ne'lis Ex	1 45 pm

An Aztec Eight Feet Tall.

Professor Moorhead, the archaeologist, who has been exploring an Aztec ruin three miles west of Phoenix, Ariz., has discovered portions of the skeleton of a human being whose stature he computes to have been about eight feet. He has also some well-preserved pottery and other utensils used by the early dwellers in the valley, and which he found in the ruins. The professor is working in the interest of an eastern museum.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.
GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.
J. F. SNOW.
Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.
HENRY L. SMITH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for representative from Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention to be held June 4, 1898.
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for state representative, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN BEIGHLER.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
P. W. SCHADEN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgship of the Allen superior court, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.
ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FRANK J. BELOT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 4.
CHARLES F. MUHLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige
A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER,
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.
CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
C. E. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
SILVANUS F. BAKER.

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN,
Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. H. AIKEN,
Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main. Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP,
Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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JARRARD ART GALLERY,
Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

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Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

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Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

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Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4,5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery. 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

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MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO.
Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain.
—63 Clinton Street.—

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Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels caspets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

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Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

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Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled.
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CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed.
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Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

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......Contracting Electrician......
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—Home Phone 186.

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Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 363

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Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St.

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Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

HENRY D. NIEMANN,
Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 118 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F. KIEFER,
Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY,
Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892. Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagnes, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE,
G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South.

H. F. HILGEMANN & SON,
Cocoanuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market. 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 55.

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered.
PERREY & SIEBOLD,
Horse-Shoers. 5 Pearl St.
Phone 1011.

HARDWARE.

Telephone 749 is for Romarys, Goeglein & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E. Columbia St.

GERDING & AUMAN BROS.,
Agents for Kernan hot air furnaces and metal ceilings and hot water heating. 115 Wallace St.

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Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

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Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St.

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New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1281.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
Dealer in Hair Goods.
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Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking Fine Confectionery. Tel. 163 both lines. Broadway and Washington.

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First-class eating house and a bake shop for sale; good reason for selling.
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Belmont livery, feed, sale and boarding stable. Carriages furnished for all Occasions. 88 E. Main St.

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JOS. WEICK & CO.—Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 87 Hanna St., Both phones 167.

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Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals.
53 E. Main St. New Phone 481.

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Banner Laundering Co., 227 S. Calhoun St., Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing.
Wagons call at any Address. Both Phones 165.

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Office and works Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl St., F. L. Jones Proprietors.
Best Work in the City. Telephone 160.

Who Does Your Laundry Work? Try Us.
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY,
Philip Rapp, Proprietor,
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E. GILMARTIN,
Lumber, Shingles and Fence Posts, Doors and Sash. Cor. Clinton and Holman Sts. Phone 444.

The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 E. Superior St., factory, 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 78.

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HENRY W. KRUSE.
Latest, most approved system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓... 192 Calhoun St.

Go to William Meuze Merchant Tailor for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices.
231 Calhoun Street.

PRINTERS.

Telephone No. 55 is for The Archer Printing Co. Job Printers, and Copper Plate Printing No. 82 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JAHN & MEYER,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St., Home Phone No. 526.

Office Phone 261. Wind Mills
Residence 1017. and Drive Wells
ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St.

O'Brein & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures. Estimates furnished.
122 Broadway. Home Phone 665.

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO....
Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

M. F. NOLL,
Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfull furnished. 129 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new.

McDONALD & YOBST,
Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
96 Wells Street. Phone 738.

ROOFING & PAVING CO.

The Fort Wayne
ROOFING AND PAVING CO.
Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor. Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 316.

RESTAURANTS.

Step at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 266 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

ROOFING.

Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tining and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun, Phone 180

SEED STORE.

W. D. Henderson.—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed. 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

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FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

STOVES.

H. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves, examine his stock and prices. 16 E. Columbia St.

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co., quick and prompt delivery, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage, heavy hauling of every description. 115, 118 & 120 E. Columbia St. Phone 122.

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South Side Wall Paper Store.
Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, Window Shades, Mouldings.
GOTLIEB HALLER.
Telephone No. 376. 362 S. Calhoun St.

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Dr. H. A. Read, 62 Harrison St. Medicine for horses; no charge for examination at office; Teeth dressed to improve condition, driving, prevent sorethroat, sore eyes and slobbering.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 6; Res. 367.

SENTINEL
WANT, FOR RENT, FOR SALE AND LOST.......
ADLETS
Bring Returns Everytime.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The Wise Man when he Wants Something, Advertises in
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—IN—
GREAT VARIETY.
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Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.......
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
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IN
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Ascots, Stocks & Puffs.
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Correct Medicines

Always bring about the desired effect. To be correct, medicines must be properly preserved and looked after. We've the necessary knowledge to make our medicines correct and to keep them so. We never dispense a medicine that is not correct and finished. This feature of our store ought to be an inducement for our medicine trade.

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KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.
There is no use of going on having your teeth attended to in the 1857 way. No use to go on paying 1864 prices for it, either. 1898 methods are better and 1898 prices are lower than ever.
Par Set Teeth $2 up.
A Good Set Teeth $5.
Best Set Teeth $8.
Our vitalized air is always fresh. No pain. Warranted work. Examination free.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
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MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
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ECZEMA
ON
BABY
My little six-months old girl had Eczema. We used all kinds of remedies, but she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and to dress her, had to put her on the table. I could not hold her, she would kick and scream, and, when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. Four boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured her, and no traces are left.
Feb. 7, '98. Mrs. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

SPAIN'S PLANS UPSET

Dewey's Victory Changed Naval Campaign.

Admiral Cervera Was to Raid New England Cities.

Sampson Was To be Decoyed to Porto Rico.

The Remaining Ships at Havana Would Then Have Been Destroyed—Charleston Marked for Bombardment.

LONDON May 13.—The Star says a Madrid dispatch via. Paris throws interesting light gathered from an official source on Admiral Cervera's movements since he left the Cape Verde Islands. It appears that he headed for St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the coast of New Foundland, where sealed instructions awaited him. There colliers from Sydney were met and the Spanish fleet coaled. Admiral Cervera's instructions then were to raid Portland, Boston and Newport, and if Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana to draw him off.

The news from Manila seems to have changed the plans.

The next purposed move was to decoy Rear Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapidly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there.

Finally, should Admiral Cervera, on reaching Santiago de Cuba, learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city.

SPANISH FLEET IS NOW INVISIBLE.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, May 14.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror, of the Capo Verde fleet, is still at Fort DeFrance, capital of the island, but nothing can be seen of the other vessels from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American line steamer New York, is at this port.

SPANISH FLEET IS SIGHTED GOING WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela, going west. This movement is a surprise to the navy department, officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cienfuegos or Havana. The fleet, when sighted, was going at full speed, and had steamed about 650 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique two days ago.

SPAIN'S PROTEST TO FRANCE TURNED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Official information reached here today that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs and that in the meantime no steps will be taken to have her leave the French port. The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical naval situation in the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give conspicuous evidence of her friendly attitude toward the United States, and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain.

It also makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique, and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroy her.

COMMODORE SCHLEY EAGER FOR A FIGHT.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 14.—(On board the flagship Brooklyn at sea via. Pilot boat, May 13.)—Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the fighters of his flying squadron steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon at 4:25 o'clock, under sealed orders. The entire squadron was to have gone and at 12 o'clock all the ships had reported ready for getting away, but at 1:15 p. m. a dispatch from the navy department ordered Commodore Schley to leave the cruisers New Orleans and Minneapolis in Hampton Roads for further orders. Both are fast ships, much better time-makers than the big battleships and could leave hours later and still catch the squadron.

Captain Folger, of the New Orleans, was left in charge of the two cruisers. At precisely 4:20 p. m. the flagship signalled that she was ready to proceed, and at 4:25 the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Scorpion were moving majestically down Hampton Roads for sea, the water with scarce a ripple on it and the bright sun touching Old Glory as if intended as a benediction. The temper of the men on the squadron was well illustrated by the ringing cheers that echoed from the forecastle down to the quarter deck and made Commodore Schley remark with a smile: "Those are the boys for fighting."

As soon as the squadron was at sea active preparations were made to meet an enemy. The ships were stripped for action, all lights covered, ammunition supplied to the guns and men sent to fighting quarters for the night.

The ships are all ammunitioned to their full carrying capacity and will do desperate fighting. The men at the guns have been proven to be accurate marksmen.

At Cape Henry, where the squadron arrived at dark, the pilots were discharged, taking their own boat. The men who brought the ships down in safety through the mine fields in Hampton Roads are members of the Virginia Pilots' association, officially recognized by the goverment.

W. W. Scott piloted the Brooklyn, J. K. Peak the Massachusetts and George Bew the Texas. Commodore Schley stood upon the bridge as long as the light lasted and when he retired said:

"I have not been so happy in weeks. Inaction was killing me."

Very nearly every officer and man on the flagship seemed to think the same way.

MEET AT WINONA.

Presbyterian Assembly Convenes Next Thursday.

Five Names Suggested for Moderator—Rev. George E. Davies is Commissioner to the Assembly.

The Presbyterian general assembly convenes at Winona park, near Warsaw next Thursday. Rev. George E. Davies, of Bethany church, is commissioner from this district and Victor Hatfield, of Ossian, is lay delegate. Almost every Presbyterian minister in the surrounding states will attend and excursions will be run daily to the park.

Five men are talked of for the moderatorship. They are Rev. Wallace Ratcliff, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. William N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kas.; Rev. William McKibben, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia.

Another weighty subject of clerical and lay discussion is the possible trial for heresy of Prof. A. C. Mc Giffert of Union Theological seminary because of certain expressions in his late "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age', in which were deemed heretical by the Presbyteria of Pittsburg.

DR. SIVER PASSED.

No Truth in Statement That He Failed in Military Examination.

Statements have been extensively in circulation that Major E. L. Siver, surgeon of the Third regiment, N. G. (retired), had failed to pass the necessary medical examination to enter the United States service. The following telegram is entirely self-exflanatory:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.

"Dr. E. L. Siver, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"This certifies that Dr. Siver passed his physical and professional examination as medical officer Indiana volunteers and was duly sworn in as such on May 5.

"WAKEMAN, Asst. Surg., U. S. A."

GOLD IN PHILIPPINES.

An American Prospector Discovered Evidences of Enormous Riches.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Teller has received a letter from a constituent in Colorado indicating that the Philippine Islands may be found to be very rich in gold deposits. The writer says that in 1895 he travelled from Manila to Singapore with a man who had gone from Montana to the Island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth who gave him this information in confidence and as a return for kndnesses rendered him by the senator's correspondent.

All Get Their Commissions.

Governor Mount yesterday sent to camp the commission of Colonel Gunder of the Fourth Indiana regiment as colonel of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana volunteers, and this commission made him the ranking colonel, as no other regimental officer had received his commission.

Later in the day the governor sent to camp the commissions for the Second and Third regiments and last night the commissions of the First and the remainder of the Fourth were sent to camp. Commissions to Surgeon W. W. Barnett and Lieutenant Colonel May, of the Third regiment, were sent out with the rest.

A Lucky Purchase.

$10,000 worth of men's, boys' and children's clothing bought at about one-half their actual value from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, by the Globe, A. K. Hurst & Co. See their ad. on page 3.

Miss Estella Mulqueen will entertain her pupils and friends with a "Cake Walk" at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

War Between the Two Powers Said To be Imminent.

Hostilities May Break Out Within a Month.

Insurance Effected Against the Risk of War.

Member of the British Government Predicts Conflict in a Few Weeks—The Foreign News.

LONDON, May 14.—The stock exchange today closed distinctly pessimistic. War rumors were freely circulated. A member of the government is reported to have prophesied that war between France and Great Britain will break out within a month. Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at fifteen guineas per cent. against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within the next six months.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES.

MADRID, May 14.—9 A. M.—An official statement was issued this morning, saying there were no disturbances in Spain yesterday.

The cabinet crisis continues. The list of ministerial changes is still undecided upon.

Private dispatches from San Juan de Porto Rico says the damage done to the town by the bombardment of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet is "unimportant." The dispatch adds that the American shells were aimed at the higher portion of the city and that, passing over it, they fell in the bay. The dispatch further says "the enemy's bombardment was very fierce."

SPANIARDS ADMIT LOSSES AT MANILA.

MADRID, May 14.—8 A. M.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9 and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:

"The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls.

"The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor island was betrayed.

"A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack.

"Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues, but Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days. New bands are on foot in Pamanga."

A SCHOLAR'S READING.

Professor Blanchard's Fine Interpretation of "Julius Caesar."

A criticism often given public readers, and justly, is that they "elocute," that is, their reading is so formal and artificial that the theme is lost in the delivery. This was not the case with the reading last evening at the Wayne Club hall, when Professor Blanchard, of Chicago university, interpreted "Julius Caesar." About three hundred friends had been invited to enjoy, with Mrs. Ormsby and her pupils, this rare occasion.

In a few well chosen words Mrs. Ormsby introduced Professor Blanchard. He at once laid a foundation for his interpretation by giving a short historical sketch of the plot. Without any attempt at effect he began the interpretation of this most difficult of Shakespeare's play and for almost two hours Professor Blanchard held the undivided attention of his audience.

So skillfully and unostentatiously did the reader assume the varying roles of the many characters of the play that the audience unconsciously lived again the troublous times of Julius Caesar. So perfect was the interpretation that, without appreciable effort, Professor Blanchard rendered the play as to impel the audience to grasp, feel and appreciate the thoughts, emotions and volitions of the theme. Such reading is a fine art and the reader is an artist.

Complaint has been made to the police of the theft of plants from yards in South Wayne. The miscreants have invaded the premises of Hon. R. S. Taylor, Ernest Cook and others and not only stolen flowers, but in many instances torn plants up by the roots. The police are keeping a watchful eye on the persons who are supposed to have destroyed the plants and they may soon be landed behind the bars. The residents assert that the depredations are the work of a man.

A car load of spokes, over which there has been much litigation, was sold by Sheriff Melching at the Standard Wheel works this afternoon. The spokes were shipped here over a year ago from Muncie by M. J. Moody & Son, billed to the Standard Wheel company, but that firm, having closed its works here, refused to receive them. They were unloaded, however, at the spoke factory at the expense of the railway company. Then followed a suit by Moody & Son to recover from the Standard Wheel company the value of the shipment, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Then Agent Philley, of the Lake Erie and Western, sued Moody & Son for the freight on the spokes and the sale this afternoon is the result of the suit.

LOCAL LINES.

rank Hogue, of Auburn, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

J. F. Snyder, of Lagrange, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Heine, of Madison street—a daughter.

The Baden Benevolent society will have a meeting at Saengerbund hall tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. John Forbing is the guest of her parents in Toledo. She will not return home until next week.

The ladies of Plymouth church are preparing for a May festival, to be given some time this month.

Miss Jennie Walters and Miss Josephine Cope will spend Sunday at Columbus, Ohio, the guests of friends.

The young people of the Cathedral will give an entertainment and social at Library hall on the evening of May 24.

Licenses to marry have been granted to Frank Frechtenicht and Lizzie Gorke and Louis Saalfrank and Emma Lepper.

Mrs. A. W. Medsker has gone to Lake township to spend a week with her mother, Mrs. W. R. Sterling, who is very ill.

James D. Grimes, of Dayton, Ohio, supreme deputy of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Haag.

Dr. and Mrs. McCaskey and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Olds went down to Rome City this morning to open their cottages for the season.

Lewis Baum and daughter, Miss Harriet, of Indianapolis, are visiting in the city. Mr. Baum is a brother of Joe Baum, of the Silver King.

Dr. Chambers has taken the office of the late Dr. McCulloch and will hereafter be found by his friends and patients at No. 180 Harrison street.

Capt. Charles Reese went to Indianapolis last evening to visit his son, Capt. C. E. Reese, of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

The Mackolite Fire Proofing company commenced suit against Herman B. Seeley, William Geake, et al., for $2,500. L. M. Ninde & Sons are plaintiffs' attorneys.

The Rathbone Sisters will be entertained by the Black "Hermann" and a company of artists this evening. A hop will be given in their hall after the entertainment.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; morning service only, at 10:30. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor.

J. O. Caswell has been granted a permit to erect a $2,500 brick store room and residence on part of lot 20 in Hanna's addition. Mr. Caswell will occupy the building when completed.

Emmet Martin has been awarded the contract for the plumbing, the electric wiring and the steam heating for the new Catholic church and parochial residence now being erected in the Ninth ward.

Willie McGrath's West End Colts played their first game of base ball this morning, the Colts winning by a score of 27 to 18. The feature of the game was the sensational fielding of Willie Rabus.

The classes of Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby will close the physical culture season here by giving a picnic at Robison park next Tuesday. The pavilion will be open then, the boats will be running and everything in the park will be in good shape. A pleasant time is anticipated by all.

Mecheconnochqua tribe of Red Men and Minewa council, Degree of Pocahontas, will attend the Berry street M. E. church tomorrow and listen to a sermon especially prepared for them by Rev. C. C. Cissell. The members of the lodges will assemble at the hall and be in readiness to march to the church in a body at 10:30.

Cars will be run to Robison park tomorrow and during the week. From 9 o'clock until noon cars will depart from the transfer corner every hour. From 1 p. m. until 7 p. m. cars will depart every twelve minutes. The vehicle and bicycle gates will also be open tomorrow. The grand opening of the park and all attractions will take place Sunday, May 22.

The Arcadic Dramatic club gave a reception at the home of W. Stellhorn last evening. The evening was spent in playing cards, singing songs and listening to instrumental music. A dainty lunch was served at 12 o'clock. The members of the club are H. W. Ropa, C. Roderman, F. D. C. Wahrenburg, F. Paul, W. Stellhorn, W. Kirchner and C. Paul.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

CIENFUEGOS BATTLE.

Spanish Loss Reported to Have Been Heavy.

Americans Lost One Killed and Several Hurt.

Party Was Attacked While Cutting the Cable.

Spanish Soldiers Gathered in Great Force on the Shore and Opened Fire—Were Dispersed by the Gunboats.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, Fla., May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished, but only after a terriffic fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

One man, a seaman named Regan, of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds.

Captain S. E. Maguire, of the Windom, believes that several of the six badly wounded men who were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover. The following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Killed—Regan, seaman of the Marblehead.

Badly Wounded—John Davis, of New York; John J. Doran, Fall River, Mass; Ernest Suntzeamickle, Herman W. Hochneister, Harry Hendrickson, all of the Marblehead; Robert Boltz, Carteret county, North Caroliana, of the Nashville.

Soon after the arrival of the warships off Cienfuegos four boats were launched and proceeded inshore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1,000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled ashore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery and that the old light house, far out on a neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceed cautiously and, for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly, just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats. It was followed by others and the Spanish infantry opened fire with their rifles.

Then, like a flash, the Marblehead sent a shell inland and followed it with a perfect shower of shot. The Nashville was quick to follow suit, and the little Windom cut loose with her four-pounder.

In the meanwhile Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely the blue jackets were not dismayed, and, protected by the terrific return fire of the warships, work was continued and the cable cut.

When the boats returned to the ships, Regan, who was in one of the Marblehead's boats, of which there were two, was found to have been killed. Six men were badly wounded. The Spaniards had by this time suffered severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and, although they did not do much damage, the fire aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter, for the moment, the fire of the warships was concentrated upon the lighthouse and the improvised fort was blown to pieces.

As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

When the commanders of the Marblehead and the Nashville called for volunteers to man the boats and cut the cable, the men responded with a jump.

Lieut. C. McR Winslow, of the Nashville, took command of the Nashville's boats. The shore surrounding the entrance of the harbor was first shelled and then the boats proceeded in. The work of finding the cable was slowly and cautiously proceeded with. The cable was deep in the channel and was found with difficulty.

One of the relays of the cable had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire.

The marines in the boats replied at once and a machine gun from the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warship drove the Spaniards from the rifle pits at the shore, many of them seeking refuge in the lighthouse fort, which was afterwards torn to pieces by a shell from the Windom. With desperate courage the American sailors remained calmly at their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it. Seven men badly wounded was the count. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand and a number of others were more or less injured

On the Nashville Captain Maynard was standing forward, with an ensign, when a Spanish bullet passed through the ensign's shoulder and struck Maynard on the chest, near the heart, wounding him very slightly.

The Marblehead was struck scores of times by bullets from machine guns and the Nashville suffered to about the same extent. The Windom also had many marks of the fray. Her shell, blowing up the lighthouse and scattering the Spaniards in all directions, ended the battle.

Boltz and Hendrickson who, with four others of the wounded, are at the naval hospital here, are expected to die.

The remains of Regan were buried at sea.

SPANISH SUFFERED VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special from Key West reports that in the fight at Cienfuegos Commander Washburn Maynard and Lieut. Cameron M. Winslow, both of the gunboat Nashville, were slightly wounded.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish loss is estimated at 400, and that of the United States fleet at four killed and four wounded. The lighthouse was demolished, it is reported, the arsenal destroyed and the batteries on shore silenced. The town was set on fire by shells from the American fleet.

A NEW BRIDGE.

Pennsylvania Will Build at Gay Street.

The Board of Safety Last Night Perfected an Organization—Municipal Notes.

The board of public works and E. G. Ericson, engineer of maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania railway company, between Chicago and Crestline, yesterday afternoon visited the right-of-way of the company at Gay street and discussed the advisability of building a new bridge over the tracks. The board is desirous of having an overhead bridge here similar to the one over the Wabash and Findlay and the railway company will probably build. Mr. Ericson will submit the proposition of the board of public works to the proper officials of the company, and it is probable the bridge will be built in the immediate future.

BOARD OF SAFETY.

The new board of public safety held its first meeting last night and organized by electing Charles H. Buck chairman and L. C. Kasten, secretary. The members discussed the proposed conduit system and transacted other routine business. The board held a joint meeting with the board of health and re-elected A. M. Schmidt secretary of both boards.

TALKED SEWER.

The board of works and the councilmen of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth wards met in the city hall last evening and discussed a route for the proposed south side sewer. The sewer will be built before another season and it is necessary to take into the city considerable outside territory which will be directly benefitted, and through some of which the sewer must be built.

GEORGE HESS GETS AN APPOINTMENT.

George F. Hess this morning assumed charge of the city water works auxiliary pumping station, near St. Mary's avenue. Mr. Hess is a first-class mechanic and is well qualified for the duties of his office. For several years he has been employed at the electric works and notice of his resignation there was received with regret, not only by the foreman, but by all the men who are employed in that establishment. Mr. Hess is prominent in organized labor circles and at present is the president of the Trades and Labor council.

Last evening, in A. O. U. W. hall, corner of Calhoun and Superior streets a Ladies Auxiliary to the Golden Eagles was instituted. The following persons from Huntington were present and assisted in organizing the tent: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seobey, B. M. Cobb and daughter, Jessie May, F. M. B. Glanton, Mrs. Henry Coblentz, Mrs. Maggie Mann, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Mrs. John Ebersole and G. W. Faurot.

Card of Thanks.

Not being personally acquainted with all the dear friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our beloved son and brother, Carl, it is impossible to thank each one personally. We desire in this feeble way to express our thanks and appreciation of the many kind acts and favors shown us in our great bereavement

U. E. BARB AND FAMILY.

July Prices

On new spring clothing for men, boys and children to sell quick our closing out purchase at one-half their value of about $10,000 worth of clothing from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia. See price, page 3.

GLOBE
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Miss Clara Neufer, of 419 South Calhoun street, fell from her wheel while riding and broke her right leg.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

NO WORD HAS COME.

Admiral Sampson's Movements a Mystery.

May Have Returned to Finish Porto Rico.

Government Trying to Communicate With Him.

Officials at Washington Denounce Reports That France Has Not Been Observing Strict Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Sampson has not contributed any further details to the navy department touching his engagement with the batteries at San Juan and it is doubtful whether the department knows the exact whereabouts of Admiral Sampson at this moment.

He did not communicate with the department over night, and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty in sending his ships to cable stations of neutral powers in the West Indies without exhausting his privilege in the number of calls he can make.

It is unlikely, in view of the newspaper accounts of the fight at San Juan, that at the time Sampson drew off his squadron he had been informed of the presence of the Spanish squadron off Martinique, and it is possible that he is still cruising off the north coast of Porto Rico preparing for another onslaught upon San Juan.

Of course this purpose will be changed as soon as he can be reached by one of the dispatch boats with the navy department instructions.

Naval officers have changed decidedly the loose way in which the term bombardment is being used as descriptive of such engagements as that between Sampson's squadron and the forts at San Jaun. They contend that it is not necessary to give twenty four hours' notice, or any notice of an intention to attack fortifications, and that Sampson's fire being primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan.

It is regretted that civilians suffered damage to personal property in the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war and the American fleet could not be held responsible.

The officials of the state and navy department strongly deprecate as mischevious and dangerous the effort to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observation of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that even were there some slight foundation for the statement, the time is very inopportune for newspaper attacks that might even involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, they say, there is not evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officers in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain. If there has been any delay in the transmission of cablegrams from Martinique to the United States government or in the reverse direction, our government is not in possession of any evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed.

As far as the matter of coaling is concerned, there is also an entire absence as yet, at least, of any evidence that the Spanish fleet was accorded any undue advantage in this respect. If they took coal at Martinique, and even this is not known, much would depend upon the quantity allowed. The practice is to give ships in such circumstances just enough to carry it to the nearest home port which might be Porto Rico or Cuba. If the Spaniards replenished their coal bunkers from colliers laying in the port, another interesting question would be raised.

In fact the application of neutrality laws to such cases as are now presented by the frequent movements of both American and Spanish warships is very much beclouded.

A distinguished official, one of the leading lights in the construction of international laws, pointed to the fact that there were few precedents of value to guide a neutral government just now and the probabilities are that by the time the present war is at an end, the United States, just as it did in the war of the rebellion, will make a good many precedents and a good deal of international law for the guidance of the family of nations hereafter.

Such a suggestion as that presented by the action of the French authorities in detaining the United States ship Harvard at St. Pierre for twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which she found in that port, raises in itself a host of interesting questions and reveals the fact that there is absolutely nothing like uniform rule in the matter. Some nations require, when two belligerent vessels meet in their ports, that the first comer shall depart first, while the other shall be detained twenty-four hours.

Another rule is that the weaker vessel shall be allowed to depart first in order to prevent the stronger from lying in wait for her outside. In other cases still, the second boat is not detained in port twenty-four hours but the neutral contents itself with a pledge from the commanding officer of the belligerent ship that he will not engage in hostilities with the other ship until twenty-four hours have elapsed after his departure from port. Generally these rules were founded on the old practice that obtained in the days of sailing ships and they have not been modified to meet the needs of modern naval service.

The master of coal supply is also obscured by doubtful interpretations in construction.

As far as the Harvard is concerned, the rule has not worked to our hardship.

On the contrary the officials here are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession of the privilege to the Harvard to remain in port until she has completed some necessary repairs to her machinery. With a number of Spanish torpedo boats and cruisers lurking around Martinique there is no disposition on the part of the naval authorities to expose to their attack a vessel like the Harvard, absolutely without protection against the smallest gun fire and without that defensive power.

The state department satisfied itself, as far as was possible to do so, before making the statement yesterday that no French artillerists had been landed by the Lafayette at Havana. They are now inclined to think after looking at the matter carefully that the whole basis for this absurd story grew out of a remark by some naval officers that the superior gun fire of the Spanish at Cardenas made it very evident, in view of their poor shooting before, that some Frenchman must have came over to help them out.

One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the ordnance bureau, Ensign G. L. Latimore, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of the late Ensign Bagley as second officer on the topedo boat Winslow.

He will leave Washington tomorrow and proceed directly for Key West. It is believed that the injuries to the Winslow can be repaired at that point but the constructor's report must be awaited before deciding positively on that point.

TRADES COUNCIL.

Unimportant Business Transacted at the Meeting Held Last Night.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council last evening, but no business of great importance was transacted. The plasterers presented a communication calling the attention of the council to trouble they were having with Contractor Schwartz, the claim being made that he had imported two men and would not hire Fort Wayne men. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee with power to act.

The organizing committee was instructed to visit the several unions of the city and solicit their patronage for the union label now being used by the Fort Wayne Steam laundry. This committee will act at the request of the Laundry Workers' union.

The council unanimously endorsed the resolution introduced by Councilman Hench, in the city council, at the last meeting, instructing the city officials to have the Typographical union label used on all printing done by them.

Several new delegates were obligated.

Miss McNutt, of Madison street, was surprised by Minewa council, Degree of Pocahontas, last evening and the fair hostess was made the recipient of a magnificent Pocahontas pin. Yesterday was Miss McNutt's birthday.

THE VICTOR.

The Sensation of the Day in Fort Wayne.

Micheal J. Gruber Places a New Brand of Cigars on the Market.

Michael J. Gruber has sold his interest in the grocery business and is now engaged in the cigar manufacturing business at No. 16 Wilt street. The brand which he is making special efforts to put before the public is the "Victor" 5 cent cigar. In the "Victor" all the elements that go towards the making of a fine cigar are combined. Good workmanship, carefully selected filler and the finest wrapper the tobacco market affords are all found here.

The Victor can be purchased at every first class cigar stand in the city and it keeps the manufacturer busy to keep pace with the demand for this already popular cigar.

Mr. Gruber is a cigar maker of years of practical experience and the smoker can rest assured that when he buys a "Victor" he is getting a cigar that is right in every particular. Try them once and you will always smoke them.

Will Be Sold

As bought, the $10,000 purchase of high-grade clothing from Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia. See prices on page 3.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schele, of West Fourth street—a girl.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

not heaping ones.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1898

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, Rathbone Sisters

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week.

Saturday evening, Kline's Cinematographe.

SPAIN is still passing the hat around home.

SPAIN is likely to remember the Maine as long as this country

SPAIN has one more squadron left at home. The other will be left on this side of the Atlantic

SO LONG as we own the world's surplus wheat we have Europe on the hip. Uncle Sam is the all round strong man.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S next dispatch should read, "I have Deweyed the dons and am hunting more trouble Next address Havana."

SHE's not so slow, Spain isn't. That fleet bobbed up on this side just as we were guessing whether we could spare the time and a few ships to go to the other side after it

THIS war promises not to last long, but there will be plenty of fighting and enough killing. The Spaniards may not fight well but they fight hard and they won't quit till they are thoroughly whaled. The appearance on this side of the Atlantic of the Cape Verde fleet is an earnest of Spain's intention to let America know that the war can not be prosecuted without fighting. The result is in no more doubt than tomorrow's sunrise, but that will not deter Spain from her intention not to quit until the thrashing has been made severe and effectual

IF all Spanish gunners are like those who fought at Manila and those who manned the batteries at San Juan Admiral Sampson will have little trouble with the enemy's fleet when he meets it. There is no utility in shooting unless you shoot straight

THE war experts who have been elucidating the Spanish plan of campaign on the premise that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz will have to make new maps. Or better still, they may wait until Sampson has finished the work at present cut out for him

BY General Robert E Lee "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was ranked as the greatest cavalry leader produced by the civil war. Next to Wheeler General Lee's highest approval rested on General "Jeb" Stuart. General Wheeler will soon be adding a new lustre to his name as a greater fighter

As AN ally of the government in this war Joe Leiter should not be overlooked when the story of the conflict is written. The fancy price he has forced for his wheat is causing Spain more trouble with her people at home than she has experienced at any time during the past three years with her former subjects in Cuba

IN recognition of his triumph over the Spaniards at Manila, Admiral George Dewey's portrait will be placed in the picture gallery and reception room of the navy department by the side of those of men who in years gone by have achieved fame in defending their country on land and sea, and whose names are synonyms of patriotism and valor. Secretary Long has already commissioned an artist to execute a likeness of Admiral Dewey but pending its completion a large crayon portrait will occupy a prominent place in the gallery. This recently was received from Boston today and was placed in position at once. It shows the bust, head and shoulders of the victorious commander of the Asiatic squadron

BERLIN of all big cities has most successfully dealt with the problem of keeping noises down to the minimum. Railway engines cannot blow their whistles inside the city limits. Hucksters, newsboys and street peddlers are not allowed to bawl their wares. A wagon that makes an unnecessary rattle is stopped and its driver is lucky to escape a fine. The courts never hesitate to impose a pecuniary penalty on people that make useless noise, and they have a wide discretion. Even piano playing is regulated in a town noted for its music loving inhabitants. Before a certain hour in the morning and after a certain hour at night no one is at liberty to indulge in practice, and mere pounding on a piano is unlawful at all hours

THE arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was something of an astonisher to everybody in this country though the war officers at Washington were not taken completely by surprise, for there has been little credence given the reports that the fleet had returned to Cadiz to unite with the home squadron of Spain. On the other hand it is doubtful if the Spanish admiralty expected Admiral Sampson's fleet would be so near Martinique when the armada put in there to coal. It was a neat bit of strategy to get the fleet this side of the Atlantic without permitting our government to know of the whereabouts of the squadron until it had arrived. Such secrecy attending important naval movements is impossible in this country, and that it is possible in Spain illustrates how effective the press censorship is over there

THE sooner Indiana's quota of troops is removed from the state the better it will be for both troops, the state and the federal government. A jealous rivalry of officers has arisen and it will not improve with age. It would seem that Adjutant General McKee was entitled to receive distinction from the government, but since he has not no good can come from keeping the state's soldiers where they can cultivate a feeling of partisanship in the affair. It is probable General McKee will be taken care of in a manner that will offer no offense to his dignity. At all events the affair is one in which the young soldiers should not be encouraged to take too much interest. They are now in the service of the United States in a time of war and their high and patriotic spirit should not be dampened by any share in this jealous quarrel

TAKE UP TRACKS.

Street Railway Company Will be Asked to Change Its Route.

An Effort Being Made to Have the Company Abandon Columbia Street From Calhoun to Lafayette.

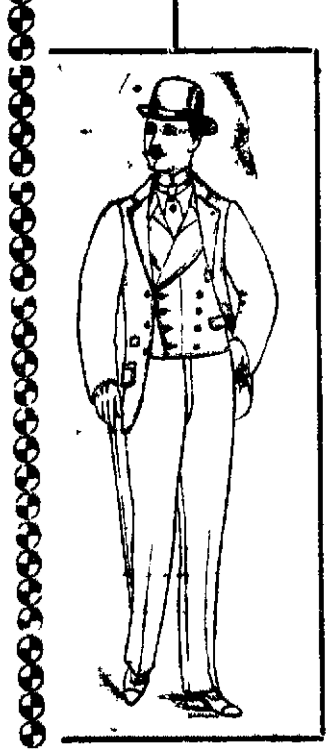
It is possible the Consolidated street railway will abandon the tracks on Columbia street, from Calhoun to Lafayette

A number of property owners on that street have interested themselves in the matter and the company will be asked to remove the tracks. The Columbia street merchants must depend on the patronage of farmers in the conduct of their business, and if the tracks were removed they believe there would be a larger farmer trade for them. It is suggested that lines are too numerous in this portion of the city with a track on Main street, Columbia street and Superior street each running parallel within one square of each other. The proposition of the Columbia street merchants is for the company to build a short line on Lafayette street from Main to Columbia and tear up the track on Columbia from Calhoun to Lafayette. This would mean less expense in the keeping up of tracks and Lakeside cars could run over the East Main street line to Lafayette and then take the new line to Columbia

If the street railway can be induced to do this it is understood the property owners between Clinton and Calhoun streets will petition for an asphalt pavement to be built this season and it is surmised the petition would be granted, inasmuch as the expense of the city would not be one cent. It is the intention to petition for an asphalt pavement by next spring anyhow and the street railway will be compelled to pay for the paving between the tracks for three long squares, while if they abandon the street the cost will fall on the property owners who are willing to pay the difference if they can be rid of the tracks

The High School lyceum held a meeting last night and listened to a debate of the subject, "Resolved That war is best in all cases." The affirmative disputants were Albert Parker and John Beach and those who took the negative part were Anna Jones and Fred Huston. The judges were Wilbur Carpenter, Robert Kell and Sidney Swartz. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative, while the vote of the class was for the affirmative

IN SELECTING



..A..

SPRING SUIT

DON'T let cheapness guide you. You must consider **Quality** if you expect **Satisfaction.** When that is missing disappointment is bound to follow

This spring we have gathered for your delectation an assortment of Suits that lacks nothing of being perfect. Perfect in infinite variety. Perfect in its qualities. Perfect in its tailor-made stylishness

Prices Range From

$5 to $18.

But we can give you no adequate idea of the values represented until you have made an examination.

WE PERMIT NO OVERSTATEMENTS

In Our Advertisments.

SOME people consider deception an art. It may be, but it's an art we have no use for. Fair dealing is artistic enough for us. It makes new friends and holds old ones, and that's all we are after. Prices are the only difference between clothing here and elsewhere. There is a chance to prove it. The competition in clothing has never been so keen as this season, and we realize that only some extraordinary effort on our part will enable us to get our share. This superhuman effort we are now making. Visit all the clothing stores in town, or the one which you consider the best, and then come to our establishment to compare styles and prices.

LEHMAN'S

Clothing = House,

14 and 16 Calhoun Street.

IN HIS HOLY NAME.

You are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow. Announcements of Pastors

R R Y M C A—Dr C B Stemen will address the men's meeting at 3 o'clock p m. Bible study at 4 p m

Free Methodist church, 18 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10 a m and 7 30 p m. N L Stambaugh, pastor

South Congregational church, Rev E E Frame, pastor—Sunday school, 9 30 a m. preaching by the pastor at 10 45 a m and 7 30 p m. Emerson quartet

First Presbyterian church, Rev D W Moffat, D D pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10 45 a m and 7 30 p m. Sunday school 8 30 a m. Y P S C E 6 45 p m

Rev B B Royer, of Goshen, Ind, will preach at Heidelberg Reformed church on Sunday morning at 10 30. Rev H S Nicholson, of Colon, Mich, will preach in the evening at 7 30

Christ's Lutheran church corner of Jefferson and Webster streets. Rev A A Hundley, pastor—Sunday school at 9 30 a m, preaching at 10 45 a m and 7 30 p m. Y P S C E at 6 45 p m

In Plymouth church Rev Jas S Ainslie will preach upon "Opened Doors" at 10 45 a m, and upon "The Growth of Anglo Saxon Civilization" at 7 30 p m. C E meeting at 6 45 p m and Sunday school at 9 30 a m

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J Higgs, pastor—Services tomorrow as usual, preaching at 11 a m, subject "Unity" preaching in the evening at 7 30, subject, "And He Was Speechless." Special singing in the evening

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E Davies, pastor—Rev Marion L Beal will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 p m and Y P S C E immediately following

George F Perkins, of Chicago, will speak at K P hall, East Berry street, Sunday at 10 30 a m and 7 30 p m. Morning subject, "Watchman, What of the Night?" Evening, "And the King Saw the Part of the Hand That Wrote."

Baptist Tabernacle—Pastor Henson has returned from Washington and Baltimore and will preach as usual. In the morning the third sermon in the series on "Whence Came the Bible?" At night evangelistic services, followed by baptism

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—English preaching 10 30 a m and 7 30 p m. Sunday school 9 15 a m. Y P Alliance 6 45 p m. Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Thursday evenings. J F Bockman, pastor

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10 30 a. m, subject, "A Ministry Among the Sick and Needy." Patriotic song services and addresses in the evening at 7 30 p m. Sabbath school at 9 30 a m, Young People's meeting at 6 45 p. m. A K. Zartman, pastor

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor Sherman Powell, at 10 30. Subject "Faith." Sunday school at 9 30, Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3 00, Epworth league at 6 30. The Special anniversary service of Epworth league at 7 30

Simpson M E church—Epworth League anniversary 6 a m Sunrise prayer meeting, 9 30 Sunday school, 10 30 sermon on Methodism history, 2 30 senior league, 7 30 graduating exercises of the league and awarding of prizes to all who learned the catechism. This service will take the place of the evening sermon. T J Johnson, pastor

The Hanna street Baptist mission Sunday school will be held in the Hartman hall at 2 30 o'clock tomorrow morning

"A Contract Between Anglo Saxon Civilization and that of the Latin Races With Reference to Our Present War" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev J S Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening

The services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev W A Bodell. The morning service will be at 10 30 and the evening service at 7 30. Young People's society at 6 30

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held as usual tomorrow. The morning sermon will be the third in the series "Prominent Incidents in the Ministry of Jesus." In the evening the subject will be "The Motive, the Conduct and Some Probable Results of Our War With Spain

Berry street M E church, corner Harrison, C C Cissell pastor—Sunday school, 9 30, preaching 10 30, a special sermon to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Daughters of Pocahontas, general class, 11 45. Junior league, 3 00. Epworth league anniversary service conducted by the league, at 8. Special music at each service

The Rev Dr J A P McGaw, formerly of the First Presbyterian church of Toledo, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church tomorrow morning and evening. Morning topic "Seeking First the Kingdom of God." Evening "The Certainty of a Future Life." S S at 9 30 a m. C E at 7 p m. Preaching services at 10 45 a m and 7 45 p m

There will be patriotic services tomorrow evening at Grace Reformed church. Pastor Zartman will preach on the topic "God and America in a Holy War Against Spain." There will be a patriotic song service in which the whole congregation will be asked to take part. The old soldiers and all other patriots, strangers as well as friends, are invited by Pastor Zartman to this service

Special anniversary services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow by Epworth League. 6 30 a m, Sunrise prayer meeting, all leagues in city invited, Revs Sherman Powell and William D Parr, leaders. 9 30 Sunday school. 10 30 sermon, subject, "David's Sling." 12 a m classes. 3 p m junior league, 6 30 Epworth league. 7 30 special anniversary services. Good music and other interesting exercises

Tomorrow will be an important day at the St Paul M E church. The ninth anniversary of the organization of the Epworth league will be observed by the St Paul league throughout the day. The church is being beautifully decorated with the league colors, plants and cut flowers. At the evening service the newly elected officers will be publicly installed. Class meeting at 9 30. Rev M C Cooper will preach a special sermon at 10 30 on "The Importance of Young People's Work in the Church." Sunday school at 3 o clock and at 7 45 in the evening a special program will be given

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev C Gross and Rev Philip Wambsganss, jr, pastors. Sunday services, 10 a m and 7 30 p m. Sunday school 2 30 p m

St Paul's, on Barr street—Rev Jacob Miller pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m and 7 30 p m, Sunday school 2 30 p m

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev J A Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m, Sunday school, 2 30 p, m

St John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren—Rev Henry P Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m., 2 p m, (in German), 7 30 p m (in English)

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m and 2 p m Sundays.

Grace church German Evangelical Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev Miller pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m and 2 p m. Sunday school, 2 p m

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt Rev Joseph Rademacher, bishop, Very Rev Joseph H Brammer, V G, Rev Charles B Guendling and Rev John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8 30 children's service, and 10 30 a, m, vespers, 3 p m. Sunday school, 2 p m

St. Patrick's corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev Joseph F. Delaney, pastor, Rev Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7 45 and 10 a m, children's mass at 9 a m. vespers, 3 p m, Sunday school, 2 p m

St Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev John H Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a m and 2 30 p m. Sunday school, 2 p m

St Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev F J H Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a m and 2 p m

St Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St Joseph's hospital), Rev Thomas Eisenring, C S S, chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a m and 4 p m. Weekly services, 8 a m

St Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7 45 and 9 45 a m and 2 30 p m. Sunday school, 2 p m

ANNIVERSARY DAY

Epworth Leagues of Fort Wayne Will Observe the Occasion Tomorrow

Tomorrow will be anniversary day of the Epworth League and the occasion will be suitably observed by the leagues in the M E churches of Fort Wayne

BERRY STREET CHURCH

The following program will be presented by the Epworth League of Berry Street church, Sunday evening in the observance of anniversary day

Orchestra	
Hymn	
Prayer	
Anthem	Choir
Scripture reading	
Solo	Mrs Clarence Smith
Recitation	Pearl Merica
Anthem	
Short talk	Rev Cissell
Recitation and Song	Hazel Drummond and Bertha Leach
Cornet solo	Mr Richards
Recitation	Margaret Stemen
Quartet	
Orchestra	

ST PAUL M E CHURCH.

At St Paul M E church the following program will be the order of observance

Opening song 111	Choir and Congregation
Prayer	Pastor
Song 110	League
Essay	Miss Daisy Harrod
Song 19	Quartet
Installation of officers	Rev M C Cooper
Prayer of consecration	Rev M C Cooper
Song 20	Quartet
Address	Miss Angy M Taylor
Vocal solo	Mrs M C Cooper
Address	Miss Anna M Philley
Closing (song 100)	Choir
Benediction	

TRINITY M E CHURCH

Program of Epworth League Anniversary Day at Trinity M E church

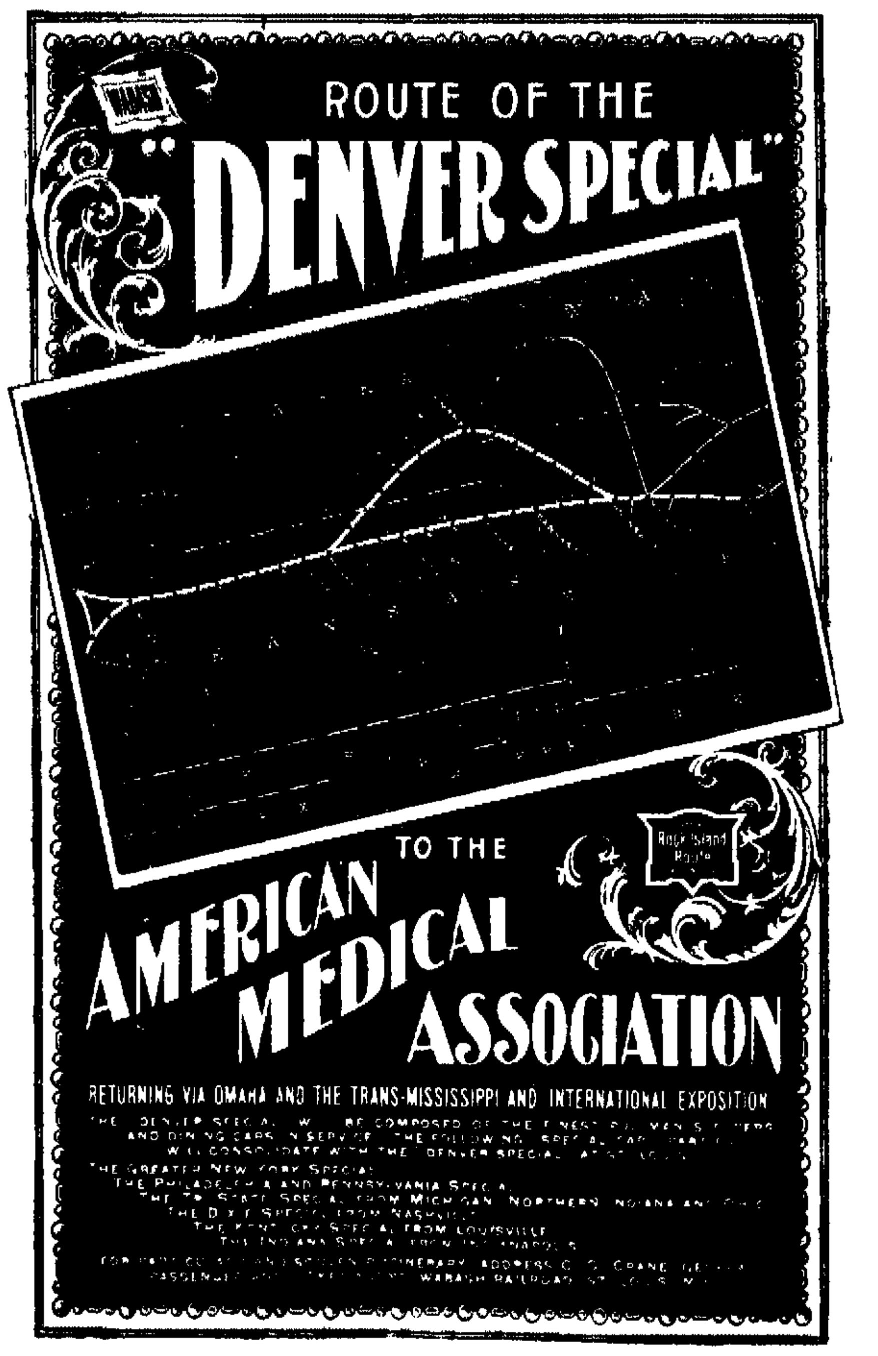
6 30 A M	Sunrise prayer meeting at Wayne St church
9 30 A M	Sunday School
10 30 A M	Sermon on Faith
3 00 P M	Wesleyan Brotherhood
6 30 P M	Epworth League Devotional
7 30 P M	Anniversary

There will be special music by the choir and Junior league. Reports and installation of officers, a "Look Up" address by A S Coverdale, and a "Lift Up" address by J F Schell. The church will be decorated

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Columbus, Indiana, May 16, 17, 18, 1898 Via. Wabash R. R.

For the above occasion, Wabash will sell tickets to Columbus, Ind, via Indianapolis, at round trip rate of $3 00. Tickets sold on above dates will be good to return up to and including May 21st. 1264



ROUTE OF THE "DENVER SPECIAL" TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

RETURNING VIA OMAHA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

THE GREATER NEW YORK SPECIAL

THE PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

THE DIXIE SPECIAL FROM NASHVILLE

THE KENTUCKY SPECIAL FROM LOUISVILLE

THE INDIANA SPECIAL FROM INDIANAPOLIS

WABASH RAILROAD

FORT WAYNE BOYS.

Interesting Letter From a Camp Mount Soldier.

All the Summit City Boys are Now Members of the United States Volunteer Army—How the Hours are Passed

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following very interesting letter from one of Fort Wayne's young soldiers now in camp at Indianapolis

HDQ'RS ZOLLINGER BATTERY,
CAMP MOUNT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, May 13

Thursday was a day of loud cheering among the young soldiers in camp. Lieutenant Colonel May, of the United States army, was kept busy all day mustering into the United States service the First and Fourth regiments of the infantry and the bands attached to these regiments. Late in the afternoon the Zollinger battery was lined up and marched over to the brigade headquarters where, with heads uncovered and right hands held up 125 brave and loyal hearted young men representing the city of Fort Wayne and who have for the past ten years been known as the Zollinger Battery, took the binding oath of allegience to the United States and promised to protect it against all its enemies. The company that had marched up to the headquarters as company E, First regiment light artillery, Indiana national guard, has attended its own funeral and yet its own birth into a new company. It marched back to its company quarters as United States soldiers. That which was known as the Zollinger Battery is now known as the Fifty eighth Indiana Battery, United States volunteers

On the way back to the company quarters the boys were loudly cheered by other young soldiers who had already become servants of Uncle Sam and as they passed the regimental quarters the officers sitting out in front were enthusiastic in their applause. In fact, the Battery boys from Fort Wayne have already made themselves quite popular with the regimental officers and the other companies in camp

The discipline thus far has been very lax, even more so than at the annual camp of instruction, but the men have reason now to expect a strict military discipline

Considerable guessing has been going on as to the probability of the Fifty eighth Indiana battery being ordered to Washington, and the men are anxiously waiting for the order to move. They are growing tired of being kept in suspense. Some of them who have been in camp before say that as far as camping is concerned, they have had enough. What they want now is something that looks like active service. It is believed that there is not a man in the company who is here for the fun of it, but that every one means business and all have left responsible positions, home and loved ones behind to go out and resent the insult that our flag has suffered, and to protect the honor and integrity of our nation

To say that the soldier boys have entirely forgotten their jovial disposition in the face of the serious reality of war, would be mis-stating facts. If some of the friends and loved ones in Fort Wayne could just step into camp at night and listen to the sweet music from the voices of the happy young soldiers as they are grouped together on blankets in front of their tents, now singing some impressive song of the loved ones far away, and then again pealing out one of the popular negro melodies of the day, certainly, for the time being, they would forget the seriousness of the present call to arms and their hearts would become light and joyous with those of the young soldier boys.

From evening mess there is practically nothing for the soldier to do until the roll call at 9 30, and during this time he spends his time as best he can. Some stroll over to the Third regiment quarters and visit the other Fort Wayne boys, who were known as the Fort Wayne Rifles and Fort Wayne Blues

Others are found around the band quarters listening to the concert music. Some can be seen sitting on their folded ticks inside their tents with a candle fastened on the tent pole, which throws out its light, while the young soldier, who perhaps has a sweetheart or a dear old mother at home, tries to write them some comforting news. Some of the other less serious minded may be heard in their racket, while they are at play in the street at the game of leap frog, or pull a-way or any old thing to pass the time away

This is, of course, the way the time flies when the weather permits, but when it is raining, as it did last night, the soldiers are obliged to remain inside their tents and wait until 9 30 for the roll call, after which they may turn in to bunk as soon as they choose

Tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Penna base ball club will play the Broadway Stars on the grounds back of the school building, in South Wayne

10,000 MEN IN CAMP.

$1.00 Columbus, Ohio, and Return.

Sunday, May 15, via F, F W. & W. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6 15 a m, arriving at Columbus at 11 a m. Returning, leave Columbus at 7 30 p. m. 1342

Wall paper to please you at L O Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E Main St. 11tf

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house

A WORN-OUT FAD.

"Spring Medicines," "Blood Purifiers", and "Tonics" an Old-Fashioned Idea.

Pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, firm, healthy flesh, can only come from wholesome food well digested. "Blood purifiers" and "nerve tonic" do not reach the cause of the mischief. The stomach is the point to be looked after. The safest and surest way to cure any form of indigestion is to take after each meal some harmless preparation of this kind composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, golden seal and fruit salts, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and these tablets taken after meals, assist digestion wonderfully because they will digest the food promptly before it has time to ferment and sour, and the weak stomach relieved and assisted in this way soon becomes strong and vigorous again.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to any secret patent medicines because you know what you are taking into your stomach.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package. Write F A. Stuart Co, Marshall, Mich, for book on stomach diseases, mailed free

AMES BURNS,

Ex-Collector of the Port of Kansas City

Of the men who have occupied positions of public trust in Kansas City, either by gift of the people or by appointment; none has a more enviable reputation for ability, honesty and efficiency than James Burns, Collector of the Port of Kansas City under Grover Cleveland. He lived to the letter the maxim, "a public office is a public trust," and when he retired he carried with him the respect of everyone in the community—Democrats and Republicans alike.

James Burns has used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and he does not hesitate to say they have accomplished wonders.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for twenty years," said Mr Burns yesterday. "Never knew what it was to enjoy life, in fact living seemed a burden, as it does to all who suffer severely with dyspepsia. A few months ago I began taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. From the first I felt relief, and now, although I am still taking them, I feel entirely cured. For the first time in twenty years I can eat anything I want and suffer no ill effects from it. You can't imagine the pleasure of this unless you have been a dyspepsia sufferer

"I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before, but I feel as if everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is personally distasteful to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as if I had no right to shirk the opportunity to, perhaps help some other sufferers from dyspepsia. I have been recommending the Tablets to all my friends. Only recently I took James H Lillis, the father of Father Lillis, down, to get some, and I understand he also is being wonderfully benefitted. I can't recommend it too highly."

To Clean up Spain

Uncle Sam is using gun-powder. For every kind of cleaning about the house, use

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder. It does the work quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Baltimore.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE

MEYER BROTHERS & CO. FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER

Call and see the Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

—Also—

Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

July Prices IN May.

Globe

HEAVY CUT ON

Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine

SPRING CLOTHING.

$10,000 Worth Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring Clothing

Bought at one-half their actual value from Messrs. Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, now the largest manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING in the world. The long cold spell and the war excitement leaving such large concerns with extra heavy stocks on hand, they are making slaughtering prices to unload. So we were the LUCKY FIRM IN FORT WAYNE TO SECURE OUR SHARE OF THE HEAVY CUT ON THEIR LINE OF

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING.

OUR ENTIRE SPRING STOCK on hand will be added to this new lot and OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

VITALS BRAND

$4.98 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* From $7.00 to $8.50.

$7.85 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* Fom $10.00 to $12.00.

$9.90 *Will buy you choice of about 300 Men's Spring Suiis, worth and sells everywhere* From $12.50 to $15.00.

$11.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's Spring Suits; worth and sells everywhere* From $13.50 to $16.50.

$14.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's extra fine Spring Suits; worth and sells elsewhere* From $18.00 to $20.00.

Heavy Cut in Boys' Suits.

$3.98 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $5.00 to $6.50.

$6.25 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $7.50 to $9.00.

$7.85 Will buy your choice of about 150 Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 13 to 19, worth and sells everywhere from $10 to $12.

$9.90 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $12.50 to $15.00.

$13.75 will buy your choice of Boys' extra high grade suits, worth and sells everywhere from $16.50 to $18.00.

Heavy Cut in Children's Suits.

$1.38 will buy a Child's Reefer or Double Boeasted Suit, ages 3 to 15, worth and sells everywhere from $2.00 to $2.50.

$2.35 will buy a Child's Reefer, Vestee or Double Breasted suit worth and sells everywhere not less than $3.00.

$2.98 Will buy your choice of about 350 Child's Reefer, Vestee, Sailor or Double Breasted Suits, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere from $3.50 to $4.00.

$3.85 will buy a Child's Reefer, Sailor, Vestee or Double Breasted Suit, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere for $5.00.

$4.75 will buy Child's Vestee, Double Breasted or 3-piece Suit, ages 3 to 16, sold nowhere for not ess than $6.00 to $7.50.

SPRING UNDERWEAR. *Our line is now very complete and we are showing the best values in the city from 25c up.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. *At all prices from 50c up. A complete line of the celebrated Manhattan Shirt just in.*

GLOBE A. K. Hurst & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS *in all the new colors and styles, at all prices, from 25cts up, golf hose to match.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, *We are showing the largest line of new styles in the city at lowest prices.*

EXTRA SALESMEN ENGAGED FOR THE RUSH OF THIS SALE.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JULY 4th.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 W Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

30th Summer, July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar; to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction; and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va. m12eod13t.

BICYCLES—

$10, $15, and $20.

Warner, $20, Manson, $25. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

TESTING THE QUALITY.

Farmer—Here: what are ye doin' in my mellin' patch?
Weary Walker—I—I—m to be j—j—judge at th' nex' county f—f—fair an' wanted ter see if ye had a show fer th' prize.

BOX CARS BURNED.

The Wabash Sustains This Loss at Huntington.

A Hobo Arrested and Jailed for Vagrancy and Stoning Trains—Shop and Rail.

The Wabash company sustained a considerable loss by fire at Huntington yesterday morning. The following particulars of the accident are taken from the Herald of that city: "Two box cars in Wabash train No. 99, in charge of Conductor Wells, caught fire east of the junction about 2 o'clock this morning. The cars were run on the switch at the stock yard and an alarm was sent in to the fire department which responded with alacrity. For fully an hour a stream of water was poured upon the flames and when they were subdued there wasn't much left of the cars but the iron work. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the locomotive."

HE STONED A CONDUCTOR.

Yesterday Thomas McArdle, local conductor on the Pittsburg, put a hobo off his train at Larwill. The fellow picked up a huge stone and hurled it at the conductor as he was about to step upon his caboose, the missile barely missing its mark. Mr. McArdle notified Captain Stoll, who detailed Detective Seymour to arrest the tramp. This was accomplished at Columbia [illegible] and the fellow [illegible] charge of vagrancy this morning and sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment. At the end of his term he may have to answer to the charge of assault. He gave his name as Fred Jones.

SERVICE UNIFORMS OF WABASH MEN.

General Superintendent H. L. Magee, of the Wabash road, has issued revised regulations governing uniforms for employes, which are to take effect tomorrow. Passenger conductors, dining car conductors and train collectors wear single breasted cutaway coats, with gilt buttons. Conductors wear on the left sleeve gilt service stripes, one for each five years of passenger service. Passenger brakemen, station baggagemen, train porters and parlor car porters wear single breasted, square sack coats, fitting close to the neck, with turn-over collar and nickel buttons. The station agents were uniforms similar to those of conductors. All the foregoing suits are of blue clay imported diagonal goods and the coats have "Wabash" on the collar, each side, the letters matching the buttons, whether white or yellow.

Telegraph operators wear regulation caps. Enginemen and firemen of passenger trains and train baggagemen must wear regulation caps and Lightner's "Mechanic's Favorite" overalls, jumper and coat. Freight conductors and freight brakemen wear no uniform but must wear a regulation badge on the cap. Crossing watchmen wear a regulation helmet hat and "Mechanics' Favorite" overalls and jacket. Passenger trainmen, except engineers and firemen, wear linen-covered caps in the summer to be washed by the company as often as may be necessary.

H. L. Reed, who was struck in the eye by a piece of coal, injuring the optic severely, has recovered from the accident and is working again. He is a Nickel Plate fireman.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

D. H. Bloom has resigned a position in the Wabash boiler shop.

M. Feuchter, of the Pittsburg 'smith shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

The Pennsylvania lines on Sunday last carried into Columbus over 6,000 excursionists.

William Martin, who has been sick, has resumed his place in the store room at the electric works.

The big Wabash passenger engine No. 605, was photographed on the turn table at the round house yesterday.

Gus Rogge, of the Pittsburg depot, is on duty again after a week's vacation, which he spent with his uncle near Toledo.

Carles Barnes and Fred Starkey, boltmakers in the Pittsburg shop, are off duty today to look after some private business matters.

Timothy Dalton, who has been firing a locomotive on the Grand Rapids road for several years, has been transferred to the position of brakeman, at his own request.

Conductor J. E. Allen, of the Nickel Plate, has gone to Frankfort, Ind., to see his father, who will soon leave for Cuba. Mr. Allen, sr., is an officer in the United States army.

George M. Henry, chief clerk in the Wheeling and Lake Erie general offices, has resigned to accept a position with the Detroit and Lima Northern, with headquarters at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dougherty have gone to Pullman, Ill., to attend the funeral of their niece, who died last Thursday. Mr. Dougherty is employed in the Nickel Plate round house.

John Haines, the carpenter who had a hand sawed several weeks ago, resumed work at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson this morning. The wounded hand is still very sore.

Train Dispatcher Samuel Taylor, of the Pittsburg, and his two little boys, went up to Chicago this morning to "see the sights."

John Fraine was so unfortunate as to badly burn the palm of his right hand yesterday by picking up a hot iron. The member was very sore this morning and Mr. Fraine could not work.

Frank Will, Nickel Plate fireman, is suffering with an attack of rheumatism. He has been unable to work for some days. His daughter, Janette, who had been sick with tonsilitis is recovering.

J. W. Greneen, trainmaster of the Panhandle lines, who has been ill for many months, is much better, and this week made a trip over the lines which come under his supervision, the first time in eighteen months.

Tomorrow the Grand Rapids and Indiana company will put on its new train to be run between eastern points and northern Michigan in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. The junction will be made at Vicksburg.

The Olds Wagon works has just put into operation a machine for welding wagon tires which is considered one of the greatest labor saving devices of the age. Two or three blows from this machine completely welds the largest tire.

The fast mail train on the Pennsylvania road, west bound, made up of eight heavy cars, was on Tuesday hauled from Harrisburg to Altoona, 132 miles, in 140 minutes. It is claimed that it is a record which has never been equaled with as heavy a train.

H. L. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania freight office force, who went to Indianapolis with the last squad that went to join the True Blues, writes his former companions of the freight office force that he has been made quartermaster's clerk for the Third regiment.

The citizens of Willinsport, Ind., are protesting because the Wabash company has removed Miss Ella Kent, who has been agent of the company at that point for twenty-two years, and appointed Patrick Follon, a night operator at Logansport, as agent.

The Wabash will not put its summer card into effect tomorrow, as announced several days ago. Arrangements for the new "Continental limited" have not yet been completed and until they are, the new time card will remain as it has been for the past several months.

The school of instructions for Pennsylvania engineers and firemen is now in progress, the first meeting being held today in the cab department of the car shop, where seats enough to accommodate 150 person, were erected. This school promises to become popular with the men and productive of much good.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The fast service the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has inaugurated between Chicago and Denver is likely to lead to trouble, as the connecting lines insist that the Rock Island shall charge excess fare on that train and the Rock Island people say they will not do it.

Last evening twelve carloads of sections of steamers passed through the city, over the Pittsburg, billed to parties in Seattle, Wash. Each piece of the boat made a carload and upon it was pasted a big poster bearing the words: "Passenger and Freight Boats for Youkon River, Alaska, from Lowis, Nixon & Co., Elizabeth, N. J." This is the third shipment of boats of this kind this week.

M. W. Hutchens, of Atlanta, Ga., a passenger conductor on the Georgia railroad, running between Atlanta and Augusta, will on June 1 complete his forty-fifth year as a passenger conductor on that road and on that date will retire from the service. For fifteen years he has run the same train, covering 180 miles each day. Mr. Hutchens claims he is the oldest passenger conductor in the country in time of service.

AT THE PARK.

The Amusement Season to Open May 22—Strong Attractions Booked.

The amusement season at Robison park opens for the summer on May 22. It is expected to have the new theater completed by June 1. Until that time the performances will be given in the tent the same as last season. One of the new features of the theater will be an orchestra of six pieces under the leadership of Prof. A. P. Whitney. The following is a partial list of the attractions that have been booked by Manager Heilbroner: John D. Gilbert, the comedian, formerly of Gilbert, Donnelly and Girard in "Natural Gas;" Frank Cushman, the well known minstrel; Cawthorn and Forrester, of "Little Nugget" company; Walters and Kane, of "Side Track" company; Creago and Bennett, of Hoyt's "Stranger in New York" company; Jas. A. Reilly and May Templeton, Howard Powers and Dolly Theabold, Frank Jones and Lillian Walton, of "Country Cousin" company; Sisson and Wallace, Pete Baker, Little Gertie Cochran, the memory wonder; the Noss musical combination, Helf and Yost, Holmes and Waldron, Hadley and Hart, Ford and DaVern, Barr and Evans, Teal and Baker, the Grahams, the Robbins, DeVine and Shurtz, Hayes and Easterbrook, Raymond and West, McCloud and Melville, the Sidmans, Gorman and Fields, Bentham and Byrne, Gilmour and Magee, Whitney Brothers, the Deagons, Lawrence and Harrington, Hodgkins and Leith, Reynard, Parkinson and Roth, Barry and Hague, Sigfried, Lavender and Tomson, Ellinore Sisters, three Dawsons, Koppe, Garnella and Shirk, George Adams and family, Lewis and Elliott, and the Patterson Brothers.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

INDIANAPOLIS EXCURSIONS

Via Wabash Railroad—Month of May, 1898.

May 13 and 14, good to return until May 16, $4.80 round trip, account Knights Templar.

May 16 and 17, good to return until May 20, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

May 23 and 24, good to return until May 26, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., state convention.

Home Seekers excursions to western points will be run on the dates following: May, 17, June 7, 21, good to return twenty-one (21) days from date of sale. Telephone No 6. 9t10

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

They Are in the Air You Breathe

THE GERMS OF DISEASE WHICH CAUSE

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption

It's Through the Air Only That These Diseases Can Be Treated Successfully

It must be dry air. Liquids, sprays and douches cannot enter the bronchial tubes and lungs [illegible] all parts of the [illegible] the secret of the great success of

"Hyomei"

the new Australian Treatment for all diseases of the head, throat and lungs. The air which you breathe from Booth's Inhaler [illegible] most powerful antiseptic known [illegible] kills all germs of disease, healing the parts affected and bringing [illegible]

IT CURES BY INHALATION

Those who are in doubt as to the wonderful healing powers of [illegible] testimonials from people who [illegible] calling at the office, [illegible] Chestnut Street

Every Bottle of "Hyomei" is Guaranteed

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei Balm," wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, or BY MAIL [illegible]

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Room 20-21, Auditorium Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOO EASY FOR HERR.

The Big Blonde German's Twirling Was Too Effective

For Manager Armour's "Old Soldiers"—They Only Secured Two Hits and Should Have Been Shut Out.

Ed. Herr, the big blonde twirler of the Fort Wayne team, pitched a magnificent game of ball yesterday against the Daytons. He had excellent control of the sphere and the "Old Soldiers" fell easy victims to his speedy shoots and to his slow ones as well. The first twelve men at bat were out, although one or two of them reached first on errors by Babb, who had an off day. In the fourth Robison made a single and in the fifth Frank made a two-bagger, the only two hits of the game.

The first run was made by the Fort Waynes in the first inning on Sharp's single, a passed ball, a safe bunt by Cooke and Donahue's poor throw to first base.

In the third Kihm's three-bagger and O'Meara's single earned a run.

In the fifth Herr made a two-bagger, went to third on Kihm's out from Wetzel to Reiman and scored on McShane's wild throw.

Another run was scored in the seventh on Fitch's long fly, which Frank did not get because he fell down, and Sharp's second single. These were Fort Wayne's only runs.

Babb was responsible for Dayton's only run in the sixth. McShane was out and Rosebrough hit an easy one down to Babb, who got it up in plenty of time, but threw away over Kihm's head, Rosebrough going to third base. Heine went out to Kihm, but Rosebrough scored. Robison reached first on Sharp's error and Frank made a two-bagger, but "Pot" Reiman was an easy out from Babb to Kihm. Here's the story:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B	P.O.	A.	E.
Kihm, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	0
Sharp, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	1
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Hickey, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	3
Fitch, ss	3	1	1	0	3	0
Herr, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	9	27	10	4

DAYTON.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Heine, ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Robinson, rf	4	0	1	0	1	1
Frank, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
J. Reiman, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Wetzel, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Miller, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	6	0	1
McShane, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	1
Rosebrough, p	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	2	27	8	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 2. Two base hits—Herr, Fitch, Frank. Three base hit—Kihm. Sacrifice hit—Fitch. Struck out—By Herr, 5; by Rosebrough, 4. Wild pitch—Rosebrough. Passed ball—Donahue. Double play—Babb to Sharp to Kihm. Umpire—Warner. Time of game—1:35.

NEW CASTLE, 4; TOLEDO, 7.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 14.—New Castle lost the game, with Hewitt in the box, in the first two innings, which netted Toledo seven runs. Johnson was then substituted, after which the home team failed to score. The score:

Toledo ...... 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 7
New Castle.. 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0— 4

Base Hits—Toledo, 14; New Castle, 14. Errors—Toledo, 1; New Castle, 1. Batteries—Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur; New Castle, Hewitt, Johnson and Barcklay. Umpire—Colgan.

SPRINGFIELD, 2; GRAND RAPIDS, 16.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 14.—Cogswell gave eleven bases on balls and was hit all over the field, and that was why the leaders were beaten. The score:

Grand Rapids. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 2
Springfield... 0 3 3 1 1 5 2 0 1—16

Base Hits—Grand Rapids, 16, Springfield, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Altrock and Cote; Cogswell and Graffius.

MANSFIELD, 7; YOUNGSTOWN, 4.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 14.—With two men on bases in the twelfth inning Belt, Mansfield's new catcher, hit for a home run. Pitcher Dinsmore, of Columbus, has signed with Youngstown. The score:

Mansfield . 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—7
Youngst'n . 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Mansfield, 7; Youngstown, 7. Errors—Mansfield, 2; Youngstown, 2. Batteries—Mansfield, Emig and Belt; Youngstown, Dinsmore and Zinram.

Results Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 4.
New York, 9; Washington, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.
Detroit, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
Omaha, 3; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 3.

AN UMPIRE WITH NERVE.

Grand Rapids Press: "On the car coming down town after the game a spectator seeing Manlove on a seat in front of him began abusing him for his work during the afternoon. Manlove stood up and said: 'I don't know who you are, but I will promise to take care of any man that talks like that to another's back. I may have to take your insults on the diamond, but I do not have to here.' The talkative man was silent as an oyster."

NOTES.

Game will be called at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Belden will be in the game for the first time tomorrow.

The Shamrocks play in South Bend today and tomorrow.

Mansfield will play its first game of the season here tomorrow.

Herr's pitching has never been excelled on a Fort Wayne diamond.

Better games are being played at Lakeside park than on any other grounds in the country.

Babb had an off day. But Charley plays such a great game this spring that there was not a single "knock."

The Concordias and the Dortmunders are mixed up in a game on the diamond at Concordia this afternoon.

"Roaring Bill" Hassamer, who has played in more leagues than any man in the country, has signed, it is reported, with the Massillon team of the Ohio State league.

The boys of the fourth and fifth grades of the Brothers' school played a game of ball on the flats yesterday afternoon, and the juniors won, the score being 12 to 3.

Youngstown Telegram: "With Ryan at first, Cooper back in the outfield, Patterson behind the bat, Jordan again on the Pitcher's slab, and Arthur Ross in condition, the team should be in shape to cope with any in the league. It is the purpose of the management to dispose of the players who are unable to hit the ball and a team of men who can not only bat but field as well, will be in the Youngstown uniform. The men back of the team will have a winner at any cost."

The West Washington street base ball team has reorganized and will hereafter be known as the West Side Juniors. Frank Conover has been chosen manager and all teams wishing to challenge this team may do so by calling on Frank Conover, 154 Harrison street. Following are the players: First base, D. Evans; second base, F. Conover; short stop, F. Bond; third base, Fred Hilker; catcher, Harry Ranke; left field, C. Bash; center field, C. Deardoff; right field, Lee Yann; pitchers, O. Alringer and F. Zur Muhleon; extra, E. Proegler.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To Indianapolis Via Wabash Railroad, Sunday, May 15.

The Wabash special Indianapolis train will leave Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m., Sunday, May 15. The round trip ticket fare has been placed at only $1.50. Visit Indianapolis. Visit Camp Mount. 7 7t

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. G. CARD To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S., M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 152 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months.
President, Charles McCulloch.
Cashier, John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank.

CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $55,000.

Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 32 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

D. L. HARDING,
Insurance & Loans.
Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

WANTED.

WANTED—A laundress at once. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 5tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 115 East Wayne street. 13t2

WANTED—A good girl; must give reference. Apply 173 West Superior. 14t2

WANTED—A cook; must have references. Mrs. J. J. Wood, 134 East Main street.

WANTED—A cook in a private family; must come well recommended. 250 West Washington street. 13t2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 190-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Agents. Bicycle outfit free. Big money showing our wheel. High grade '98 model bicycle $19.00. Shipped anywhere on approval. Alpine Cycle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 725-m5-a9-m14

WANTED—Agents—$7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Employment Office. Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. ma13-10

WANTED—A large modern residence, centrally located, with all modern conveniences, containing 15 or more rooms; would lease for a term of years. Address Box 7 Sentinel office. 10t6

WANTED—Government positions. The war makes a demand for men in the government civil service. Examinations soon. Full information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses, Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $39 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 30 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

WANTED—Agents for "War With Spain," including battles on sea and land. Contains all about armies, navies, forts and warships of both nations and graphic story of the great victory of the gallant Dewey; tells everything about Sampson, Schley, Fitzhugh Lee and leading commanders, by Hon. James Rankin Young, the intrepid leader for Cuban libre in the halls of congress. The greatest war book published; 600 large pages; 100 superb illustrations, many in rich colors. Has large colored maps. Biggest book, highest commission, lowest price; only $1.75. Each subscriber receives grand $1.00 premium free. Demand enormous; harvest for agents; 30 days credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write today. Address, The National Book Concern, Dept. 15, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago. 12t10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms. Inquire 19 Cass street. 13t6

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. 35 West Berry street. 11tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—The Bond Mill, East Columbia street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 12t3wtf

FOR RENT—An eight-room house centrally located, modern improvements. Inquire 30 McClellan street. 13tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 8tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—A very pleasant eight room house, centrally located; all modern improvements. Inquire No. 8 Madison St. 6tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne 27tf

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month. Inquire of W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 27-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence property on West Jefferson street; cheap. No encumbrances. Address, Z, care Sentinel. 3tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

LOST.

LOST—A lady's plain linen hemstitch handkerchief with 50c in nickels, on Williams or DeWald. Finder will receive reward by returning to southeast corner Lafayette and Williams street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions, 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by
GROSS & PELLENS,
94 Calhoun St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year, in a room on the ground floor, fronting and having main entrance at No. 10 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana.
367t1 GEORGE H. SEABOLD.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

COMBINATION SUITS FOR WOMEN.

We have them for Men too and also for Children —
These undergarments, perfect fitting and comfortable, get [illegible] side each season. They win new friends constantly.
Our lines of Combination Suits for Summer are now complete [illegible]
Some are ribbed, some are flat.

Women's Combination Suits 50c to $2.75.
Men's Combination Suits $1.25 to $4 00
Children's Combination Suits 50c and 75c.

FOR WAISTS.

Two bright lines of Ginghams just in and they're pretty.

At 10c—Fine Ginghams, small black plaids, one half inch and one inch square, all colors.

At 30c—Beauties in Silk Stripe Ginghams—handsome combinations.

CYCLING NEEDS.

For women. Suits, Sweaters, Hose, Leggins, Gloves, etc.

WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE SUITS AT $15.

[illegible] black [illegible]

CARPETS.

[illegible] Carpets [illegible] price. Five Carpets—medium [illegible] Ingrains [illegible] lengths [illegible]

Butterick June Patterns, Delineators and [illegible] to [illegible] prices on patterns.

THE NEW YORK STORE.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

Successors to ROOT & Co.
The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

GOLDEN. THE HATTER.

We have an elegant line of Felt Hats at $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and up. Stiff Hats, $1.00 to $4.00. Also an elegant line of Boys' and Men's Caps at 25c to $1.00.

See our Children's
STRAW, CRASH AND LINEN HATS.

Best and largest line in the city for the least money.

SPRING...1898

GOLDEN THE HATTER.

P. S.--Remember we are headquarters for fine FURNISHINGS.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
90 Calhoun Street - Opposite Fruit House

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov 15-3m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. *S.* Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

G. R. & I.
--TO--
CINCINNATI & RETURN, FOR $1.50, SUNDAY, MAY 15th.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Solar Gas Lamps, $3 00
Search Lights, $3 00
Bicycle Tires, guaranteed, $5 pair
Golf Hose, 25c pair
$5 00 Ladies' Sweaters, $1 50

BICYCLES.

[illegible]

MEYER CYCLE CO.,
18 Harrison Street
[illegible]

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
[illegible]

In Fine Feather.

If you're not suited with your clothing don't go on the warpath for your tailor. He probably did the best he could and his life should not be the forfeit for his crime. True, he has imposed upon you and spoiled good material, but his troubles were in being behind the times. There's a great deal in up-to-dateness in clothing. That's why suits made by us attract attention for their stylish and natty appearance.

I. Mautner & Co.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	No. 173.
Editorial Rooms	No. 650.

The Weather.

[illegible] showers [illegible] tonight and Sunday [illegible] southwest wind.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. [illegible] Have [illegible] returned from Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] Ind., is visiting Mrs. H. P. Moses.

Rev. [illegible] M. Boggs and daughter, Miss M[illegible], left today for Allegheny, Pa.

Mrs. John Quigley, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Froberger returned yesterday from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Loretta Dreier has returned from Boston where she has been spending the winter.

Mrs. E. C. Kern will entertain the Anatomy club on Monday evening instead of on Tuesday.

Messrs. E. O. Rose, Frank M. Powers and W. G. Croxton, of Angola, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. F. I. Boltz and Mrs. Mary Whitlock, of Bluffton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett.

Mrs. George N. Frazier and son Parke Frazier, have gone east where Mrs. Frazer will remain several weeks.

The Misses Mary Sullivan, Constance Heller and Anna O'Rourke will spend Sunday with friends at Huntington.

Miss Bilzer, of 102 Hayden street, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph hospital yesterday.

The last meeting for the season of the Monday Evening Pedro club was held last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull entertained a few guests informally at pedro last evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Swan, of Topeka, Kan.

Rev. Davies, of Bethany church, has been called to supply the Austin Park Presbyterian church, Chicago. In his absence Rev. M. L. Beal will fill his pulpit.

Miss Angy Manning Taylor has been offered the secretaryship of the Y. W. C. A. of this city, but will not accept the position on account of other plans.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Crane left today for Chicago and Freeport, Ill. Mrs. Crane will remain several days at Freeport, while Mr. Crane goes to Kansas City on business.

Mrs. Jerry North and Mrs. C. Warner, of Bluffton, were in the city yesterday to attend the reading given by Professor Blanchard, of Chicago, at the Fort Wayne club, last evening.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Wayne street M. E. church, was at Huntington last evening and assisted in the installation of officers in the Epworth league of that city. He delivered a short address.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy gave a pretty little "at home" yesterday afternoon to give the intimate friends of Miss Clara Bennett the opportunity of meeting her. Miss Bennett is on her way from Chicago to Anderson, Ind.

Rev. and Mrs. Boggs were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Morgan, at dinner last evening, and later a gathering of friends met them informally at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Crighton, of Brackenridge street.

The peculiar antics of Sherman Lavanway during the last twenty-four hours are easily explained. He is overcome with joy at the arrival of a pretty little daughter at his home. Friends feared that Sherm was getting frightened at the Spaniards.

Complaint is made of too much reckless driving on Washington boulevard. Yesterday some reckless driver whose animal was traveling at a 2:40 gait struck Hubert, the five year old child of Rev. and Mrs. Dannecker and the lad was severely bruised, his escape from serious injury being almost miraculous. The officers should put a stop to this too reckless driving or there will be a fatality to chronicle some day.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Best Country Roll Butter, 12½c lb
Good Jar Butter, 8c
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 9c
Best Factory Cream Cheese, 10c
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 12½c lb
Best Wisconsin Limburg Cheese, [illegible]

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Strawberries for This Afternoon.

Just received at 10 o'clock fresh shipment Arkansas Berries, nice and large, 10c quart.

Havana Pine Apples, 12½ and 15c
California Cherries, 15c lb
New Marrowfat Peas, [illegible]
New Wax Beans, 7c quart
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb
Fine Michigan Lettuce, [illegible]
Home Grown Spinach, 10c peck
Home Grown Asparagus, [illegible] bunch [illegible]
New Cabbage, nice and solid, [illegible] lb
New Beets, [illegible] bunch
Radishes and Onions, [illegible] bunch
Louisiana Potatoes and Onions, 10c peck

FRUIT HOUSE.

Miss McBride, of Bluffton, is the guest of Miss Clara Fry.

Miss [illegible] Krauck has been spending a week's vacation in Churubusco with friends.

William [illegible] Meyers, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Myers, at W[illegible]

Mrs. M[illegible] and daughter, of Columbia City, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Catherine [illegible] [illegible] visit with Fort Wayne [illegible]

Miss [illegible] Whitney, of [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Whitney, of this city.

Mrs. W. E. Simmons, of Bluffton, is a guest in the city. She came to attend Professor Blanchard's [illegible]

Mrs. George Pontius and children and Mrs. S. W. Baker, of Columbia City, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Miss Amelia Burnam, who has been the guest of her mother for several days, returned yesterday to Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Ed Rinehart, who has been the guest of friends in the city for the past week, has returned to her home in St. Paul.

Mrs. Elena Steiner and children were this week guests of Mrs. D. W. Dickey, mother of Mrs. Steiner, who resides in Churubusco.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, of Eel River township, will soon move to this city and take charge of the Farmers' boarding house on Superior street.

Miss Ida Adams, who has been living in Fort Wayne for two months or more, has returned to the home of her parents in Madison township.

Mine Host F. J. Stutesman, of the Randall, has been engaged to serve the banquet for the convention of the order of B'Nai Brith. The banquet will be served on the evening of May 2[illegible]

The Huntington News Democrat: Mrs. J. P. Woenker and daughter, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city Wednesday evening and will visit here a week or more, the guests of Mrs. Woenker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Carey, and other relatives.

There are other entertainments, 'tis true, but it must be borne in mind that there will be but one Cvendaze entertainment between this date and the Fourth of July and that one will take place at Library hall on Tuesday next, May 17. Tickets are on sale at Aurentz's, 18 West Berry street, Graffe's jewelry store and Louis Ficquel's. A crowded house is in sight for that night.

A. L. Randall has received the sanction of the state L. A. W. authorities for his road race, to be given Decoration day. The course will be along the Illinois road, the starting place being near Lindenwood cemetery. The program, officers, etc., are not yet ready for announcement. The list of prizes is a flattering inducement for entries. The first prize will be a Yale bicycle, valued at $40; the second prize is a pair of Kokomo tires, worth $6; third prize a sweater valued at $[illegible]. The first time prize is a fishing rod and reel, valued at $6, and the second a sweater, worth $3 50.

The annual commencement exercises of the boys' department of the St. Mary's Catholic schools were held last evening. There was a very large attendance and the pupils of the school rendered a very pleasing musical entertainment, the participants being Professor Rager, M. Greven, W. Neuman, J. Gochren, G. Studer, Potthoff, Lauch, Gocke and Aukenbruck. The entertainment concluded with a one act farce, "A Sea of Troubles." Osmar Henry delivered the salutatory and William Potthoff was valedictorian. Addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Father Oechtering, F. H. Kleekamp, instructor in commercial law, and John Disser. Diplomas were conferred on the Messrs. John Disser, August Langhorst, William Potthoff, Osmar Henry, Joseph Fink and Charles Allgeier.

BANANAS

Are They Good to Eat Uncooked

Sarah Tyson Rorer, the famous food expert, answered this question, "No, except in the countries where they grow."

Some one asked, "What about Cereal Coffees?"

"Many of them are coffee and very poor coffee at that; do not be deceived by them. If it is a true cereal coffee it is an excellent food drink." Mrs. Rorer herself uses Postum because she knows it to be the original, pure Cereal Coffee, that is so widely and grossly imitated by adulterated coffee mixtures. She also knows from analysis that more genuine nourishment is contained in a good hot cup of Postum than is generally found in the balance of the breakfast.

A week's use of Postum will make one feel that elastic thrill of life that one remembers made existence a blessing in the boyhood days, and those delights of health come back again if we feed the body on properly selected food, such as is found in Postum.

Grocers sell Postum.

The Turn Verein Vorwarts will give an entertainment and ball at Randall hall next Thursday evening. Tickets 25c can be had from members.

NOS. 238 AND 240.

We have added one of the finest meat markets in the city to our already large stock of finely assorted stock of groceries. In meats we will keep nothing but the best. In preparing your meals remember that we can supply you with everything that goes to make a good meal.

238 and 240 Calhoun St.
THE NEW KEYSTONE.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The Greatest Grocery's Predictions Verified.

The Wheat Market Has Broke and We are Now Able to Announce the Reductions [illegible] in the Price of Flour at the Greatest.

[illegible] Wayne [illegible]
Volland's [illegible]
Rock Creek [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
Best Michigan Potatoes, [illegible]
Large [illegible] Potatoes, [illegible]
New Southern Onions, [illegible] peck
Sugar Cured Hams, [illegible]
Sugar Cured Shoulders, [illegible]
Fresh Country Eggs, [illegible]

The Only Store.

The Greatest Grocery is the only place in town where you can buy:

A 2 lb can Excellent Corn for 6c
A 3 lb can Excellent Tomatoes for 8c
A 3 lb can Sweet Potatoes for 8c
A 3 lb can California Apricots for 8c
A 3 lb can California Green Gage, Gold Drop or Egg Prums for 10c
A 2 lb can California White Cherries for 12c
A 3 lb can California Black Cherries for [illegible]
A 3 lb can California Bartlett Pears for 10c
A gallon can Apples for 2[illegible]
A gallon can Apricots for [illegible]
A gallon can Peaches for [illegible]
A gallon can Blackberries for 2[illegible]
A gallon can Raspberries for [illegible]
A 3 lb can Pie Peaches for 6[illegible]
A 2 lb can Gooseberries for [illegible]
A 2 lb can Raspberries for 7c
A 2 lb can Blueberries for [illegible]
A 1 lb can Fresh Alaska Salmon for 8c
A 2 lb can Corn Beef, about half price, for [illegible]
A pint jar Assorted Preserves for 18c
A pint bottle Witch Hazel for 15c
A can St. Charles Evaporated Cream for 10c
A pound Evaporated Dried Apples for 6c
A pound Evaporated Dried Raspberries for [illegible]
A dozen boxes, six thousand Parlor Matches for 20c

Strawberries.

We are receiving daily only the very best Tennessee Strawberries at The Greatest.

Florida Pine Apples, 15c each
Large Messina Lemons, 15c doz
California Navel Oranges, 20c dozen
Nice Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb
Nice Green Peas, [illegible] quart
Nice Wax Beans, [illegible] quart
Nice Spinach, 15c peck
Nice Asparagus, 3c bunch
Nice Red Beets, 3c bunch
Nice Large Cucumbers, 7c each
Nice Pie Plant, 3 bunches 5c
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch

Remember our Fresh Meat Market, Herman Strodel, Butcher, at

THE GREATEST GROCERY,
W. Columbia and Harrison Sts.
Bash Block

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

Grand Council Met in Indianapolis This Week. Officers Elected.

The Grand Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, of Indianapolis, held its annual session at True Friends hall, Indianapolis, on May 11th. Grand Recorder W. S. Lockman reported that the order had 2,210 members in Indiana. The report of the finance committee showed a balance in the general fund of $1,600. The report of the grand trustees showed the property of the order to be in excellent condition.

A ruling was made that members engaging in the present war with Spain, who were in good standing when war was declared, shall have their certificates protected.

The following officers were elected to serve during the next two years:

Past Grand Councilor—E. A. Campbell, Elkhart.
Grand Councilor—John T. Hinson, Evansville.
Grand Assistant Councilor—R. L. Smith, Terre Haute.
Grand Vice Councilor—Mrs. Stella Andrews, Indianapolis.
Grand Recorder—W. S. Lockman, Indianapolis.
Grand Treasurer—Jonas Hanse, Indianapolis.
Grand Marshal—Fred E. Wehnert, Fort Wayne.
Grand Prelate—Mrs. E. M. Jordan, Indianapolis.
Grand Warden—Mrs. A. T. Neff, Indianapolis.
Grand Guard—Mrs. C. Childs, Cardonia.
Grand Sentry—Eli Dickerson, Terre Haute.
Grand Trustees—Ed M. Hawkins, Logansport; A. B. McClure, New Albany; W. Coleman, Elkhart.
Representative to Supreme Council—E. A. Campbell, Elkhart.
Alternate Representative—D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.
Finance Committee—Alvin Denbow, Logansport; Ed Louden, Evansville; D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.

Over 200 delegates attended the meeting. W. S. Lockman had already served two terms as grand recorder; also did Fred E. Wehnert, of this city, have two terms to his credit in the grand council as their grand marshal.

An elegant new Upright Piano for $148. The biggest bargain ever heard of. Another big bargain in an Upright Piano at $165. You want to see these; they are beauties, are good, and are cheap at $250 each. A brand new Organ for $45. These instruments are fully warranted and cannot be duplicated. P. Dickinson, Music Dealer, 98 Calhoun street. 10 eod tf

Money to Loan.

A client of mine has $1,000 to loan on real estate or personal security.
J. C. ABEL,
9 11 14wlt No. 3 and 4 Bank Block

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat—May, $1 44; July $1 04½, Sept., 89⅝c, Dec., 8[illegible]

Corn—May 3[illegible], July, 34⅛c, Sept., 36[illegible]

Oats—May [illegible], July, 26[illegible], Sept. 2[illegible]

Pork—May $11 2[illegible], July $11 [illegible], Sept., $11 [illegible]

Lard—May [illegible] 47, July $[illegible] 47, Sept. $[illegible]

Ribs—May [illegible], July $[illegible], Sept. $[illegible]

Barley—Cash No. [illegible] 41

Rye—Cash [illegible], May, [illegible], July, [illegible]

Flax—Cash $1 [illegible], N. W., $1 [illegible], May, $1 [illegible], Sept. $1 1[illegible]

[illegible]—May, $[illegible]

Messrs. Fisher, of Logansport, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Prof. [illegible] A. Willis and a number of other colored persons of merit will entertain the Rathbone Sisters tonight, at Phoenix hall, with magic, patriotic songs, instrumental music, etc. An irrepressible fun for [illegible] cents.

25,000 Paid Admission to See Van Dyke & Eaton Co., the Past Two Weeks.

A new record breaking event in the theatrical line in our city is drawing to a close. Van Dyke & Eaton Co. are the clever actors who hold the pennant. During the past two weeks they have played to [illegible] paid admissions and have only a few seats left for this evening's performance, which will close their engagement. Counter attractions at the opera house and constant bad weather, have not kept people away from Memorial hall, where Van Dyke & Eaton gave a different play each night and with new illustrated songs and numerous dances with calcium light effects, musical acts and clever specialties. Those clever people are as much at home in vaudeville work as they are in drama and farce comedy. As we go to press 1,600 children are witnessing the matinee performance. Come again, Van Dyke & Eaton. Zanesville people will always welcome you.

Masonic theatre, commencing Monday, May 16. One price of admission for everybody—10 cents.

Coke Dandruff Cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1 00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14 tf

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

For five days longer I will sell any of the seven Pianos or Organs I have in stock at about cost. Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Banjos, Autoharps, Zithers, Strings, Music Books, etc., at cost. Think of it, 50c folios at 30 cents. Sheet Music, all late publications, at 12 cts. per copy. New Music slightly damaged, at 8 cts. Look at my window and see some of the prices on Mandolins, Guitars, etc., etc. If you want anything in the music line now is the time. P. Dickinson, 98 Calhoun street.

To Fishermen.

For first class tackle at same price as inferior goods go to C. H. MILLER'S SPORTSMAN HEADQUARTERS, 20 W. Main St.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay 4 per cent interest on deposits left four months from this date and will receive as it always has done, deposits of $1 or over. eod tf

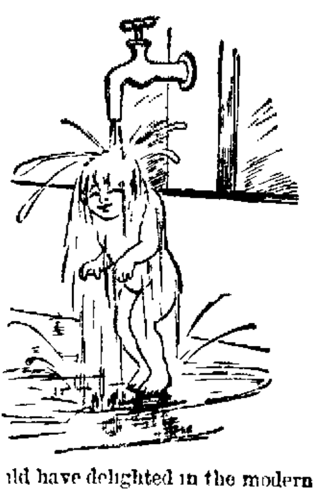
AUCTION SALE!

At the residence of A. S. Lauferty, 75 West Berry St., corner Webster, on Wednesday, May 25th, commencing at 9 o'clock and until sold, the Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Household Goods, Glassware, Pictures, Ornaments, Bric-a-Brac, etc., all of which can be seen on Tuesday afternoon, May 24, 2 to 6.

H. T. STAPLEFORD,
14 17 21 23 24 **Auctioneer.**

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Little Sallie Waters



would have delighted in the modern baths and plumbing appliances made by H. F. Franke. From the baby to grandma the plumbing of the house is a delight and a convenience. It is vitally important also to have it rightly done. We make a specialty of doing it that way.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER.
Phone 672 68 Barr St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
[illegible]

The Cinematographe.

Kline's Cinematographe will be presented at the Temple again this evening and probably for the last time. The pictures are interesting as an amusement as well as from an educational standpoint, and should be seen by everybody. The management wisely reduced the price to 10 cents and the Temple will no doubt be packed tonight.

Papering done promptly and done right, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of The Century on the causes of the failure of the Spanish armada. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous catastrophe, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors and other Spanish documents. This number of The Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.

George F. Perkins, of Chicago, will speak and sing at K. P. hall, East Berry street, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7 tf 123 Broadway

Do not put off buying your Electric Fixtures before getting prices from the Edmund Electric Construction Company. Maybe you will decide to buy at once. 10 5t

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley Long Bldg.

Get prices on Electric or Gas Fixtures from the Edmund Electric Construction Company, we can and will save you money. 10 5t

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Dr. J. W. Thompson, Dentist, No. 9 East Wayne St. tf

EBERSOLE PIANO!
Strictly High Grade
Frank B. Long,
Sole Representative,
34 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company
Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Pittsburg on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of [illegible] whose term of service expires on that day.
JOHN E. HALEY, Secretary
Ap 30 [illegible] 101 14 16

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
[illegible]

Pushing to the Front.

Like Uncle Sam's arms, the Hummer is steadily pushing to the front where it's presence will be felt in nutritious food. "Hummer" Baking Powder, containing neither ammonia nor alum, is composed of pure wholesome ingredients. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley Long Block
16 & 18 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $[illegible]. Small cash payment, balance monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
Corner Oliver and Emily St.

YOUR ATTENTION!

Red Cross Cider Vinegar, 15c gal
1 lb Grain Smoking Tobacco, 1[illegible]c lb
15 bars America Soap 25c
Clothes Pins, 6 doz. 5c
Nails, 2 lbs for 5c
Soda Fountain, complete, $160

S. GANZER.

[illegible] will want to be shaved very soon now, and we have the proper razor in a Pastime or Faultless Lawn Mower. Light, easy running, and clean cutting, they will keep your lawn always in a fine condition, and make the mowing a pleasureable exercise.

Sprinklers, hose and garden utensils of all kinds we keep in superior grades.

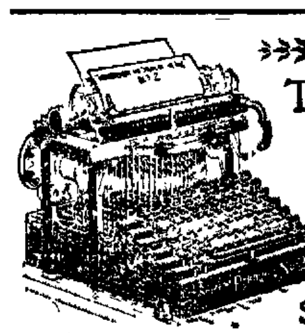
See our complete line of
Hot Plates and Gasoline Stoves.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Columbia Bicycles.

Chainless	$125
Road Wheel	$75
Racer	$75
Hartford, 2 3-4 drop to crank hanger, short steering head,	$50
Hart, Ladies',	$50
Vedettes,	$40
Vedettes,	$35
Vedettes,	$30

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun Street.



The Smith Premier Typewriter
THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE BEST CANNED GOODS ON THE MARKET

Perfect Canned Goods.

We only sell such brands as we are sure of. We know that the goods we sell are honest values and reasonably priced.

This week we are demonstrating Curtice Bros. Blue Label Soups. Come in and try them.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378 40-44 W. Berry Street.
"Inner Man," May Number now ready, ask for it.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Finest program of the engagement [illegible] of new home scenes. Handsome [illegible] and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property at low rate of interest with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings 8 & 9 Pixley Long Blk

TEMPLE THEATRE.
TONIGHT, MAY 14.
KLINE'S WONDERFUL
"Cinematographe."
Reproduction of the Warship Maine, Fort Wayne boys at Camp Mount, and many thrilling war views.
Prices 10 cents.

TEMPLE THEATER.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 16th.
The [illegible]
Van Dyke & Eaton's
—BIG—
TEN CENT SHOW.
Only one price for admission,
TEN CENTS.
And no extra charge for reserved Seats. Sale now on.

HERE TO STAY!
The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.
Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.
No More Dread of the Dental Chair.

Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best Teeth,	$6.00
22k Gold Crowns	$5.00
Vitalized Air,	50c
Gold Fillings	$1 up
Silver Fillings	50c
Bridge Work, per tooth	$4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.
Our Success is Causing Consternation Among Competitors.
Beware of dentists who assail us.

We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call, we will please you and you will send your friends.

Mrs. A. Baillie, 44 Lavina St., says: I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely.

REFERENCES:—John Amstutz, Leo, Ind.; Mrs. L. J. Bockhoff, 344 E. Washington St.; Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn; Chas. Spencer, State Medical Institute; Mr. William Woelnker, 9 E. Washington.

Open until 9 p. m., Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store

The Rosy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

PIANOS!

Smith & Nixon
Is the Only Upright Piano Containing all the Scientific Principals of Acoustics and Vibration, as used in the Best Modern Grand Piano.
HAINES & CO., PIANOS.

Also a Full Line of High Grade Medium Priced Pianos.

Tuning,
Repairing,
Moving.
FRANK B. LONG,
Terms—Cash or Easy Payments.
Manufacturers' Wholesale and Retail Representative.
Home Phone 1154. No. 34 East Berry Street. Fort Wayne.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SATURDAY, MAY .14 1898.

[PART SECOND.]

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DECAY OF SPAIN

It is Due to Inefficiency of Character.

Have Little Capacity for True Development.

People Brave but Indolent in Grave Affairs.

The Kingdom, Which Should be Great, by the Century's Close Will Have Dwindled to Insignificance.

[London Spectator.]

A correspondent last week was quite indignant with us for saying that there must be in the Spanish character, otherwise a very strong one, some root of inefficiency; what else can explain the continuous decline of Spain? Greece was conquered three separate times—first, by the Macedonian clansmen fused together by two men of military genius; secondly, by the disciplined strength of Rome, and thirdly, after a wonderful revival in the Eastern empire, by a warlike Tartar horde which had turned a tribute of children into a most efficient standing army. Rome was conquered after 200 years of battle by the incessant invasion of half-barbarous white tribes, who were individually bigger and braver than the free Romans, who were probably, as a whole, more numerous, and who found invaluable allies in the crushed and miserable population of white slaves who performed the manual labor of the empire.

The Tartars, whose realm was once wider than that of Rome, and who seemed for a few years about to master the world, were "warred down" by the Slavs in a struggle which lasted nearly as long as that by which the barbarians subjugated their Roman foes. Spain, however, the next claimant to world-wide empire, was never conquered, and in 1580 she was by far the greatest power in the world, owning all she now owns plus Portugal, the Milanese, Naples, including Sicily, the low countries, and the whole of the two Americas south of the thirty-fourth parallel, a dominion to which neither that of Great Britain, nor Russia, nor the United States can, in some respects, and especially in respect of potential wealth yielding, fairly be compaired.

The empire, too, rested on strong foundations. It lasted in Naples for 200 years. The people of the low countries only threw it off by an effort that was like martyrdom, while the Spanish ascendency in America was so deeply rooted that to this hour the creed, the language and the civilization of every land that belongs to Spain remain essentially Spanish. Nevertheless, some change, real or apparent, did pass over Spaniards, and from 1600 the history of their country has been one of continuous misfortune and slow decay. Why? There are men among us who attribute it all to Catholicism, as Macaulay was inclined to do; but France, while she was Catholic, persecutingly Catholic, did not decline in that way, and we do not see any good reason why the Spanish church should enfeeble the Spanish people any more than the Russian church does.

There are historians who say that the valor of the people decreased; but Napoleon's marshals did not think so, the guerrillas often fought as if Cortez had been leading them, and in the still more recent American wars the Royalists often accomplished prodigies of valor. Individually, the Spaniard, by the consent of all who know him, is as brave as anybody else. A favorite explanation is that the energetic section of the people poured itself into the new world, leaving only a feebler residue in old Spain; but no such consequence has followed the vast outflow of Englishmen and Germans. Why did not Spanish vigor, with a glorious country and room perpetually left by the emigration, fill up all gaps and develop a state stronger even than of old?

Many Englishmen attribute the decline to the oppressiveness of Spain, which even her own children, once outside the peninsula, could not bear; but how happened it that the people, if they had in them no root of inefficiency, never learned by experience how to govern and never altered their methods until they would work fairly well?

The American Spaniards did not rebel out of any self-developed perverse hatred of Spain, but because they were unable to bear her treatment. The Spaniards themselves say the cause is a kind of accident, the perpetual recurrence of inefficient governments; but they had the power to make and undo their governments like every other race. Why did they not create one which, up to the limit of the national strength, could at least succeed, which, for example, could give them a fully organized army, a strong fleet, a treasury as effective, say, as that of far poorer Prussia?

Spain ought to have absorbed Portugal long since, and to have been a wealthy nation of thirty-five millions, with colonies in Asia, Africa and America, with the trade of the Mediterranean in her hands, and with a country as safe from invasion as if it were an island with an armed population. There was, that outsiders can see, nothing to prevent her, and yet she has declined until she will probably by 1900 be a weak kingdom or republic, with only part of the peninsula in her possession, with scarcely seventeen millions of people, with no colonies, with a broken treasury and a divided army, unfeared in Europe and unremembered in the great struggles of the world. That seems a hard destiny, and we confess we see as yet but an imperfect explanation of it.

The Spaniard, we maintain, is a strong man; wherefore, then, is a nation of Spaniards ineffective? It is very easy to say that a race wears out like a family, but even if that doctrine is true, which we doubt, not seeing evidence that the Jews, who are the oldest of races, are worn out, or that Parsees are feebler than the fire-worshiping Persians from whom they descend, the wearing out takes a long time, and Spain has taken, on the hypothesis, less than three hundred years. She was at her highest point during our Elizabethan period, and it would be hard to prove that except perhaps in the power of producing first-class poetry, the Victorian English are at all inferior to the Elizabethan. They are certainly as efficient, for all the different tasks of life, which is the point we are now discussing, and more efficient both as administrators and as industrials. Spaniards are not, and it seems to us a matter of keen interest to discover a reasonable explanation of the difference.

The nearest we can get is derived from that comparison between our own Highlanders and the Spanish people on which we ventured a fortnight ago. It is in brief this. The Spaniards never were an effective people except for one or two purposes, which have, under stress of circumstances, passed out of their lives. They never made an efficient government or a sound administration, or a really effective fleet.

Ages of incessant warfare, warfare so keen that every man was a fighter, and every fighter seasoned to danger by hourly experience, produced a nation penetrated through and through with the military temperament in its strongest form. They were brave almost to excess, they were proud to puntilio, they were abstemious as regards all bodily wants, they loved ruling usually by dint of sheer force and daring, but they were indolent and incurably careless of affairs.

As it happened, after the expulsion of the Moors, these higher qualities found an inadequate field for their kings and a few men of adventure on a career of conquest, and they devoted themselves in Europe and America to ruling the races whom they had subjugated by their fighting energy.

As fighters, they, on the whole, succeeded in overthrowing far superior armies and keeping much of their dominion for two hundred years, but as organizers they failed. They wasted their resources, especially in subjects, at a frightful rate; they mismanaged the emigrants till they incurred their deadly hatred; and they lived on their plunder—in Spain, we mean—as if it released them entirely from the ordinary labors of life. There is said to be evidence that while gold poured into Spain from the new world, whole districts went out of cultivation, and nearly the entire people lived in a sort of dream, dependent upon incomes derived from the labor of distant slaves.

Their temper was that of men who have retired from work and depend upon annuities, and to this hour they have not been able to shake that temper off, They are not exactly lazy, for that word involves something of opprobrium; but they do not relish work; they would rather spend little than earn much; they always postpone the thing to be done, not because procrastination pleases them—in itself it pleases nobody—but because the exertion to be made is in itself disagreeable. They would like it if in their land it was always afternoon. They consequently criticise their government sharply, but they do not alter it. They fret under the absence of civil justice, but let suits drag on for thirty years. They would like an efficient police, but they decide that to create one would be troublesome, and they let it drift. They would prefer to hang the corrupt, but they let them steal.

Their tone, as of aristocratic loafers, is reflected with increased strength in the upper class, till the whole nation appears to be struck with torpor, and inefficiency becomes noticeable even in the army, in which a regiment of three thousand men, all brave, all physically competent, all obedient and all abstemious, will fail to crush the resistance of a few score of guerillas no abler than themselves.

Why Spaniards do not increase faster in numbers we cannot even guess, but the same fact was observable in our own Elizabethan period, the total result being that they seem in the presence of advancing Europe, and especially of the energetic, uncontented, pushing Anglo-Saxon, to be standing still.

They will fight in this war, as we shall see, right well, and with a great wish for victory at any cost of danger; but they will always be late, always half organized, and always baffled when they are most in earnest, by want of a certain capacity in their agents for taking infinite trouble. The true motto of the Spaniard, as of our own brave Highlander, is "I canna be fashed," and it is a motto which, in an age when the trouble-taking races are in front, means disaster, if not death.

SEASONING A SOLDIER.

Some of the Things the Militia Volunteer Must Learn.

ARMY DISCIPLINE A HARD LESSON.

Camp Life and the Features Which Make It Dangerous For the Man Used to Steam Heat and Feather Beds—How He Learns the Game.

Grim and earnest and serious is the business of war. Many thousands of young men, some few of whom you probably know personally, are finding this out just about now. They are in camp not as state soldiers, but as soldiers of the nation. From amateurs they are being converted into professionals.

The transformation is no easy one. Time is necessary. New habits of both mind and muscle must be acquired. You have been told that it is very easy to acquire a habit. That is a misleading sophistry. A habit must be cultivated day in and day out for months before its roots are firmly fixed in the top soil of your cerebellum. The port and presence of the soldier are nothing more than habit.

PITCHING TENTS.

The national guardsman of a week or so ago, now a member of Uncle Sam's volunteer army, may have imagined himself a soldier then, but now he knows the difference. The weekly drill and the annual week in camp taught him the mere rudiments of the business. Now he is really learning something about it.

The seasoning period in the state camps for which the army authorities have arranged is a wise and merciful provision. There is a deal more to soldiering than the knowledge of how to present arms or execute a right shoulder shift. For one thing the recruit must learn how to live soldier fashion. The pampered civilian, accustomed to steam heat and feather beds, must learn to live in the open. He has got to get rid of some of the softness with which civilization has afflicted him physically and hark back to the borderlands of barbarism. The novelty of life in a Sibley tent is no charm against the pneumonia and typhoid which camp on the trail of the city bred soldier. With care both can be avoided, and the recruit needs to learn the lesson early in the game.

He has, too, to encounter the results of a changed occupation. The young man whose daily task has been nothing more severe than the handling of a set of double entry books from an office stool perch finds his muscles aching after he has tramped up and down on guard duty for a couple of hours carrying a 10 pound rifle and a 30 pound kit, but if he is made of the right stuff, and he probably is, he doesn't complain and in a little while finds nothing to complain of.

But there is one feature of soldiering that is not mastered so easily. This is the iron bound discipline of the army. Being born and bred a free citizen of a free republic he is somewhat staggered when for the first time he realizes all that the aristocracy of the shoulder strap means for him. His first gaze into the wide abyss which separates the private from the officer is apt to be an astonishing revelation.

At the annual encampments he has only laughed at the assumption of airs by the regimental officers. For the authority that would end with the week he cared not, but the authority which is to hold sway for months and perhaps years is a distinct and serious proposition.

He finds that young Jones, whom he helped elect captain of his company, from being a comrade approachable at any and all times has become an autocrat to whom he must touch his cap and who can order him into the guardhouse for the slightest breach of military etiquette. If, perchance, he is detailed with a camp cleaning squad it may grate on his sensibilities to see young Jones standing calmly by, in spotless uniform and white gloves, while he, in brown service clothes, digs trenches, rakes up camp litter or trundles a loaded wheelbarrow from the commissary's quarters to the cook's tent.

IN CAMP—COMPANY MESS TABLES.

But he finally learns discipline, not only that imposed upon him by his superior officers, but that which he imposes upon himself. This is one of the bitterest pills he has to swallow, but when it's down he finds that the taste left in the mouth is not bad; that he still retains his own self respect.

While he is being seasoned, mentally and physically the setting up process about which we hear so much goes steadily on. He is taught how to stand on his feet, rest on his hips and hold his chin. When he has acquired the pose of a soldier, he is ready for the special drills belonging to the branch of the service of which he is a part.

If he goes into the infantry, he has to learn the marchings and facings. He is drilled in squads, by fours, by two sets of fours, by three sets of fours and so on, until he can do his work as a member of a large body. Then he has to learn the manual of arms. If he goes into the cavalry, he has to be drilled in the use of the saber, revolver and carbine and taught how to ride. Also he has to get some knowledge of the horse's anatomy. If he is to be a light artilleryman, he has to learn a good part of the cavalrymen's duties and drills, in addition to finding out how to handle the fieldpieces. If he is a heavy artilleryman, besides being taught the use of the big guns he must be taught much that an infantryman has to learn, for he will be armed with a rifle, and part of his work is purely infantry work.

Next he must learn to economize his strength when possible and put forth all his reserve power when necessary. One by one the complex needs of civilized life must be lopped off. Just now it is probable that his feminine friends and relatives have lumbered him up with all sorts of alleged comforts. When he goes south, he will begin to get rid of them, and his trail will be strewn with discarded knickknacks. After his first 20 mile march he will conclude that if he is going to be a soldier he cannot be a pack horse.

Another lesson of self preservation yet awaits him. When he gets away from the latitude and longitude of home, he must learn to stick to the army ration when he eats and have a care when he drinks. Nothing so crumples up the young recruit as his habit of eating and drinking everything that comes handy. Reveling in a magnificent appetite and a glorious thirst, it is hard for him to be discreet, and, as Kipling says, "he wonders why he is frequent deceased."

The seasoned soldier does not thus expose himself to disease and illness. You don't catch him eating all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, sitting around in wet clothes when he can get into dry ones or standing in the sun when it isn't necessary. He doesn't hanker after the canteen pie or other such luxuries, but he makes the most of the government ration, is careful of his drinking water, trenches his tent properly and retains his health in almost any climate.

REAL SOLDIERING—RELIEVING GUARD.

But most important of all is the discipline, for no matter how vigorous a soldier is he is not useful unless he can be controlled with prompt exactness. An army is a machine and every man is a part of the machine, allowing for the intelligence of the individual at that.

The shrewder, keener, the more thoughtful each man in the machine is so much the better. The intelligence of the individual might be characterized as the temper of that part of the machine which the man constitutes. But still the army is a machine which is ideally perfect when it is under perfect control.

That desirable co-ordination of all parts of an army is only secured when every soldier is soaked and saturated with the idea of discipline. It is something a little harder for the freeborn American to attain than for any other kind of man. Your American is prone to criticise, to judge, to complain. He isn't exactly insubordinate or unruly, but is as free of thought and speech as he is of birth.

It takes him longer to control his feeling of independence than it does the man of less independent notions, and the machine of our army is a little longer getting its finish on that account, but at last it is the finest army on earth, because the first difficulty that it bore, just mentioned, makes for fineness of temper.

This last perfect state comes when the soldier's response to any command, any kind of an order, so long as it is given by one who has a right to command, is instantaneous and thoroughly instinctive. When the volunteer arrives at this stage, he has learned not only "how to stand upon his feet," but "how to play the game," and man for man he is the equal of any soldier on earth and the superior of most.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

No Need of Another.

Agent—Allow me to show you, sir, our wonderful new talking machine, which—

Hy Peck—Great Cæsar's ghost! I have one at home; I'm a married man—New York Times.

A returned song bird was telling of faroff lands to those twittering little home bodies, the sparrows. The greening grass gleamed in the soft sunshine and swayed before the gentle zephyr, but the young couple sitting in Madison square not so many mornings ago had no eyes for all these glories of spring.

"You love me, and yet you break our engagement?" he asked, his lips quivering painfully.

"Yes," she half sobbed, half whispered, her eyes filling with tears.

"I will not have it so!" he cried passionately. "Is my happiness to be shattered, and my life"—

"It must be so. It must be so." Her hands beat fitfully in and out the filmy lace upon her breast.

"Tell me then why it must be so! What is there in me that makes you fear unhappiness and misery in case of marriage?"

Fear—uncontrollable fear shone in the eyes of the girl.

"You are a 'that reminds me' fiend. Nobody can begin to tell a single thing without your breaking in with 'That reminds me.'"

His head sank forward. She walked away.—New York Journal.

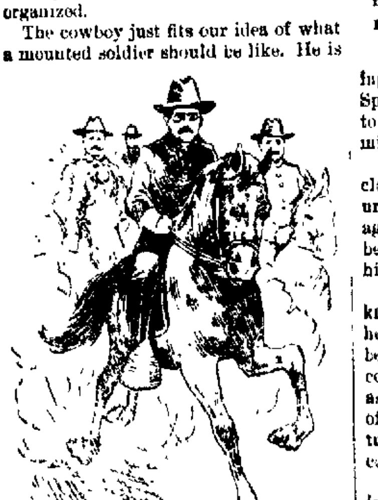
COWBOY TROOPERS.

WHEN THEY CHARGE, SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO GIVE WAY.

Will Go Into Action With a Six Shooter In Either Hand and Their Mustangs on the Jump—The Men Who Will Lead Them.

Fully as unique as the zouaves of the civil war and probably far more efficient for the purpose intended are the cowboy cavalry regiments now being organized.

The cowboy just fits our idea of what a mounted soldier should be like. He is the best rider in the world; physically he is "hard as nails;" he can shoot quicker and faster and straighter than any one else in the business, and he would "sooner fight than eat."


LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROOSEVELT LEADING HIS COWBOYS.

What will become of the Spanish regiment of drafted striplings which gets in the way of these daredevils of the plains is almost pathetic to contemplate. Ordinarily cavalry would not be sent against infantry, but the cowboy regiments will be able to cope with anything except machine guns and heavy ordnance. The average cavalryman guides his horse with one hand and with the other uses either his saber or his revolver. The rifle slung across his back he uses only when dismounted.

But the cowboy cavalryman will go into action in a far different manner. Guiding his well trained mustang only with his knees and with a six shooter in either hand, he will charge on the jump. Where he charges something will give way too.

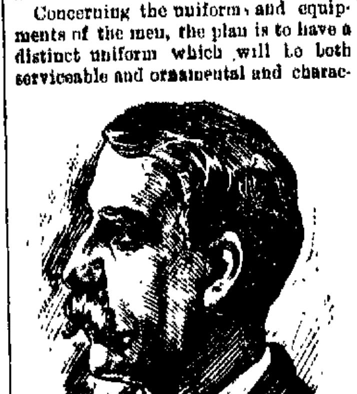
The first regiment to be raised is commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Wood is also Dr. Wood, for he is the army surgeon stationed in Washington in care of the health of officers and their families and is also attending physician to the president.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's own selection that he should be made second in command under Dr. Wood on account of the latter's thorough knowledge of military affairs. The doctor is already famous as a soldier, having won a medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of troops in the hard Apache campaign against Geronimo.

Secretary Alger selected Colonel Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for the places because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with such organizations. Mr. Roosevelt, who resigned the post of assistant secretary of the navy in order that he might have a chance to do actual fighting when the time came for the invasion of Cuba, ought to make a dashing leader for such a dashing troop. He has been a cowboy himself, has killed big game in the Rockies and is an expert rifle shot. As for his belligerency, toward Spain or any old thing that merits the hostile feeling of an honest man, it is never failing.

Judge Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming is the man who has asked permission to raise the other regiment of cowboys. Judge Torrey is a wealthy rancher who spends his summers among his cowboys and his winters in Washington.

Concerning the uniforms and equipments of the men, the plan is to have a distinct uniform which will be both serviceable and ornamental and characteristic of them. Their equipment is the best that the world has ever seen, and they will probably be permitted to retain it. As to arms, they would wish to avoid everything that is useless or simply ornamental, including sabers, and to be furnished, if possible, each with a couple of six shooters and a long range rifle.


DR. LEONARD WOOD.

Said a western congressman in speaking of the cowboy regiments: "Wherever they strike, they will make things hum. When they reach a town, the inhabitants will think that several circuses and several kinds of a disaster have broken in upon them."

ANDREW DOWNS.

She Won the Day.

George—But, Mabel, dear, marriage is out of the question just now. You seem to have forgotten that I'm but a poor clerk on a meager salary.

Mabel—Oh, George, don't let poverty interfere with our happiness. We can manage to live on one meal a day if necessary.

George—But you know nothing of household duties, sweetheart. You can't even cook!

Mabel—Indeed I can, love, but I have kept it a secret from you; but the time has come for my confession. George, dear, I graduated from a cooking school three months ago.

George—My darling, come to my arms. It shall be as you wish—one meal a day will be more than enough.—Chicago News.

SPANISH SOLDIERS.

THE KIND OF MEN WE ARE TO DRIVE FROM CUBA.

The Private Is a Slouch Who Prefers a Cigarette to a Gun, While the Dandified Officer Has More Gold Lace Than Brains.

Without questioning his valor or saying a word as to his fighting ability the Spanish soldier, the man we are going to drive out of Cuba, looks like a mighty poor warrior.

He is a slouch for one thing, both in clothes and action. He looks most natural when sitting down, his back braced against something stable and a cigarette between his lips. This, by the way, is his favorite attitude.

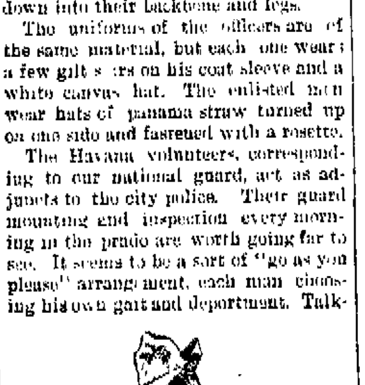
He handles his gun as if he didn't know exactly what to do with it, and he doesn't. The expression of his eyes betrays but little intelligence. None is concealed, however. He shows as much as he has. You can hardly expect much of him mentally though. The opportunities of the Spanish peasant for becoming enlightened are limited.

The uniform of the Spanish soldier is made of blue and white striped cotton denim. We use lots of it in this country—not for uniforms, but for bedticks and pillow bags. This good, honest material the Spanish tailor cuts up in the most original fashion. He makes the seat of the trousers come just a little above where the knee bend ought to be. If the soldier is a short legged freak, the uniform fits, but if his legs are long the bottoms wave some five or six inches above his shoe tops. This is not because the tailor is sparing of his cloth, for he makes the waist long enough to reach the armpits.

Thus attired the average Spanish soldier is not an object to inspire terror or even respect. Then he is undersized, often manifestly underfed, slouching in gait and hangdog in general appearance, about as wide a contrast as can well be imagined to "the West Point cut," which is the American standard of what a warrior should be. They may understand the theory and practice of war all right, but somehow the true martial ardor does not seem to extend down into their backbone and legs.

The uniforms of the officers are of the same material, but each one wears a few gilt stars on his coat sleeve and a white canvas hat. The enlisted men wear hats of panama straw turned up on one side and fastened with a rosette.

The Havana volunteers, corresponding to our national guard, act as adjuncts to the city police. Their guard mounting and inspection every morning in the prado are worth going far to see. It seems to be a sort of "go as you please" arrangement, each man choosing his own gait and deportment. Talking in the ranks at all times and even cigarette smoking are allowed. At inspection the men become silent and immovable only when the officer approaches them and relax into sociability the instant his back is turned.


SPANISH INFANTRYMAN—HIS FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

But if the common soldiers are a sorry looking lot some of the high commissioned officers make up for it all by their own magnificence. Their uniforms are gorgeous. The slouchy looking soldiers, however, may be capable of fighting like crazy fiends under the spur of excitement, but the officers have proved their inability to fight time and time again.

"Braggarts in peace, cowards in war and thieves at all times"—such was Sir William Francis Napier's summing up of his opinion of the Spanish soldiers. But the severe criticism of the distinguished English officer and historian was directed more toward the generals than the privates. During the whole war in Cuba the Spanish officers have been outgeneraled. One striking feature is enough to prove this. Nine different times, through sheer imbecility of their commanders and deceived by adroit movements of the insurgents, have Spanish columns engaged in bloody fights among themselves.

Military writers of repute, while recognizing the merit of Gomez and Maceo's march upon the western provinces of Cuba, have declared that whatever the boldness, shrewdness and courage of the two rebel chiefs their famous raid could never have been carried out but for the folly of the Spanish commanders.

To crush Antonio Maceo General Weyler threw 85,000 soldiers into the small province of Pinar del Rio. Bloody fights were fought, in none of which could any one of the Spanish generals boast of having obtained a victory over that extraordinary Cuban leader. When the time came for Maceo to leave Pinar del Rio, he crossed the so called impassable trocha, and so this bulwark, Weyler's pride, the building of which cost Spain millions of treasure and thousands of lives, proved to be futile. Maceo was later killed, but, as the Spanish press has repeatedly said, his death was due to hazard, not to the skill of any of the leaders of the Spanish army.

CHARLES WARNER.

There is no such term as nom de plume in the French language. The French Notes and Queries (L'Intermediare) was referred to and decided the point. "Our term nom de guerre," it said, "quite sufficiently applies to the case in point."

BRAND NEW HEROES.

THE FIRST AMERICANS TO WIN GLORY IN THIS WAR.

The Gunner Who Fired the First Shot and the Daring Lieutenant Who Defied Spanish Batteries and Made the First Landing on Cuban Soil.

In these times, when we are printing real history on multiple presses, we have real, live, active, new made heroes to think and talk about, heroes who were unknown yesterday, but whose names are household words today.

When we fought our last war, it was weeks and sometimes months before a heroic action was told about in the public prints. Now, thanks to the push and equipment of the modern journalist, we know all about the hero of today and are ready to shake him by the hand even before he has had time to wash the smut from his face.

PATRICK MELIA, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

As the war opened on the sea, our heroes thus far have been naval. New ones are being made every day, but lest we forget, in the rush of them, those first gallant fellows who made our blood tingle when we read of their deeds we should fix their doings firmly in our minds. It is essential to have the first chapter of our recollections of the Spanish-American war accurate. Other and greater heroes may follow, but these first ones have their importance.

Bill Anthony, of "I have, sir, to report that the ship has been blown up" fame, we will remember as a sort of antebellum hero, an advance guard of those to follow.

Next comes the man who actually fired the first shot of the war. He is Patrick Melia, a gunner on the cruiser Nashville, which captured the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, the first prize of the war. Melia's home when he is not at sea is in Scranton, Pa. He is 30 years of age and enlisted four years ago the 5th of December last and was assigned to duty on the Cincinnati, where he met and became acquainted with Patrick Kane, one of the boys who went down with the Maine. They became bosom friends during the three years of service on the Cincinnati that followed Melia's enlistment.

In the first part of February Melia returned home on a three days' furlough to visit his sister, and soon after his return to the Brooklyn navy yard the Maine was blown up and his friend Kane killed.

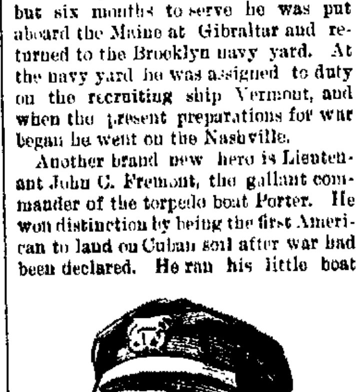
On Feb. 27 he wrote to his sister:

"Annie, if the opportunity presents itself, I will avenge the death of Pat Kane, whom I loved as a brother."

When aboard the Cincinnati, Melia served for a time as captain's orderly and was stationed in the east during the trouble between Turkey and Greece.

From Rome the Cincinnati went to Constantinople and then was ordered on a two years' cruise. As Melia had but six months to serve he was put aboard the Maine at Gibraltar and returned to the Brooklyn navy yard. At the navy yard he was assigned to duty on the recruiting ship Vermont, and when the present preparations for war began he went on the Nashville.

Another brand new hero is Lieutenant John C. Fremont, the gallant commander of the torpedo boat Porter. He won distinction by being the first American to land on Cuban soil after war had been declared. He ran his little boat right in under the frowning guns of the Matanzas batteries and made a landing.


LIEUTENANT JOHN C. FREMONT.

Lieutenant Fremont is the son and namesake of the famous "Pathfinder." All his fellow officers in Washington say he has the courage and determination of his distinguished father and that he was just the man to have carried out successfully the instructions given him by Admiral Sampson to make the landing.

C. J. BOWDEN.

A Thoughtful Parent.

Petted Daughter—Papa, what has come over you? I never had a wish you were not anxious to gratify, and you even anticipated my wants and handed me money for all sorts of things I hadn't even thought of. But now I have to ask you for every cent I need, and you growl and grumble and ask if I think you are made of money, and you rail at women's extravagance and invariably ask me what on earth I did with the last check or dollar or dime you gave me. Don't you love me any more?

Papa—My darling, I love you as much as ever, but you are soon to be married, and I am trying to gradually prepare you for the change.—New York Weekly.

WOMEN OF WARTIME.

THEY ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO DO THEIR PART.

Information For Those Who Want to Go to the Front as Nurses. Work For the Stay at Homes. Daughters of the Regiment Touch.

The clubwoman is going to do her part in the war. She has never seen hostilities before, but that did not prevent her from getting right to work the moment Uncle Sam decided to thrash the dons. In spirit the new woman does not differ greatly from the old one, the woman of 1861, who made herself so useful during days that were really dark.

But the method of the new woman is different. The woman of 1861 knew nothing about clubs. The woman of 1898 knows all about them. She belongs to half a dozen. It was the clubwoman who first began to talk of finding war duties. She brought to the search enthusiasm if not experience.

Of course some phases of her patriotism are almost ridiculous. The women military companies which have been formed here and there and the surprisingly large crop of impressionable and romantic young women who want to become "daughters of the regiment" are samples. Yet the male patriot occasionally does things equally absurd, and on the whole the woman of 1898 directs her efforts toward practical things.

One of the first of the many organizations to be formed by the new war woman was the Woman's Auxiliary corps of the national guard. The founder of the first branch was Miss Julia A. Burdell of Brooklyn, who was elected president of the New York state corps. From a handful of women gathered in a parlor this body has grown to be an extensive organization, which it is proposed to make national in character.

Lacking wounded and suffering soldiers for whom to make dainties, the members began their work by preparing 32,000 emergency bags of muslin. In these bags the amateur soldier is supposed to put his salt, pepper, coffee and other dry groceries instead of mixing them up in his haversack as he would do if it were not for the auxiliary woman. After this task is completed they will take up another one. They meet once a week and are prepared to meet oftener if necessary.

Then there is the woman who wants to be an army nurse and go to the front. The fact that the war department officials have said that no women nurses were wanted at the front has not discouraged her a bit. She believes that when the time comes her services will be acceptable. Meanwhile she is busying herself by attending first aid lectures, practicing bandaging and almost hoping for some accident that will give her a chance to show her skill.

The president and secretary of war are receiving letters from patriotic women all over the country anxious to be mustered into service. It may interest some of these to know that the homely woman has the call. While the typical army nurse is always described by the idealist as a youthful tender "angel of mercy," with a beautiful face, generals in command of armies prefer middle aged and homely women for such service. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1861 read:

MISS JULIA A. BURDELL.

"No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts."

The pay given to nurses in the late war was $12 a month, but it is said that hundreds of women of social rank and position, without waiting to be formally mustered in, served without pay or hope of reward.

The nurses during the civil war were furnished by the sanitary commission. If any women nurses are employed in this war, they will be supplied by the Red Cross society, which has recruited its ranks to meet the emergency. But it is by no means easy to become a Red Cross nurse. The enthusiastic young woman who has devoted her time to dancing and euchre parties will find that she must show something more than enthusiasm before she can wear a white cap.

In reply to inquiries as to the form of enlistment the regular application blanks and the following rules and regulations of the order are sent out from the Red Cross Hospital and Training School For Sisters in New York.

"In order to become a sister of the Red Cross the applicant must be of unquestionable character and qualifications. Further, she must (1) take the regular two years and three months' course of training at the Red Cross hospital, or (2) present certificates from some reputable training school for nurses and take a six months' postgraduate course in methods specially applicable to war or other national calamity. At the expiration of the course, upon giving satisfactory evidence of requisite fitness, the candidate is graduated as a Red Cross sister and can thereafter act as such either at home or abroad.

"In cases of emergency nurses may be enlisted for the special need upon presentation of their certificates and without taking the six months' course mentioned, but it should be understood that at the close of the service in question their relation with the Red Cross ceases until they can be graduated in the regular way. In this connection, however, credit will be given for character of work done during enlistment.

"Candidates must have no idea that there is any romantic or sentimental attractiveness in the stern demands of war, pestilence or famine. The emergencies of the service are often most trying, sometimes involving privation and danger, and only those ready for such work can be of real use."

A Surprise.

Mr. Angler (opening basket)—Yes, dear, I had excellent luck today. I'll show you them. Why—why, they're mackerel!

Mrs. Angler (sweetly)—It's all right, dear. I told the man to send mackerel the next time, for a change. You've caught so many fresh fish lately, you know.—Nuggets.

THE MISSOURI MULE

OUR ARMY COULD NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM.

He Fought With the Continental Army and Has Been at It Ever Since—Qualifications to Which the Army Mule Must Answer.

The army mule figured prominently in the first hostile act of the present war. A batch of mules destined for the Spanish army in Cuba were seized from a Spanish steamer at New Orleans. When the war finally closes, the army mule will probably be somewhere on the spot and in between he will be making himself useful and entertaining, hauling the ammunition wagons to the front just in the nick of time and varying the monotony of camp life by exercising his uncultured voice and his hair trigger heels.

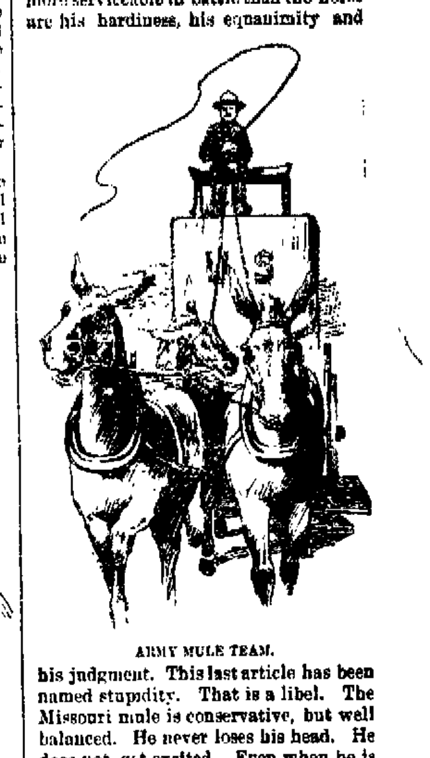
Uncle Sam's army would not be complete without the mule. What the elephant is to the Anglo-Indian army the mule is to our fighting brigades. True to traditions, the moment trouble began to seem imminent we began to collect mules. Nearly 2,000 of them had started for the front before the war resolution was signed by the president and since then other thousands have followed. In every land battle the mule will have a share and when it is all over no small portion of the glory will be his.

The first thing the United States government did when it decided to go to war was to call for mules. Men are quite necessary in war, but mules are indispensable. Of course the government agents went to St. Louis, the distributing point for Missouri mules. The government wanted good mules. None but Missouri mules would do.

The first call was for animals 15½ hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds. The price paid was $94 a head. Since then some unpatriotic mule dealers have tried to corner the market and the price has been higher.

The serviceability of the Missouri mule for war purposes is recognized by the Spaniards and Cubans, as well as Americans. Within the past three years 10,000 mules have been bought and shipped via southern Atlantic ports to Cuba. Most of them were bought by the Spanish government. The insurgents bought some, but as a rule they found it cheaper and more convenient to capture them from the Spaniards.

The qualities which make the mule more serviceable in battle than the horse are his hardiness, his equanimity and his judgment. This last article has been named stupidity. That is a libel. The Missouri mule is conservative, but well balanced. He never loses his head. He does not get excited. Even when he is indulging in a runaway he keeps cool and steers clear of danger, where a horse would plunge blindly into it.


ARMY MULE TEAM.

For army purposes mules are divided into four classes. There are wheel mules, swing mules, lead mules and pack mules. So, you see, the mule is a diversified species, after all. The wheel mule is the largest, and is so called because he is hitched nearest the wagon. He is the king of army mules. Sixteen hands high and upward is the required size. He is the long legged, big eared, short buckled animal that is supposed to hunch himself up and pull like blazes when the wagon gets stuck. This is merely a supposition, however. Maybe he will do all these commendable things and maybe he won't. It depends entirely on how his last meal agreed with him and whether he woke up in the right humor.

Uncle Sam's animals are no different from any others in this respect. In addition to being 16 hands high, the wheeler must weigh at least 1,200 pounds. When he throws that weight of bone, muscle and stubbornness into any cause, be it good or bad, something is sure to break.

The swing mule is the middleman in a six animal team. He is the chap that takes up all the slack left by the wheeler. He must be 15½ hands high and must weigh about 1,050 pounds. So far as his other peculiarities are concerned he is much like the wheeler, only a shade smaller.

The lead mule is the animal that pulls along to suit himself ahead of all the rest. He is a chunky, 15 hand animal and weighs about 950 pounds.

Last, but not least, is the pack mule, a blocky animal, 15 hands high and weighing an even 1,000 pounds. The pack mule is supposed to carry a load larger than himself. It has never been definitely ascertained just how much he can carry. At any rate, the packer always feels justified in strapping on his back all that can be piled on.

George Washington is responsible for the mule in this land. It was the Father of His Country who first imported a jackass into the United States for use upon his Virginia property.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Rhyme of the Little Boy King.

Oh, the little boy king
Hath his sword at his side
(He's a dear little thing
And his mother's own pride!)
He has vessels to sail in
And chargers to ride,
And the little boy king
Hath his sword at his side.

Oh, the little boy king!
He can swim, he can ride.
But they won't do a thing
To that sword at his side!
They'll take it and break it
And scatter it wide,
For it's really too big
For a little king's side!

—Atlanta Constitution.

[illegible] MOSES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Story of Jethro's Daughters.

Helping with the Flocks of the Priest of Midian—God's Redactive Ministry—Knows Where to Find the Men He Wants.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, taking the story of Jethro's daughters, draws practical lessons for all classes. The text is:

Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian.—Exodus iii. 1.

In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is sitting by a well. It is an arid country, and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst slaked. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters; and they are practical girls, and yonder they come, driving the sheep and cattle and camels of their father to the watering. They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water splashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there sitting unconcerned and looking on? Why does he not come and help the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and panting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool a little in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherds break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking, and affright these girls until they fly in retreat, and the flocks of these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the place of the other flocks. Now that man sitting by the well begins to color up, and his eye flashes with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses, who naturally had a quick temper anyhow, as he demonstrated on occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and as he showed afterward when he broke all the ten commandments at once by shattering the two granite slabs on which the law was written. But the injustice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes back another shepherd till he falls over the trough, and aims a stunning blow between the eyes of another, as he cries: "Begone, you villains!" And he hoots and roars at the sheep and cattle and camels of these invaders and drives them back; and having cleared the place of the desperadoes, he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks together and bring them again to the watering.

Oh, you ought to see a fight between the shepherds at a well in the orient as I saw it in December, 1890. There were here a group of rough men who had driven the cattle many miles, and here another group who had driven their cattle as many miles. Who should have precedence? Such clashing of buckets! Such hooking of horns! Such kicking of hoofs! Such vehemence in a language I fortunately could not understand! Now the sheep with a peculiar mark across their woolly backs were at the trough, and now the sheep of another mark. It was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed. An old book describes one of these contentions at an eastern well when it says: "One day the poor men, the widows and the orphans met together and were driving their camels and their flocks to drink, and were all standing by the water side. Daji came up and stopped them all and took possession of the water for his master's cattle. Just then an old woman belonging to the tribe of Abs came up and accosted him in a suppliant manner, saying: 'Be so good, Master Daji, as to let my cattle drink. They are all the property I possess, and I live by their milk. Pity my flock; have compassion on me. Grant my request and let them drink.' Then came another old woman and addressed him: 'O, Master Daji, I am a poor, weak old woman as you see. Time has dealt hardly with me. It has aimed its arrows at me, and its daily calamities have destroyed all my men. I have lost my children and my husband, and since then I have been in great distress. These sheep are all that I possess. Let them drink, for I live on the milk that they produce. Pity my forlorn state. I have no one to tend them. Therefore grant my supplication and of thy kindness let them drink.' But in this case the brutal slave, so far from granting this humble request, smote the woman to the ground."

A like scrimmage has taken place at the well in the triangle of Arabia between the Bedouin shepherds and Moses championing the cause of the seven daughters who had driven their father's flocks to the watering. One of these girls, Zipporah, her name meaning "little bird," was fascinated by this heroic behavior of Moses; for however timid woman herself may be, she always admires courage in a man. Zipporah became the bride of Moses, one of the mightiest men of all the centuries. Zipporah little thought that morning as she helped drive her father's flocks to the well she was splendidly deciding her own destiny. Had she stayed in the tent or house while the other six daughters of the sheik attended to their herds, her life would have been a tame and uneventful life in the solitude, but her industry, her fidelity to her father's interest, her spirit of helpfulness brought her into league with one of the grandest characters of all history. They met at that famous well, and while she admired the courage of Moses, he admired the filial behavior of Zipporah.

The fact that it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the well implies that they were immense flocks and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the use of Zipporah's bemeaning herself with work when she might have reclined on the hillside near her father's tent, and plucked buttercups and dreamed out romances and sighed idly to the winds and wept over imaginary songs to the brooks? No, she knew that work was honorable, and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with the neighing droves to the well for the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only in Zipporah, but all her sisters, without practical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance; but some lounger like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of father Jethro's sheep and camels, will make proposals that will be accepted; and neither of them having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianitish sheik will never find her [illegible] America, Zip[illegible]. Do something pr[illegible]. Do something helpful. Do something well. Many have fathers with great flocks of absorbing duties, and such a father needs help in home, or office, or field. Go out and help him with the flocks. The reason that so many men now condemn themselves to unaffianced and solitary life is because they can not support the modern young woman, who rises at half-past ten in the morning and retires after midnight, one of the trashiest of novels in her hands most of the time between the late rising and the late retiring—a thousand of them not worth one Zipporah.

There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other: "What would you do if the family fortune should fail, if sickness should prostrate the bread-winner, if the flocks of Jethro should be destroyed by a sudden excursion of wolves and bears and hyenas from the mountain? What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother or brother or sister as well as yourself?" Yes, bring it down to what any day might come to a prosperous family. "Can you cook a dinner if the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning?" Every minute of every hour of every day of every year there are families flung from prosperity into hardship, and alas! if in such exigency the seven daughters of Jethro can do nothing but sit around and cry and wait for some one to come and hunt them up a situation for which they have no qualification. Get at something useful; get at it right away! Do not say: "If I were thrown upon my own resources I would become a music teacher." There are now more music teachers than could be supported if they were all Mozarts and Wagners and Handels. Do you say: "I will go to embroidering slippers." There are more slippers now than there are feet. Our hearts are every day wrung by the story of elegant women who were once affluent, but through catastrophe have fallen helpless, with no ability to take care of themselves.

Our friend and Washingtonian townsman, W. W. Corcoran, did a magnificent thing when he built and endowed the "Louise House" for the support of the unfortunate aristocracy of the south—the people who once had everything, but have come to nothing. We want another W. W. Corcoran to build a "Louise House" for the unfortunate aristocracy of the north. But institutions like that in every city of the land could not take care of one-half the unfortunate aristocracy of the north and south whose large fortunes have failed, and who, through lack of acquaintance with any style of work, can not now earn their own bread.

There needs to be peaceful yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses! But you do not mean that this man affianced to his country girl was the great Moses of history, do you? You do not mean that he was the man who afterwards wrought such wonders? Surely you do not mean the man whose staff dropped, wriggled into a serpent, and then, clutched, stiffened again into a staff? You do not mean the challenger of Egyptian thrones and palaces? You do not mean him who struck the rock so hard it wept in a stream for thirsty hosts? Surely you do not mean the man who stood alone with God on the quaking Sinaitic ranges; not him to whom the Red sea was surrendered? Yes, the same Moses defending the seven daughters of the Midianitish sheik; who afterward rescued a nation.

Why, do you not know that this is the way men and women get prepared for special work? The wilderness of Arabia was the law school, the theological seminary, the university of rock and sand, from which he graduated for a mission that will balk seas, and drown armies, and lift the lantern of illumined cloud by night, and start the workmen with bleeding backs among Egyptian brick kilns toward the pasture lands that flow with milk and the trees of Canaan dripping with honey. Gracious God, teach all the people this lesson. You must go into humiliation and retirement and hidden closets of prayer, if you are too fitted for special usefulness. How did John the Baptist get prepared to become the forerunner of Christ? Show me his wardrobe. It will be hung with silken socks and embroidered robes and attire of Syrian purple. Show me his dining table. On it the tankards ablush with the richest wines of the vineyards of Engedi, and rarest birds that were ever caught in net, and sweetest venison that ever dropped antlers before the hunter. No, we are distinctly told, "the same John had his raiment of camels' hair"—not the fine hair of the camels which we call camelet, but the long, coarse hair, such as beggars in the east wear—and his only meat was of insects, the green locust, about two inches long, roasted, a disgusting food. These insects were caught and the wings and legs torn off, and they were stuck on wooden spits and turned before the fire. The Bedouins pack them in salt and carry them in sacks. What a menu for John the Baptist! Through what deprivation he came to what exultation!

And you will have to go down before you go up. From the pit into which his brother threw him and the prison in which his enemies incarcerated him, Joseph rose to be Egyptian prime minister. Elijah, who was to be the greatest of all the ancient prophets; Elijah, who made King Ahab's knees knock together with the prophecy that the dogs would be his only undertakers; Elijah, whose one prayer brought more than three years of drought, and whose other prayer brought drenching showers; the man who wrapped up his cape of sheepskin into a roll and with it cut a path through raging Jordan for just two to pass over; the man who with wheel of fire rode over death and escaped into the skies without mortuary disintegration; the man who, thousands of years after, was called out of the eternities to stand beside Jesus Christ on Mount Tabor when it was ablaze with the splendors of transfiguration—this man could look back to the time when voracious and filthy ravens were his only caterers.

You see John Knox preaching the coronation sermon of James VI., and arraigning Queen Mary and Lord Darnley in a public discourse in Edinburgh, and telling the French ambassador to go home and call his king a murderer; John Knox making all Christendom feel his moral power, and at his burial the earl of Morton saying: "Here lieth a man who in his life never feared the face of man." Where did John Knox get much of his schooling for such resounding and everlasting achievement? He got it while in chains pulling at the boat's oar in French captivity. Michael Faraday, one of greatest in the scientific world, did not begin by lecturing in the university. He began by washing bottles in [illegible] room of [illegible] Humphrey Davy. "[illegible]nden," the immortal poem of T[illegible] Campbell, was first rejected by a newspaper editor, and in the notes to correspondents appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing: 'On Linden when the sun was low,' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte." Oh! it is a rough road to any kind of valuable success. So the privations and hardships of your life may on a smaller scale be the preface and introduction to usefulness and victory.

See also in this call of Moses that God has a great memory. Four hundred years before He had promised the deliverance of the oppressed Israelites of Egypt. The clock of time has struck the hour, and now Moses is called to the work of rescue. Four hundred years is a very long time, but you see God can remember a promise 400 years as well as you can remember 400 minutes. Four hundred years includes all your ancestry that you know anything about and all the promises made to them, and we may expect fulfillment in our heart and life of all the blessings predicted to our Christian ancestry centuries ago. You have a dim remembrance, if any remembrance at all, of your great grandfather, but God sees those who were on their knees in 1598 as well as those on their knees in 1898, and the blessings He promised the former and their descendants have arrived, or will arrive. While piety is not hereditary, it is a grand thing to have had a pious ancestry. So God in this chapter calls up the pedigree of the people whom Moses was to deliver, and Moses is ordered to say to them: "The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Araham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob hath sent me unto you." If that thought be divinely accurate, let me ask: What are we doing by prayer and by a holy life for the redemption of the next four hundred years? Our work is not only with the people of the latter part of the nineteenth century, but with those in the closing of the twentieth century, and the closing of the twenty-second century, and the closing of the twenty-third century. For four hundred years, if the world continues to swing until that time, or if it drops, then, notwithstanding, the influence will go on in other latitudes and longitudes of God's universe.

No one realizes how great he is for good or for evil. There are branchings out, and rebounds, and reverberations, and elaborations of influence that can not be estimated. The 50 or 100 years of our earthly stay is only a small part of our sphere. The flap of the wing of the destroying angel that smote the Egyptian oppressors, the wash of the Red sea over the heads of the drowned Egyptians were all fulfillments of promises four centuries old. And things occur in your life and mine that we can not account for. They may be the echoes of what was promised in the sixteenth or eighteenth century. Oh, the prolongation of the divine memory.

Notice, also, that Moses was 80 years of age when he got his call to become the Israelitish deliverer. Forty years he had lived in palaces; another 40 years he had lived in the wilderness of Arabia. I should not wonder if he had said: "Take a younger man for this work. Eighty winters have exposed my health; eighty summers have poured their heats upon my head. There are the 40 years that I spent among the enervating luxuries of a palace, and then followed the 40 years of wilderness hardship. I am too old. Let me off. Better call a man in the forties or fifties, and not one who has entered upon the eighties." Nevertheless, he undertook the work, and if we want to know whether he succeeded, ask the abandoned brick kilns of Egyptian task masters, and the splintered chariot wheels strewn on the beach of the Red sea, and the timbrels which Miriam clapped for the Israelites passed over and the Egyptians gone under.

Do not retire too early. Like Moses, you may have your chief work to do after 80. It may not be in the high places of the field, it may not be where a strong arm and an athletic foot and a clear vision are required, but there is something for you yet to do. Perhaps it may be to round off the work you have already done; to demonstrate the patience you have been recommending all your lifetime; perhaps to stand a lighthouse at the mouth of the bay to light others into the harbor; perhaps to show how glorious a sunset may come after a stormy day.

You see, religion is a tremendous personality. We all have the general call to salvation. We hear it in songs, in sermons, in prayers; we hear it year after year. But after awhile, through our own sudden and alarming illness, or the death of a playmate, or the decease of a business partner, or the demise of a next-door neighbor, we get the especial call to repentance, and a new life and eternal happiness, and we know that God means us. Oh, have you noticed this way in which God calls us twice? Two failures of investments, two sicknesses; two persecutions; two bereavements; two disappointments; two disasters. Moses! Moses!

Still further notice that the call of Moses was written in letters of fire. On Sinai peninsula there was a thorn bush called the acacia, dry and brittle, and it easily goes down at the touch of the flame. It crackles and turns to ashes very quickly. Moses, seeing one of these bushes on fire, goes to look at it. At first, no doubt, it seemed to be a botanical curiosity, burning, yet crumbling no leaf, parting no stem, scattering no ashes. It was a supernatural fire that did no damage to the vegetation. That burning bush was the call. Your call will probably come in letters of fire. Ministers get their call to preach in letters on paper, or parchment, or typewritten, but it does not amount to much until they get their next call in letters of fire. You will not amount to much in usefulness until somewhere near you find a burning bush. It may be found burning in the hectic flush of your child's cheek; it may be found burning in business misfortune; it may be found burning in the fire of the world's scorn or hate or misrepresentation. But harken to the crackle of the burning bush!

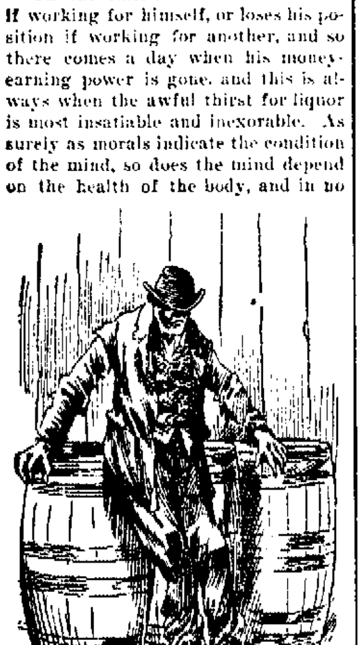
A great snow storm came on a prairie in Minnesota, and a farmer in a sleigh was lost, but after awhile struck the track of another sleigh, and felt cheered to go on, since he had found the track of another traveler. He heard sleigh-bells preceding him, and hastened on and caught up with his predecessor, who said: "Where are you going?" "I am following you," was the answer that came back. The fact is that they were both lost and had gone round and round in a circle. Then they talked the matter over, and, looking up, saw the north star; and toward the north was their home, and they started straight for it. Oh, instead of imitating man like ourselves and circling round and round, let us look up and take some starry guide like Moses, and follow on until we join him amid the "delectable mountains." You say you can not reach his character. Oh, no. Neither can you reach the north star, but you can be guided by its Heavenly pointing.

THE DRUNKARD'S COURSE.

Where Habit Ends and Disease Begins—A Swift Downward Rush to Destruction.

"The swift downward rush of the drunkard's course, as the end draws on, would be shockingly amazing, if it were a less familiar thing. Although for years he may have kept his frailty from the world, and family pride concealed the skeleton in the closet, there comes the inevitable time when the specter will kick itself out and the expose must come. But the world, ever morbidly eager to guess at the contents of this closet, has long ago hit on the truth. It has seen the family growing poorer and more shabby, the head of the house more shrunken or more bloated, and it is, therefore, not taken by surprise when the end comes.

"The inebriate loses his hold on trade if working for himself, or loses his position if working for another, and so there comes a day when his money-earning power is gone, and this is always when the awful thirst for liquor is most insatiable and inexorable. As surely as morals indicate the condition of the mind, so does the mind depend on the health of the body, and in no disease is this more manifest than in inebriety. Abandoned by the wife who has left him in self-defense and for the sake of her children, cast off by friends and acquaintances who were barnacles in the days of prosperity, indifference to self takes the place of shame, and defiance of the world the place of the previous self-consciousness, and so the helpless, hopeless victim gives up resistance, and is borne on by the current which he is powerless to resist.



AN OUTCAST.

"Henceforth he is an outcast, and he consorts with the human flotsam and jetsam—the wreckage of that monsoon that leaves none with the power to reach shore without the proper help.

"Up to this time the man, for the sake of others, has made a brave effort, but now he thinks only of himself, or if, in the few moments of his torturing sobriety, he gives a thought to those who have sent him adrift, it is to curse them with a fierce defiance, and to blame himself that he had not drank more when he had the money—and so lost a good chance.

"To drink becomes now the one object of the wretched man's life. He hangs round the vilest of the bars begging for whisky, or he solicits on the street for the same purpose. He becomes familiar with police courts, and serves his time in workhouses, only to return to a friendless world, more defiant, more shameless, and thirstier than before.

"And so the inebriate goes down, down, down, till one night the light of his blasted life goes out in the gutter, and the machine charity of the county consigns him to the potter's field."—"A Modern Miracle."

SALOONS OF AMERICA.

If Placed Side by Side They Would Reach from Chicago to New York City.

A writer in the Interior gives some interesting and suggestive figures in regard to the liquor traffic. "Few persons, it is said, have any just conception of the magnitude of the liquor traffic in our country. In 1896, according to the reports of the internal revenue department, there were over 121,000 registered saloon keepers and liquor dealers in the United States. Allowing 20 feet frontage to each saloon—which is a very moderate estimate—if they were placed side by side they would reach in one unbroken line from New York to Chicago. The consumption of spirituous and malt liquors and wines for 1896 was 1,170,379,448 gallons. The consumption of malt liquors alone was 1,080,626,165 gallons. As there are about 15 glasses of beer in a gallon, that would make over sixteen billions of drinks. Of course these figures are beyond all comprehension. A million is a vast number; few people have any idea how vast it is; and when we talk about sixteen thousand millions of drinks of beer, it is like trying to comprehend the length of the geologic ages, or the nebulae. And yet that was the amount of malt liquor that passed down American throats in 1896.

Lincoln Saves a Drunkard.

An exhibition of Lincoln's practical humanity occurred while a boy. One evening, while returning from a "raising" with a number of companions, he discovered a straying horse, with saddle and bridle upon him. The horse was recognized as belonging to a well known drunkard, and it was suspected that the owner was not far off. The fellow was found in a perfectly helpless condition upon the cold ground. Lincoln's companions intended to leave him to his fate, but young Lincoln would not hear of it. At his demand the miserable man was lifted to his shoulders, and he actually carried him 80 rods to the nearest house. He then sent word to his father that he would not be back that night. He nursed the man until morning, and believed that he had saved his life.

Effects of Alcohol.

Dr. We. E. Quine, in a recent lecture to young men in Chicago, upon the effects of alcohol on the body, said:

"Contrary to general belief, a person under the influence of alcohol will freeze to death sooner than another. He flushes his skin by drinking whisky, keeping the skin warm at the expense of the interior of the body. Arctic explorers and captains of big ships wrecked, when brave work is needed, do not feed their men whisky—not a drop."

When reason rules the appetite obeys, when appetite commands the pocket pays.—National Temperance Advocate.

Awful, Blasphemous Name of a Wine Printed on a Saloon Window at Cincinnati.

The tears of Christ! The tears of Christ! We know that in the shadow of Lazarus' tomb, and on slopes of Olivet, Jesus wept. One stands in silent awe in the presence of a sympathy that vents itself in tears, whose salt is not the agony of one's own guilt but the sorrow and the sin of others' lives. Jesus was "Resurrection and Life," and knew the glory that He had before the worlds were, and the glory that lay beyond the hills of the cross. He came from the New Jerusalem and was on the sure way back to its streets and shining palaces. He knew the temples of God, and the altars where angels worship, the holy halls where prophets and holy priests gather in the light of the presence of God, and, as He gazed out over Jerusalem, He wept at vision of her shame and thought of her crime. For Jerusalem had stoned the prophets, and Jerusalem would cast Himself out upon her Hill of the Skull. He wept when He saw the city; He weeps when He sees the city to-day—whether Rome in her ruin, Venice in her decay, Constantinople in her lust, London in her wealth, New York in her colossal energy, Boston in her culture, Chicago in her superlative aggressiveness. But as He gazes on the cities of Italy He sheds bitterest tears of sorrow, I think, at sight of their environing vineyards, the water of whose grapes, pressed in full vats, is rotted and poisoned by fermenting for the feast-cup of evil; sheds bitter tears, I may fancy, at thought of drunkenness, of the wild waste of life, the reckless ruin of heart and blight of hand; at thought of genius perverted, and home-life wrecked, the cell of the priest shadowed, maiden life marred by touch of lips on poisoned glass, and youth degraded; but sheds bitterest tears at thought that men give to the waters of the vat the sacred name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ.

On the door of a saloon on Fifth street and Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, is a list of "Italian wines," and there, in that shameful company, is the name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ! Was there not some other name than that for wine? The tears of Christ! Do men ever think when raising a glass of it to blasphemous lips that they profane the name? The tears of Christ were meant for warning, for new call to blessed life. They meant the sympathy of God with men, and men crush grapes and distill their juices into maddening liquid and call the drink, "the tears of Christ!" It is blasphemy so vicious and startling that one cannot but wonder that the church has not pleaded with the vintners and distillers to withdraw that sacred name.

Until recently I had not known that wine bore a name so sacred. The winter sun shone full upon the list, and almost before I had felt all the shock I was borne far away. Does the saloon-keeper know the meaning of those words, "Lachryma Christi?" Does the drinker know, as he comes to the bar and asks for a glass of "Lachryma Christi"—the tears of Christ? Does all that shadowed region know that once, and again, among the hills of Palestine, there was One who wept, then swept the tears from off the faces of Martha and Mary? One who wept over Jerusalem, then passed through her streets bearing a cross, and rose again that tears might be wiped from off all faces forevermore? Surely did men know that they would not bottle wine and label it Tears of Christ! (I give the words as they appear on the saloonkeeper's door. Correctly, they should be Lachrymae Christi.)—George Milton Hammall, in Union Signal.

DRUNKENNESS IS DECREASING.

There Was Never a Time When the Excessive Use of Liquor Was so Infrequent.

The men and women interested in organized temperance work in this country, are, on the whole, very worthy people, writes Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal. They are sincere, energetic and well-meaning. But sometimes they lack that nicety and wisdom of judgment which is absolutely necessary in organized effort in order that the surest success may be won. They sometimes, unfortunately, allow their zeal to run away with them. This tendency was recently showed in one of their official statements which bewailed the startling growth of intemperance in America during the year 1897. Many good people, to whom the circular containing this statement is sent, will be prone to believe this assertion. They have not the means at hand by which to verify such a statement, and will be made uncomfortable by it, whereas, in reality, exactly the opposite is the truth. There has never been a time in America when every indication pointed so strongly to a decrease of intemperance as the present. There has never been so little drinking as at present, and never such a strong tendency toward moderation in quarters where alcoholic indulgence is general. This is a fact impossible to controvert, because the most careful figures bear out this very hopeful statement.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition in North Dakota has saved the people of that state more than $23,000,000 during the less than eight years that the prohibitory law has been in force.

The campaign against college drinking has struck Scotland. A proposal by Principal (President) Mackay to permit the sale of liquors in the Dundee University club rooms was voted down.

Ninety-one school districts in New York failed to furnish proof of compliance with the law requiring instruction in narcotics. These districts were informed that public money would be withheld because of such failure.

When the Christian people of America will insist that the liquor traffic is not stronger than they, and that they must have right of way in legislative halls; then will be the beginning of the end. The liquor traffic must die.—The Patriot.

A Buffalo correspondent to the C. T. A. U. Bulletin says that within 20 days five young men died in the Erie county (N. Y.) hospital, to whom the attending priest was not allowed to give any of the last rites of the church, because they remained in a drunken stupor until they died.

Improvements at Expense of Souls.

A village in Fifeshire, Scotland, has undertaken to solve the liquor problem by a novel experiment. It has gone into the liquor business on the municipal plan and runs a gin distillery from which it derives a yearly profit of £500 in a community of 1,200 inhabitants. The proceeds are expended in providing reading and recreation rooms and it is also proposed to install an electric plant and put electric lights in every house at half the usual cost. This plan is one which temperance people will not regard without alarm.

A LAMP TO THY FEET.

A lamp to thy feet—not a splendor
  Lighting the hills afar,
Not radiance—solemn and tender—
  Of moonlight, or glimmer of star,
The way may be shrouded in shadow
  And dimness and mist of the night,
But be it o'er mountain or meadow,
  Before us the path shall be light.

Not light with the glow of the morning,
  Flooded with sunshine sweet;
Not e'en the faint gleam of the dawning?
  Nay; only a lamp to the feet!
If all the long road stretched in whiteness,
  And wide fields smiled to the day,
Should we move swiftly on in the brightness,
  Or linger and dream by the way?

He knoweth, who, guiding the stranger
  Safely in darkness and light,
Has hidden the glory and danger
  Alike from our wandering sight,
He knoweth, who walketh before us,
  Bearing the glimmering lamp,
How somber the shade that hangs o'er us,
  How we shiver and shrink in the damp.

For His locks are wet with the night-dews,
  His feet are bleeding and torn,
As, wearying under our burden,
  He treads in our pathway the thorn.
Though His lamp light one step, and one only,
  There's the mark of His foot in the sod,
Though the way may be thorny and lonely,
  It ends in the bosom of God.

—Mary Lowe Dickinson, in Washington Home Magazine.

A UNIQUE LAW.

"Freely Ye Have Received, Freely Give"—By So Doing We Enrich Our Own Souls.

The very essence of the Christian life is embodied in the act of giving, giving as Christ gave, everything, all. The human soul is enriched only as it allows blessings to pass through it to others.

A rich meadow land stretches away before us. On either bank is a delightful woodland where the birds sing, and where the beasts of the field come for rest and refreshing. Further down the valley the grass waves in luxuriant growth, and the flowers appear in great abundance. Still further down we see fields of waving grain ready for the harvest; and yonder amidst the trees we descry a neat farmhouse. We hear children's happy voices denoting lightheartedness and unalloyed delight. All these signs of life and activity owe their existence to the fact that a clear, pure rivulet finds its course through this otherwise barren and unproductive land.

One day a selfish thought comes to this meadow land. As it looks further down the valley where the stream is winding its way and enriching other fields and farms, it resolves to withhold within itself that which has made it so fertile and productive. Accordingly the stream is obstructed and stopped just below its own border. As a result the banks are soon overflown, the country is deluged, and that which so recently was the most delightful spot in all nature is now one waste of water which soon degenerates into a stagnant swamp. The trees die, the beasts and birds disappear, the flowers and the waving grass perish, no grain will now grow, the voices of the children have long since ceased, and the roof that once sheltered a happy, contented family, has now fallen into decay, and the farmhouse is inhabited only by bats and owls. That which at one time had proven itself a great blessing when it was given out and passed along, by being withheld has proven only a blight and a curse. Not only so, but failing to find an outlet in this direction, the stream has changed its course and has sought a new channel to the fields and farm below. When passed along it gave life; when withheld it brought death. So long as it was given out it blessed the giver; when obstructed and stopped it imparted only desolation.

Our blessings from Heaven are ever thus; when given out to others they enrich our souls and make our lives fruitful and beautiful; when selfishly kept within our own hearts they prove a final curse and engender death. Not only so, but sooner or later we find that the great Giver has sought other channels through whom He can send His blessings to those whom He intended them, and to whom He might have given them. Would you be supremely blessed? As freely as you have received, so freely give.—L. E. Troyer, in Chicago Standard.

TRIUMPH IN HUMILIATION.

Victory Over a False Shame Looks Noble When Seen as God Sees It—Jesus on the Cross.

Our deepest humiliation may be our greatest triumph. What is usually spoken of as the "triumphal entry" of our Lord into Jerusalem was the high tide of His greatness only in the eyes of the unthinking people. His real triumph was His humiliating exit to the cross. A boy of 12 mustered courage to drive his mother to church behind a team of mules. It was a day of keen humiliation to him, and neither he nor his jeering associates could then have been made to believe that he had achieved a triumph. But 30 years more of life enabled him to realize that it was a victory over a false shame, and that he never looked nobler, in the sight of God, than when behind those despised mules. Our supposed humiliations become our real triumphs when we resolve to bear them in the spirit of Him who said: "Whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all."—S. S. Times.

A Statesman's Tonic.

On May 12, 1848, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, one of the most gifted men the country has produced—then speaker of the house of representatives—wrote in his dairy:

"Thirty-nine years old to-day! I have rarely entered on a new year with less spirit or in worse health. Spring always brings with it for me a certain degree of debility and depression, and this spring has brought twice its usual load. The old elasticity and the old ambition seem to have gone out of me, and this at an age when some men are just entering public life. My doctor, as usual, is trying tonics, but there is a verse in the Psalms which does me more good than a hundred nostrums:

"'Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!'"

For Our Daily Practice.

Forbear; give up a little; take less than belongs to you; endure more than should be put upon you. Make allowance for another's judgment of the case; differing in constitution, circumstances and interests, we shall often decide differently about the justice and integrity of things; and mutual concessions alone can heal the breaches and bridge over the chasms between us, while quick resentment and stiff maintenance of our position will breed endless dispute and bitterness.—C. A. Bartol.

Two Elements of Temptation.

In every temptation there are always two elements present, one belonging to our changing circumstances, and the other to our character or internal constitution.—Presbyterian Banner.

Is a Duty Under Many Ordinary Circumstances—The Time When We Should Stand and Overcome.

The Bible makes the impression plainly that nobody ought to seek to encounter temptation. Nothing is more foolish or more dangerous. It besets us at every turn and cannot be wholly avoided. To go out of our way to meet it is to tempt Providence, as we sometimes say. To fly from it, when it is possible to avoid it, often is our only certainty of safety. On the other hand it sometimes is cowardly to try to avoid it. Many of our greatest moral victories could not have been gained otherwise than by facing it. God sends it with a wise and holy purpose—that by learning how to overcome it human character may be developed from the infantile to the manly, may become sturdy, aggressive, victorious.

Where then must the line be drawn between acceptance and avoidance of the solemn responsibility involved in meeting temptation? Is it not at the point where our duty to others distinguishes itself from our duty to ourselves? If we never, or seldom, encountered temptation personally, except by putting ourselves in its way, there possibly might be some justification for so doing, although even then the risk would be grave. But, as things are, we cannot escape it. We are certain to have to battle with it often enough and sternly enough to do away with all necessity of seeking it as a means of spiritual culture and invigoration, and to render its avoidance at once wise and safe.

But when we seem called upon to face it in order to aid others in their conflicts with sin, to prove to them by our example that it is not invincible, to encourage them to realize how much more gallant a fight against it they might make than they are making, and to inspire them in turn to resist it for the sake of their friends not less than for their own—then the case is different. Even then we hardly are wise to seek it, but surely we must not flee from it. Christ did not, but met it squarely many a time and overcame it. So must we.—Congregationalist.

HOW TO FIND FAULT.

Good Advice for an Angry Man—How to Deal with People Who Offend or Annoy.

You can avoid a good deal of trouble and friction in your relations with your fellow men by not noticing some things that you would be perfectly justified in taking up and making an issue of. There are times when it is just as well to be a little blind and a little deaf. If some one intends to annoy you he does not have much success so long as you resolutely refuse to be annoyed. But if you are really going to take issue with the conduct of some one else, and bring things "up with a round turn," do not be misled into making an issue of some petty detail in his conduct that doesn't amount to much anyway. Get a good case before you open your batteries. Don't be nagged or goaded into taking weak or frivolous grounds. And when you have made up your mind to call some one to account for his treatment of you, go about it man fashion. Do not talk about it, or abuse him to some one else, but go right to the offender and state your complaint with absolute plainness of speech. The English language, judiciously selected, has surprising capacities in that direction. But to do this effectively you want to formulate your grievance in your own mind with clearness. It looks a trifle absurd to advise a man in a passion to write out his complaint, but it is not at all a bad plan, if one wishes to take a position he can support.—Boston Watchman.

SELFISH PIETY.

Self-Styled Christians Who Pose as Spotless Saints by Throwing a Searchlight on Others, Faults.

There is a common phase of piety which is to be generally deplored. It is a selfish, supercritical form of religion, to be universally encountered in every creed. It is a moral and social iconoclast, and works more havoc in an unobtrusive way than the insidious breath of a pestilence. This pitiable form of piety is manifested in the self-styled Christian who is continually striving to personally pose as a spotless saint by throwing a merciless searchlight upon the secret faults of others. This detective Christian is truly one of the most dangerous elements of modern society. Upon the fields of his alleged missionary work often lie more lost souls as a result of cruel exposures than in veritable haunts of vice. Such heartless creatures take ghoulish pride in openly and scathingly moralizing with poor, helpless sinners, instead of dealing with them as Christ did, gently and forgivingly, and with tender persuasiveness. Let the Christian world rid itself of these boisterous shamers of unfortunate humanity and replace them by gentle missionaries with pitying voices, humane hearts and tender hands.—Annie M. Toohey, in Christian Work.

CONCLUSIONS.

God tries us until we are strong.

Faith is knowledge that God is always right.

Speculation is trying to know what we have no chance to know.

The heroic element is a natural quality of Christian character.

A theology cannot be Christian unless it is derived from revelation.

A true conscience is a better product of the Gospel than a gladsome hope.

It takes a man of great grace to have indignation entirely righteous.

Whatever changes "the process of the suns" bring among men, it is evermore the same human nature that needs the Gospel.

It was because Judas cared for neither Christ nor the poor that he complained of the "waste of the ointment."—J. Malcolm Smith, in Chicago Interior.

Risk of Declining Risks.

There is risk in always declining to take risks. To jump from a third-story window involves some risk; but it may be a risk worth taking if the building under you is in flames. The man who never takes a risk is likely to be a loser by it. Merely because a certain course of action involves risk, is never, in itself, a reason for declining to follow that course. Paul knew that his going to Jerusalem involved risks, but that fact had no weight with him as a reason for his staying away from Jerusalem—nor should it have had. To know and to do one's simple duty, regardless of real or seeming risks, is to follow the course of action that is freest from all risk.—S. S. Times.

The Power of Christ.

It is not talent, nor power, nor gifts that do the work of God, but it is that which lies within the power of the humblest; it is the simple, earnest life hid with Christ in God.—Christian Work.

SOME GOOD LAYERS NEVER HATCH A BROOD.

Game Hens Among the Best of Mothers. How Two Faithful Sitters Changed Nests In a Storm—Eccentricities Beyond Explanation.

The White Minorcas—those hens with great combs, which look exactly like roosters and are called Catalans by the Spanish—will lay perhaps more eggs in a year than any other sort of hen, but they will not lay them in cold weather, and it is unlikely that any one of them was ever known to hatch a brood of chickens. The Minorcas will indeed sometimes begin to sit, but they seem to be under the impression that three days ought to be, in all conscience, a long enough time in which to hatch out an egg, and at the expiration of about that time they will abandon the attempt with a great flutter and much denunciatory oratory. If they are fastened down on the nest with a board placed above their backs, they will stand up as high as they can under the board and let the cold air addle their eggs. It is doubtful if any human being, male or female, wicked or pious, Christian or pagan, ever got a Minorca hen to sit.

Strange to say, another kind of hen that makes a good mother is the game hen. She seems to be engaged in an attempt to prove that a certain amount of amazonianism is not inconsistent with a proper regard for the duties of motherhood. A very peaceful gentleman, not unconnected with the work of the Humane society, moved into the country three or four years ago. Having occasion to purchase two or three sittings of eggs, he bought one of a good working woman who lived on the outskirts of the town and who happened to have male relatives of sporting proclivities, though the gentleman did not know that and would hardly have cared if he had known. The sporting proclivities of those persons could hardly affect the hens' eggs raised on the place. The sitting of eggs turned out beautifully, and in due time some exquisite little red chickens were running about with the old gray hen who had been their foster mother. The chickens were so pretty that they were admired above all others on the place. They grew apace, and before long their owner discovered that they were engaged in warfare most of the time, either with one another or with other little chickens. Redoubtable fighters they were, too, and while any one of them would easily whip any chicken of any other brood, when they fought with one another it seemed to be a fight to the death. The peaceable gentleman deprecated those contests very much, but he was powerless to prevent them. What could make them fight so? Finally a light dawned on the humane the [illegible] of the he[illegible] he had purchased the sittings of eggs had indeed led them to a partiality for game fowls, and by innocently buying a baker's dozen of eggs from the woman of the house and sitting them under a hen he had unconsciously embarked, in the business of keeping fighting cocks.

BROWN AND RED GAME COCKEREL.

A good story is told by a New England woman.

Out in a quiet corner of the garden, in two barrels lying on their sides, sat two expectant hens patiently awaiting the happy day when the joys of freedom, so dear to their hearts, should be enhanced through sharing it with a nestling, peeping brood of downy darlings all their own. The hours of long, bright spring days slowly ran their course and half the allotted time of waiting had been uncomplainingly endured by one of the pair, while her neighbor had just entered upon her term of enforced seclusion, when one night a fierce tempest swept down upon those two humble dwellings. The wind and rain came with such terrific force, that it seemed nothing short of a mountain could withstand it. The next morning we hastened to the spot, prepared to find utter ruin and dismay, instead of which, to our great surprise, we found the frail habitations still standing. Moreover, they were still tenanted, although there were unmistakable signs of hardship and suffering having been heroically met by those two stout hearts. On closer examination, however, we found that a singular thing had happened. During the confusion, the panic caused by the storm, the two had lost their heads—not literally, as we had at first feared—and had mistaken their own nests; each was occupying the home of the other, so that the hen who knew nothing of the fatigue of long watching became a usurper, while the other was in danger of becoming quite discouraged at finding her hopes indefinitely deferred.

One can better imagine than describe the evident surprise and delight of the usurper when at the end of only a week and a half sitting on her part eight little, downy, fluffy balls of warmth and merriment briskly tapped their way into the sunlight and nestled close to the maternal bosom. Whether the other then received her first intimation that something was amiss we never knew, but after waiting a little longer the

Potatoes For Chicks.

Young chicks are very partial to potatoes, and the adult fowls also eat them readily. Save all the small and unmarketable potatoes and boil them for the hens. It is not necessary to mash them, as the hens know how to eat them without assistance. Turnips also make cheap food for poultry, especially ducks, and will pay as a crop for feeding in that manner. The most successful breeders of ducks use turnips cooked and thickened with bran for ducklings, and they serve as a very satisfactory diet for geese in winter. But little grain is necessary if poultry is well supplied with cooked foods.

Farmers Neglect Poultry.

Farmers ought to supply many more eggs to the market than they do now, because they have better facilities than any other class to produce them, but it is safe to say that more than half the eggs produced in this country comes from the smaller towns.

He—You know Jones' wife, an old schoolfellow of yours? Tell me, is she musical?

She (her dearest friend)—I should say decidedly not, or she wouldn't be so fond of hearing the sound of her own voice.—Punch.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent apound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb
Leverring in Packages, 12c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Good Rio green, 8c lb
Old Government Java, 25c lb
Roasted Java, 41c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, [illegible] lb
Extra Yellow C, 5c lb,
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb
Standard Granulated, 6c lb
Best Cut Loaf, 6c lb,
Best Powdered, 6c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good, [illegible]
Young Hyson, fair, 20c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c
Gunpowder, good, 30c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 30c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 12c can
Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb
Evaporated Apples 11c lb
Domestic Apples, 7c lb
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
Best Blackberries, 10c lb
Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00
Family White Fish, kitt, 47c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $6.00
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c
Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Holland Herring, 85c
Scotch Herring, $1.25
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon,
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright 25c gallon
Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.
French Mottoes, 14c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.
Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c
Fine Cut, extra, 35c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box
Artistic Cigars, 85c box.
Can Cigars, $1.25 box
Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c.
Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 30c
Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c
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Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
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Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
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Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII SECOND QUARTER [illegible] NATIONAL SERIES, MAY [illegible]

Text of the Lesson Math. xxiv, 42-51 Memory Verses, 44-46 Golden Text Math. xxiv, 42 Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns

[illegible] by D. M. S[illegible]

42 Watch therefore for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. [illegible] of this [illegible] Watch [illegible] if we consider the [illegible] which [illegible] and the [illegible] second coming of Our Lord [illegible] for which we would [illegible] watch if we [illegible] as we should [illegible] would surely [illegible] The [illegible] the suggestion [illegible] be used as a temperance lesson and if we understand the word temperance in its Scriptural significance [illegible] of self control there is no truth that tends more to [illegible] of self and [illegible] self renunciation than that of the [illegible] nence of the return of our Lord. Having uttered His last public word to the hypocritical Pharisees and having announced the desolation of Jerusalem Jesus and His disciples left the temple [illegible] His disciples [illegible] the buildings [illegible] and other things but He surprised them by telling them that they would [illegible] be thrown down. This led to questions privately asked Him by four of the disciples (Mark xiii [illegible]) and the [illegible] concerning [illegible] Jerusalem but chiefly to events connected with His coming again at the end of this age.

43 But know this—that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. On a former occasion our Lord used the same words (Luke xii [illegible]) but in connection with watching for His return from the wedding. In this sermon and in the gospel [illegible] Matthew, Mark and Luke we must remember that one consideration was to [illegible] the messengers were forbidden to go to the gentiles and [illegible] the Bible we must not attempt to apply some things which are specially for Israel to the church or vice versa. [illegible] truth for the church concerning the second coming of Christ is found chiefly in the epistles. Notice specially that the coming as a thief does not or should not apply to the church (I Thess. v, 4) for she is loving His appearing and looking [illegible] for Him and constantly saying "Come Lord Jesus" (Rev. xxii, 20).

44 Therefore be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh. Now to be ready and watchful is a word for every believer at all times. Having received Christ and become clothed with His righteousness we are ever ready for His presence [illegible] nothing more is necessary to fit us for heaven than His merits only. But we are expected to be ever ready for any manner of service and watchful to see His way and hear His words (II Sam. xv, 15 [illegible] xxviii [illegible]). This is not, however, the special thought of these words, for the coming of the Son of Man as I understand it is always His coming with His saints in power and glory for the special benefit of Israel and the overthrow of their enemies. It is never death nor Pentecost nor the destruction of Jerusalem (Isa. lxvi [illegible] xiv, 4, 5).

45 Who then is a faithful and wise servant whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household to give them meat in due season? Here is something a child of God can always lay to heart. Two things required of us are that we prove faithful and wise [illegible]

46 Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing. One of His [illegible] of the Pharisees was "They say and do not" (chapter xxiii, 3), and His warning in chapter vii, 21 is "Not every one that saith but he that doeth." He was never idle or indolent and it is impossible that those in whom He has full control can be either the one or the other.

47 Verily I say unto you that He shall make him ruler over all His goods. In the story of the talents in the next chapter both the one who gained five and the one who gained two received the commendation "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What can it all mean but that the faithful servants will have places in His kingdom according to their faithfulness, saved by grace but rewarded according to works (Rev. xxii, 12)?

48 But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart My Lord delayeth his coming. Whether all that talk thus are evil servants or not we cannot say. God knows, but we do know that there are many who hear His name [illegible] outwardly who not only say it in their hearts but are very bold to say it with their lips and even after the fashion of II Pet. iii, 3, 4.

49 And shall begin to smite his fellow servants and to eat and drink with the drunken. There are many Christians both in the pulpit and in the pews who seem to take special pleasure in the smiting of others, at least with their tongues, unmindful of the word "The servant of the Lord must not strive" and of that other "Judge nothing before the time," and "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them" (I Cor. iv, 5, II Tim. ii, 24, Math. vii, 12). As to eating and drinking with the drunken, the Lord saw those who bear His name doing even this also, and openly without shame and in a very literal sense. It is still true that many walk whose god is their belly, who mind earthly things (Phil. iii, 18, 19). Whether there are many who so prove their [illegible] the Lord knows. If you are clear of the guilt of the literal fulfillment remember that there are many seemingly lawful things as study, business, innocent amusement [illegible] which are not excluding, and take time and strength unduly which ought to be wholly devoted to Him.

50, 51 The Lord of that servant shall come. He may seem to delay and not to care, but in an unexpected day and hour He will deal with his unfaithful servants. There may be present dealings in the way of trending under foot [illegible] like the sayings [illegible] sickness [illegible] these are only partial and [illegible] may be with the design [illegible] [illegible] great dealings [illegible] and [illegible] from which there [illegible] or recall [illegible] remarks on the [illegible] and hesitate not to repeat [illegible] anything you then said or have them tell you what you then told them, for these things must be oft repeated.

How He Counted

P[illegible]—Yes sir. [illegible] us just [illegible]

Captain—[illegible] Why [illegible] them

[illegible]—Phwat [illegible] two [illegible] —New York [illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible] Evening—[illegible]

[illegible] about [illegible]

[illegible] Laur [illegible]

Domestic Economy

Wife—I wish [illegible] would buy me one of those [illegible] umbrella stands that hold the [illegible] tightly [illegible] accidentally [illegible]

Husband—I [illegible] make [illegible] I think it would be [illegible] —New York Weekly

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TALE OF A DRESS SUIT

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A GARMENT BOUGHT IN A HURRY

Defied All Efforts to Get Rid of It and, Like a Bad Penny, Always Came Back to Its Owner Despite Even a Burglar's Efforts

The man from Staten Island spoke as follows:

I never read an article about how men should dress that I do not at once recall the history of a dress suit I once owned.

I got it hurriedly in Washington. I had to attend the inaugural ball. There was no way out of my dilemma. Then I remembered that I had no dress suit. An obliging friend told me that a [illegible] in a clothing store owed him. This forgot [illegible] that I get a suit and [illegible]. He saw the clerk, the clerk saw me, [illegible] and the deal was made. An inauguration dress suit always carries with it a ticket to the ball. [illegible] worth [illegible] the [illegible] clerk thought he ought to have the [illegible] and I gave it to him.

[illegible] went to the suit was a fit. My friend did not want the suit and he absolutely refused to allow me to pay him anything. He [illegible] that I take it home [illegible] it away. I carried it back with me [illegible] it hung in a closet until [illegible] like [illegible] tongue in a [illegible] wanted [illegible] I had not [illegible] enough about it to put it away properly. One day in my love [illegible] discover [illegible] much [illegible] it [illegible] would pay [illegible] having it [illegible]

He took it to my tailor and that was the last I heard of it for several months. You [illegible] how I stand with my tailor. Meanwhile [illegible] left the house. One day my tailor sent me word that the suit had never been taken away. His bill was $[illegible]. I paid it and had the suit sent home and this time I had it carefully folded. It lay there two years. I tried to give it away. Not a [illegible] would have it. I finally came to look upon it as a relic and used to show it to my friends as a suit that was at the inauguration ball of a very noted president.

One day my house was visited by burglars of taste. They took nothing except articles that were either valuable from an art point or because they would bring a ready sale. Of course the dress suit did not come under either head, but they took it. It was probably taken to wrap the other articles in. I made complaint to the police about the robbery. In giving an inventory of the stolen articles I mentioned the dress suit incidentally.

Three months later I was asked to call at the station where I had made complaint. I was then informed that they had recovered a dress suit from a chap who makes a living renting out dress suits, and who became suspicious of this one. I saw the suit. It was the same as that about which I have been telling you. I saw the chap who had informed the police that he was afraid of the suit and I gave him a guarantee quitclaim title to it, for which he gave me $[illegible]. If he had asked me to give it to him I would have done so.

[illegible] it was the only thing stolen that came back.—New York World

Unique In Its Way

The leading lady shook her head and murmured, "I can't understand it."

"What's wrong?" asked the [illegible]

"This paper says last night's [illegible] was [illegible]"

"Well, it seems to me you ought to be able to understand that. [illegible] hair would probably have [illegible] they had [illegible]"

"But you don't [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] appreciative."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Contrary to Tradition

[illegible]

Her Plea

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

we[illegible] the young hus[illegible]band murmured with a deep sigh, [illegible] by practicing on father.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

There Are Many.

"He is what you would call an extremist, I suppose."

"That is exactly."

"Yelling for blood and carnage is he?"

"No, he was, but now he's for peace."

"But you said—"

"[illegible] He's a war man in times of peace and a [illegible] man in times of war. [illegible] want?"—Chicago Post

His Idea

[illegible] —Dey say it's a tough job [illegible] two meals a day for thirty days.

Hungry Higgerty—[illegible] think it would be. I think I'd starve ter death if I didn't have anything else ter eat wid it.—[illegible]

Literally.

Higgins—We'll be [illegible] Oi'm goin to chuck [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible]

Higgins—Oi have an offer of a swift position.

[illegible]—Phwat is it?

Higgins—[illegible] as a captain of one of thim [illegible] shoots machines down [illegible] do yez mind.—New York World

[illegible] Not Wanted

"[illegible] that advertisement of the woman in Kentucky who wants to sell her [illegible]" asked the [illegible]

"[illegible] short haired woman [illegible] so [illegible] about the [illegible] she not plainly say [illegible]"—Indianap[illegible]

Now Hard Done

[illegible]

All Together

[illegible]

A WAR WEDDING

Younger Daughter of Secretary Alger and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss [illegible]

[illegible]

He is [illegible] one or two clubs and moves in the best society in Chicago. His favorite pastime is yachting, and it is while [illegible] yachting [illegible] island in [illegible] that he first met his betrothed. He and his wife will [illegible] Chicago after the [illegible] father has presented his son with a [illegible] residence.

FIGHTER AND STRATEGIST

Such Is the Man Who Commands Our Army of Invasion

An old [illegible] Major General William R. Shafter [illegible] of the army of invasion to Cuba. [illegible] a strategist. [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] [illegible] the winter [illegible]

[illegible] fact that [illegible] education was a young [illegible] from the [illegible] Julius [illegible] Burrows [illegible] General Shafter [illegible] he will [illegible]

The service of General Shafter in the volunteer army during the civil war [illegible] regular army [illegible] sufficient warrant for the [illegible] war department. No other officer [illegible] service has had longer or more distin-

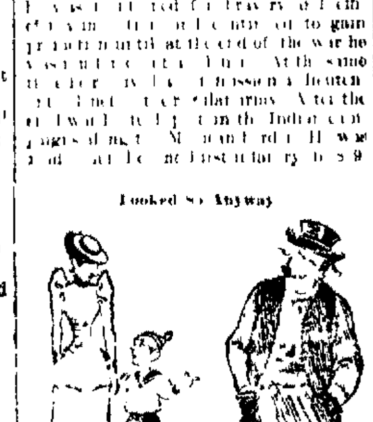
GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER

guished experience. He was a natural soldier from boyhood. A farmer's son in pioneer days, he was a hardy [illegible] devoted to [illegible] exercise and physically well equipped for the arduous life he has so long followed.

At the time of his enlistment he was [illegible] He went in as a private, but before the troops started for the front he was made a lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan infantry. After taking part in several engagements he was wounded at Fair Oaks, [illegible] conducted himself with great gallantry, continuing in the field till the close of the battle. In his official report of the Fair Oaks fight General Napoleon J. T. Dana said "Lieutenant Shafter of the Seventh Michigan volunteers in charge of the pioneers was slightly wounded but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent [illegible]"

On a number of subsequent occasions he was [illegible] for bravery [illegible] he went [illegible] to gain [illegible] at the end of the war he [illegible]

Looked So Anyway



"[illegible] what they call [illegible]"

The [illegible]

Teacher—[illegible] summer.

[illegible]

Teacher—Hans, can you tell me what is the time to pick fruit from the tree?

Hans—Yes [illegible] When the dog is chained.—Der Floh

[illegible]OYS OF ALTRUISM.

[illegible]

We have [illegible] the [illegible] William W. [illegible] has commanded me to [illegible]

[illegible] the little [illegible]

[illegible] —Chicago [illegible]

Fruit of Ancestry

"Mammoth [illegible] are claiming that [illegible] from kings and [illegible]"

"He [illegible] Why the [illegible] centuries to find a [illegible] while we have to [illegible] the very idea!"—Detroit [illegible]

Not [illegible] Often

Employer [illegible] is late [illegible] again as usual I suppose.

Clerk—Yes sir. [illegible] but I dream [illegible] the business of the office.—[illegible]

Hopeless

She—Do you think the north pole will ever be [illegible]

He—[illegible] how they [illegible]—Chicago News

The First of His Distinction.

"Mr. [illegible]"

[illegible]

Fatal [illegible] Rashness

P[illegible]—[illegible] with life insurance [illegible] that they take all kinds of risks and their requirements are not strict enough. Suppose for instance a letter [illegible] insured in your company go to war against Spain and get killed in some big battle or naval disaster. How—

"That wouldn't affect us at all. A man forfeits his policy if he goes to war."

"That's all I wanted to know. You needn't [illegible] I'll get my insurance in some other company."—Chicago Tribune

Day Labor

Clancy—Have ye any tobacky?

Horrigan—Oi hov, but th' run has melted the [illegible] to [illegible] a light.

Clancy—Little do I care. Th' more I stop to light me pipe th' more I don't work.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Sic Transit

"What's the matter with Charlie? I haven't seen him for two days."

"He got bounced to show his patriotism by [illegible] Havana cigars."—[illegible] Journal

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dreier & Bro who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all vital organs. If the liver is inactive you have a bilious look, if your stomach is disordered you have a dyspeptic look, if your kidneys are affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Dreier & Bros. Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A [illegible] which lasted three years [illegible] the dreadful disease, and [illegible]

Such suffering as [illegible] causes the victims [illegible] is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst type of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following actual true life.

Those who [illegible] under [illegible] forms of rheumatism will [illegible] imagine the feelings of one [illegible]

"The only justification for making public such heart rending details is the fact that the [illegible] will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly. She lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account.

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably $2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere, for 50 cents a single box or $2.50 for half a dozen.

Peculiar Ouida

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form [illegible] she [illegible] straight to [illegible] One [illegible] she will not budge till the [illegible] who wish to [illegible] play Mohammed to the mountain. No matter who he is, he [illegible] rises or changes his position.

A Big Turkey.

Greensburg (Penn.) Press: The largest turkey ever shipped from New Florence and probably the largest ever seen in this section of the country was sent to Johnstown parties on [illegible] by [illegible] David Cunningham, a farmer living near that place. The bird weighed forty four pounds just before it was loaded into the train. The [illegible] of that place say it is the biggest gobbler they ever saw. Mr. Cunningham received $10 for the turkey.

Onions Versus Gold

A young man lately went west, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. [illegible] he discovered that [illegible] would be [illegible] raising onions, so he set to work and [illegible] onions. In [illegible] Within less than two years he [illegible] a fortune of over $[illegible]

An Aztec Eight Feet Tall

Professor Moorhead, the archaeologist who has been exploring an Aztec ruin three miles west of Phoenix, Ariz., has discovered portions of the skeleton of a human being whose stature he computes to have been about eight feet. He has also some well preserved pottery and other utensils used by the early dwellers in the valley and which he found in the ruins. The professor is working in the interest of an eastern museum.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.

HARRY F. FRANCE

FOR SENATOR

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.

GEORGE V. KELL

FOR JOINT SENATOR

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.

J. T. SNOW

Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY I. SMITH

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for representative from Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention to be held June 4, 1898.

GEORGE B. LAWRENCE

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for state representative subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN BRICHLER

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.

CHARLES M. DAWSON

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.

P. W. SCHADEN

EDITOR SENTINEL: Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

THOMAS E. ELLISON

EDITOR SENTINEL: I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.

ROBERT LOWRY

FOR CLERK

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. NULL

EDITOR SENTINEL: Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. BELOT

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 4.

CHARLES F. MUHLER

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. BOBILYA

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. R. SCHNITKER
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILLETT

FOR CORONER

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DR. W. W. BARNETT

FOR SURVEYOR

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN A. BUSHMAN

EDITOR SENTINEL: I [illegible] announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.

CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR

FOR SHERIFF

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

ALBERT E. MELCHING

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for [illegible] of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

C. E. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

SILVANUS F. BAKER.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

[illegible]

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana

East Bound	West Bound
*5 30 a m	*3 50 a m
*5 45 a m	
*7 00 a m	*7 10 a m
†1 15 p m	†7 30 a m
*7 45 p m	*12 15 p m
*9 25 p m Limited	*4 20 p m
†10 [illegible] from Chi	*5 05 p m
†From Crestline	8 10 a m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect Nov. 28th 1897
NORTH BOUND

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec 20 '97.

Lv Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a m	7 55 p m
Ar Findlay	10 40 a m	10 30 p m
Ar Columbus via T & O C Ry	2 30 p m	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a m

All trains run daily except Sunday

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, Van Buren Street, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

[illegible]

EAST BOUND [illegible]	DEPART
Nickel Plate Express No 4	3 18
Eastern Express No 6	8 30
[illegible] Express No [illegible]	[illegible]
Local Freight	†7 5[illegible]
WEST BOUND [illegible]	DEPART
Western Express	1 1[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express No 5	4 20
Standard Express No 1	2 30
Local Freight	†7 05

*Daily except Sunday. Light type A.M. Dark type P.M.

●Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Fort Buffalo, New York and Boston; on No. 1 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served [illegible] Dining Station [illegible] Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH RAILROAD
Trains from Fort Wayne as follows
Effective Nov 14 1897

No	GOING EAST	DEPART
2	N. Y. & Boston Lim daily	5 33 a m
20	Toledo Local Express ex Sunday	6 35 a m
8	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	11 50 a m
4	Fast Mail & Ex ex Sunday	6 30 p m
10	Decatur Accom arrives ex Sunday	8 45 p m
	GOING WEST	
11	Decatur Accom ex Sunday	5 31 a m
[illegible]	Pacific Ex, ex Sunday	9 33 a m
7	Kas City Cannon Ball daily	12 35 noon
1	Government Fast Mail daily	6 30 p m
3	St Louis Vestibule Lim daily	8 05 p m

Phone No 6 R. G. THOMPSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE

SOUTH	
No 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No 44 daily	4 1[illegible] p m
No 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH	
No 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No 4[illegible] (daily except Sunday)	10 [illegible] p m
No 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Fort Wayne Branch

SOUTH BOUND	DEPART
No 462 Way Freight	[illegible] pm
No 4[illegible] Cin Express and Mail	[illegible] am
No 410 Detroit and Ind'p's Express	[illegible] pm
NORTH BOUND	ARRIVE
No 46[illegible] Way Freight	8 40 am
No 4[illegible] Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No 4[illegible] Detroit & Indi[illegible] Ex.	[illegible]

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN,
Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes - - 21 Arcade

J. H. AIKEN
Attorney at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 11[illegible] Main Office, Home Telephone 63[illegible]

F. H. KLEEKAMP,
Attorney at Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 12[illegible]

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY,
Cor Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT,
Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing
91 and 93 East Columbia St

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop, the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor Wayne & Calhoun St

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St, Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop, manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd Phone 548

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro, Union Steam Bakery, 62 E Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO
Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain
—63 Clinton Street—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. Cor Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER,
Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 740, residence 1007. 29 W Main St

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF,
Contractors and Builders—o
57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER,
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder Phone 949
Shop and office No 164 Griffith St

FRED H. BREIMEYER
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled.
GEO. H. KRUDOP

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed
—Telephone 1133—

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER,
..Contracting Electrician..
Room 54 Pixley Long Block
—Home Phone 186

Wm. A. Braun, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 624. Office 14 E. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDS ELECTRIC CO
Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

FURNITURE.

JOHN M. MILLER,
Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St

GROCERS.

Kohrman Bros, Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No 58

HENRY D. NIEMANN,
Grocery purveyor to the people, low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St (Cor Jefferson) Phone 408

P. F. KIEFER,
Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY,
Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc, delivered prompt. Home phone 892, Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152

SOUTH WAYNE STORE,
G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South

H. F. HILGEMANN & SON,
Coconnuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 85

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered.
PERREY & SIEBOLD,
Horse Shoers 5 Pearl St
Phone 1011

HARDWARE.

Telephone 719 is for Romarys, Goeglein & Co dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E Columbia St

GERDING & AUMAN BROS.,
Agents for Kernan hot air furnaces and metal ceilings; and hot water heating. 115 Wallace St.

HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc, to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co, cor Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS,
Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St

HAIR DRESSERS.

New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1261
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
Dealer in Hair Goods
124 Calhoun St, Lau Block

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking. Fine Confectionery. Tel 163 both lines. Broadway and Washington

INSURANCE.

First class eating house and a bike shop for sale, good reason for selling.
W. D. WILLIAMS

LIVERY.

C. J. ULMER, Prop
Belmont livery, feed, sale and boarding stable. Carriages furnished for all Occasions - 88 E. Main St

CHRIST H. RIPPE—Livery and boarding stable, Nos 84 Broadway, Phone 453. Hacks and carriages furnished for parties, weddings and funerals. Cheapest place in the city.

JOS. WEICK & CO.—Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 87 Hanna St., Both phones 167

H. J. BRADLEY
Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals
53 E Main St. - New Phone 481.

LAUNDRIES.

Banner Laundering Co, 227 S Calhoun St, Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing.
Wagons call at any Address. Both Phones 165

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY
Office and works Nos 48 and 50 Pearl St, F. L. Jones Proprietors.
Best Work in the City. Telephone 160.

Who Does Your Laundry Work? Try Us.
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY,
PHILIP RAPP, Proprietor,
374 & 376 Broadway Phone 1146.

LUMBER DEALERS.

E. GILMARTIN,
Lumber, Shingles and Fence Posts, Doors and Sash. Cor Clinton and Holman Sts. Phone 444

The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 E. Superior St, factory, 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 78.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY W. KRUSE
Latest, most approved system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓% 192 Calhoun St

Go to William Menze, Merchant Tailor, for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices.
231 Calhoun Street

PRINTERS.

Telephone No 55 is for The Archer Printing Co. Job Printers, and Copper Plate Printers. No. 82 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JAHN & MEYER,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St, Home Phone No 526.

Office Phone 261. Wind Mills
Residence 1041 and Drive Wells
ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St.

O'Brein & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures. Estimates furnished.
122 Broadway Home Phone 665.

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.
Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

M. F. NOLL,
Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfull furnished. 129 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new.

McDONALD & YOBST,
Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
96 Wells Street. - Phone 738.

ROOFING & PAVING CO.

The Fort Wayne
ROOFING AND PAVING CO.
Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 316

RESTAURANTS.

Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 266 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot

ROOFING.

Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tining and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun, Phone 180

SEED STORE.

W. D. Henderson.—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed.
67-69 E. Columbia St Phone 144.

SANITARIUM.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant

STOVES.

H. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves, examine his stock and prices. - 16 E. Columbia St

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co, quick and prompt delivery, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage, heavy hauling of every description. 115, 118 & 120 E. Columbia St. - Phone 122.

WALL PAPER.

South Side Wall Paper Store.
Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, Window Shades, Mouldings.
GOTLIEB HALLER.
Telephone No. [illegible] [illegible] S. Calhoun St.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Dr. H. A. Read, 62 Harrison St. Medicine for horses; no charge for examination at office. Teeth dressed to improve condition, driving, prevent sorethroat, sore eyes and slobbering.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 6; Res. 2[illegible].

SENTINEL
WANT, FOR RENT, FOR SALE AND LOST.......
ADLETS
Bring Returns Everytime.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"He is a Wise Man
Who Does the Right Thing."
The Wise Man when he Wants Something, Advertises in
THE SENTINEL
WANT COLUM

LACE CURTAINS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES!

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY
TO LOAN
From $10 to Any Amount.
Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.......
All Business Private and Confidential,
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 9:30.

LADIES' NECKWEAR
IN
RED, WHITE and BLUE.
Ascots, Stocks & Puffs.
WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

Correct Medicines
Always bring about the desired effect. To be correct, medicines must be properly preserved and looked after. We've the necessary knowledge to make our medicines correct and to keep them so. We never dispense a medicine that is not correct and finished. This feature of our store ought to be an inducement for our medicine trade.
Freese & Ranke,
Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.

KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.
There is no use of going on having your teeth attended to in the 1861 way. No use to go on paying 1861 prices for it, either. 1898 methods are better and 1898 prices are lower than ever.
Par Set Teeth $2 up.
A Good Set Teeth $5.
Best Set Teeth $8.
Our vitalized air is always fresh. No pain. Warranted work. Examination free.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
93 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.
Phone 1178.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.
Room [illegible] Block, up stairs, [illegible] Calhoun St.

ECZEMA
ON
BABY
My little six-months old girl had Eczema. We used all kinds of remedies, but she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and to dress her, had to put her on the table. I could not hold her, she would kick and scream, and, when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. Four boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured her, and no traces are left.
FRED'K. & Mrs. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N.H.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA [illegible]
Sold throughout the world. [illegible]

SPAIN'S PLANS UPSET

Dewey's Victory Changed Naval Campaign.

Admiral Cervera Was to Raid New England Cities.

Sampson Was To be Decoyed to Porto Rico.

The Remaining Ships at Havana Would Then Have Been Destroyed—Charleston Marked for Bombardment.

LONDON May 13.—The Star says a Madrid dispatch via Paris throws interesting light gathered from an official source on Admiral Cervera's movements since he left the Cape Verde Islands. It appears that he headed for St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the coast of New Foundland, where sealed instructions awaited him. There colliers from Sydney were met and the Spanish fleet coaled. Admiral Cervera's instructions then were to raid Portland, Boston and Newport, and if Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana to draw him off.

The news from Manila seems to have changed the plans.

The next purposed move was to decoy Rear Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapidly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there.

Finally, should Admiral Cervera, on reaching Santiago de Cuba, learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city.

SPANISH FLEET IS NOW INVISIBLE.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, May 14.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror, of the Cape Verde fleet, is still at Fort DeFrance, capital of the island, but nothing can be seen of the other vessels from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American line steamer New York, is at this port.

SPANISH FLEET IS SIGHTED GOING WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela, going west. This movement is a surprise to the navy department, officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cienfuegos or Havana. The fleet, when sighted, was going at full speed, and had steamed about 650 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique two days ago.

SPAIN'S PROTEST TO FRANCE TURNED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Official information reached here today that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs and that in the meantime no steps will be taken to have her leave the French port. The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical naval situation in the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give conspicuous evidence of her friendly attitude toward the United States, and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain.

It also makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique, and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroy her.

COMMODORE SCHLEY EAGER FOR A FIGHT.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 14.—(On board the flagship Brooklyn at sea via Pilot boat, May 13.)—Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the fighters of his flying squadron steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon at 4:25 o'clock, under sealed orders. The entire squadron was to have gone and at 12 o'clock all the ships had reported ready for getting away, but at 1:15 p. m. a dispatch from the navy department ordered Commodore Schley to leave the cruisers New Orleans and Minneapolis in Hampton Roads for further orders. Both are fast ships, much better time-makers than the big battleships and could leave hours later and still catch the squadron.

Captain Folger, of the New Orleans, was left in charge of the two cruisers. At precisely 4:20 p. m. the flagship signalled that she was ready to proceed, and at 4:25 the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Scorpion were moving majestically down Hampton Roads for sea, the water with scarce a ripple on it and the bright sun touching Old Glory as if intended as a benediction. The temper of the men on the squadron was well illustrated by the ringing cheers that echoed from the forecastle down to the quarter deck and made Commodore Schley remark with a smile: "Those are the boys for fighting."

As soon as the squadron was at sea active preparations were made to meet an enemy. The ships were stripped for action, all lights covered, ammunition supplied to the guns and men sent to fighting quarters for the night.

The ships are all ammunitioned to their full carrying capacity and will do desperate fighting. The men at the guns have been proven to be accurate marksmen.

At Cape Henry, where the squadron arrived at dark, the pilots were discharged, taking their own boat. The men who brought the ships down in safely through the mine fields in Hampton Roads are members of the Virginia Pilots' association, officially recognized by the government.

W. W. Scott piloted the Brooklyn, J. K. Peak the Massachusetts and George Bow the Texas. Commodore Schley stood upon the bridge as long as the light lasted and when he retired said:

"I have not been so happy in weeks. Inaction was killing me."

Very nearly every officer and man on the flagship seemed to think the same way.

MEET AT WINONA.

Presbyterian Assembly Convenes Next Thursday.

Five Names Suggested for Moderator—Rev. George E. Davies is Commissioner to the Assembly.

The Presbyterian general assembly convenes at Winona park, near Warsaw next Thursday. Rev. George E. Davies, of Bethany church, is commissioner from this district and Victor Hatfield, of Ossian, is lay delegate. Almost every Presbyterian minister in the surrounding states will attend and excursions will be run daily to the park.

Five men are talked of for the moderatorship. They are Rev. Wallace Ratcliff, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. William N. Page, of Leavenworth, Kas.; Rev. William McKibben, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia.

Another weighty subject of clerical and lay discussion is the possible trial for heresy of Prof. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological seminary because of certain expressions in his late "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age', in which were deemed heretical by the Presbyteria of Pittsburg.

DR. SIVER PASSED.

No Truth in Statement That He Failed in Military Examination.

Statements have been extensively in circulation that Major E. L. Siver, surgeon of the Third regiment, N. G. (retired), had failed to pass the necessary medical examination to enter the United States service. The following telegram is entirely self-explanatory:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.
"Dr. E. L. Siver, Fort Wayne, Ind.:
"This certifies that Dr. Siver passed his physical and professional examination as medical officer Indiana volunteers and was duly sworn in as such on May 5.
"WAKEMAN, Asst. Surg., U. S. A."

GOLD IN PHILIPPINES.

An American Prospector Discovered Evidences of Enormous Riches.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Teller has received a letter from a constituent in Colorado indicating that the Philippine Islands may be found to be very rich in gold deposits. The writer says that in 1895 he travelled from Manila to Singapore with a man who had gone from Montana to the Island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth who gave him this information in confidence and as a return for kindnesses rendered him by the senator's correspondent.

All Get Their Commissions.

Governor Mount yesterday sent to camp the commission of Colonel Gunder of the Fourth Indiana regiment as colonel of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana volunteers, and this commission made him the ranking colonel, as no other regimental officer had received his commission.

Later in the day the governor sent to camp the commissions for the Second and Third regiments and last night the commissions of the First and the remainder of the Fourth were sent to camp. Commissions to Surgeon W. W. Barnett and Lieutenant Colonel May, of the Third regiment, were sent out with the rest.

A Lucky Purchase.

$10,000 worth of men's, boys' and children's clothing bought at about one-half their actual value from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, by the Globe. A. K. Hurst & Co. See their ad. on page 3.

Miss Estella Melqueen will entertain her pupils and friends with a "Cake Walk" at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

War Between the Two Powers Said To be Imminent.

Hostilities May Break Out Within a Month.

Insurance Effected Against the Risk of War.

Member of the British Government Predicts Conflict in a Few Weeks—The Foreign News.

LONDON, May 14.—The stock exchange today closed distinctly pessimistic. War rumors were freely circulated. A member of the government is reported to have prophesied that war between France and Great Britain will break out within a month. Precautionary insurances are reported to have been effected at fifteen guineas per cent. against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within the next six months.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES.

MADRID, May 14.—9 A. M.—An official statement was issued this morning, saying there were no disturbances in Spain yesterday.

The cabinet crisis continues. The list of ministerial changes is still undecided upon.

Private dispatches from San Juan de Porto Rico says the damage done to the town by the bombardment of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet is "unimportant." The dispatch adds that the American shells were aimed at the higher portion of the city and that, passing over it, they fell in the bay. The dispatch further says "the enemy's bombardment was very fierce."

SPANIARDS ADMIT LOSSES AT MANILA.

MADRID, May 14.—8 A. M.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9 and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:

"The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls.

"The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor island was betrayed.

"A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack.

"Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues, but Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days. New bands are on foot in Pamanga."

A SCHOLAR'S READING.

Professor Blanchard's Fine Interpretation of "Julius Caesar."

A criticism often given public readers, and justly, is that they "elocute," that is, their reading is so formal and artificial that the theme is lost in the delivery. This was not the case with the reading last evening at the Wayne Club hall, when Professor Blanchard, of Chicago university, interpreted "Julius Caesar." About three hundred friends had been invited to enjoy, with Mrs. Ormsby and her pupils, this rare occasion.

In a few well chosen words Mrs. Ormsby introduced Professor Blanchard. He at once laid a foundation for his interpretation by giving a short historical sketch of the plot. Without any attempt at effect he began the interpretation of this most difficult of Shakespeare's play and for almost two hours Professor Blanchard held the undivided attention of his audience.

So skillfully and unostentatiously did the reader assume the varying roles of the many characters of the play that the audience unconsciously lived again the troublous times of Julius Caesar. So perfect was the interpretation that, without appreciable effort, Professor Blanchard rendered the play as to impel the audience to grasp, feel and appreciate the thoughts, emotions and volitions of the theme. Such reading is a fine art and the reader is an artist.

Complaint has been made to the police of the theft of plants from yards in South Wayne. The miscreants have invaded the premises of Hon. R. S. Taylor, Ernest Cook and others and not only stolen flowers, but in many instances torn plants up by the roots. The police are keeping a watchful eye on the persons who are supposed to have destroyed the plants and they may soon be landed behind the bars. The residents assert that the depredations are the work of a man.

A car load of spokes, over which there has been much litigation, was sold by Sheriff Melching at the Standard Wheel works this afternoon. The spokes were shipped here over a year ago from Muncie by M. J. Moody & Son, billed to the Standard Wheel company, but that firm, having closed its works here, refused to receive them. They were unloaded, however, at the spoke factory at the expense of the railway company. Then followed a suit by Moody & Son to recover from the Standard Wheel company the value of the shipment, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Then Agent Philley, of the Lake Erie and Western, sued Moody & Son for the freight on the spokes and the sale this afternoon is the result of the suit.

LOCAL LINES.

rank Hogue, of Auburn, was in Fort Wayne yesterday.

J. F. Snyder, of Lagrange, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Heine, of Madison street—a daughter.

The Baden Benevolent society will have a meeting at Saengerbund hall tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. John Forbing is the guest of her parents in Toledo. She will not return home until next week.

The ladies of Plymouth church are preparing for a May festival, to be given some time this month.

Miss Jennie Walters and Miss Josephine Cope will spend Sunday at Columbus, Ohio, the guests of friends.

The young people of the Cathedral will give an entertainment and social at Library hall on the evening of May 21.

Licenses to marry have been granted to Frank Fruechtenicht and Lizzie Gerke and Louis Saalfrank and Emma Lepper.

Mrs. A. W. Medsker has gone to Lake township to spend a week with her mother, Mrs. W. R. Sterling, who is very ill.

James D. Grimes, of Dayton, Ohio, supreme deputy of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Haag.

Dr. and Mrs. McCaskey and Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Olds went down to Rome City this morning to open their cottages for the season.

Lewis Baum and daughter, Miss Harriet, of Indianapolis, are visiting in the city. Mr. Baum is a brother of Joe Baum, of the Silver King.

Dr. Chambers has taken the office of the late Dr. McCulloch and will hereafter be found by his friends and patients at No. 180 Harrison street.

Capt. Charles Reese went to Indianapolis last evening to visit his son, Capt. C. E. Reese, of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

The Mackolite Fire Proofing company commenced suit against Herman B. Seeley, William Geake, et al., for $2,600. G. M. Ninde & Sons are plaintiffs' attorneys.

The Rathbone Sisters will be entertained by the Black "Hermann" and a company of artists this evening. A hop will be given in their hall after the entertainment.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; morning service only, at 10:30. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor.

J. O. Caswell has been granted a permit to erect a $2,500 brick store room and residence on part of lot 20 in Hanna's addition. Mr. Caswell will occupy the building when completed.

Emmet Martin has been awarded the contract for the plumbing, the electric wiring and the steam heating for the new Catholic church and parochial residence now being erected in the Ninth ward.

Willie McGrath's West End Colts played their first game of base ball this morning, the Colts winning by a score of 27 to 18. The feature of the game was the sensational fielding of Willie Rabus.

The classes of Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby will close the physical culture season here by giving a picnic at Robison park next Tuesday. The pavilion will be open then, the boats will be running and everything in the park will be in good shape. A pleasant time is anticipated by all.

Mocheconnochqua tribe of Red Men and Minowa council, Degree of Pocahontas, will attend the Berry street M. E. church tomorrow and listen to a sermon especially prepared for them by Rev. C. G. Cissell. The members of the lodges will assemble at the hall and be in readiness to march to the church in a body at 10:30.

Cars will be run to Robison park tomorrow and during the week. From 9 o'clock until noon cars will depart from the transfer corner every hour. From 1 p. m. until 7 p. m. cars will depart every twelve minutes. The vehicle and bicycle gates will also be open tomorrow. The grand opening of the park and all attractions will take place Sunday, May 22.

The Arcadic Dramatic club gave a reception at the home of W. Stellhorn last evening. The evening was spent in playing cards, singing songs and listening to instrumental music. A dainty lunch was served at 12 o'clock. The members of the club are H. W. Rops, C. Roderman, F. D. C. Wahrenburg, F. Paul, W. Stellhorn, W. Kitchner and C. Paul.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

CIENFUEGOS BATTLE.

Spanish Loss Reported to Have Been Heavy.

Americans Lost One Killed and Several Hurt.

Party Was Attacked While Cutting the Cable.

Spanish Soldiers Gathered in Great Force on the Shore and Opened Fire—Were Dispersed by the Gunboats.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, Fla., May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished, but only after a terrific fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

One man, a seaman named Regan, of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds.

Captain B. E. Maguire, of the Windom, believes that several of the six badly wounded men who were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover. The following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Killed—Regan, seaman of the Marblehead.

Badly Wounded—John Davis, of New York; John J. Doran, Fall River, Mass; Ernest Suntzenickle, Herman W. Hoohnotster, Harry Hendrickson, all of the Marblehead; Robert Boltz, Carteret county, North Carolina, of the Nashville.

Soon after the arrival of the warships off Cienfuegos four boats were launched and proceeded inshore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1,000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled ashore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery and that the old light house, far out on a neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceed cautiously and, for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly, just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats. It was followed by others and the Spanish infantry opened fire with their rifles.

Then, like a flash, the Marblehead sent a shell inland and followed it with a perfect shower of shot. The Nashville was quick to follow suit, and the little Windom cut loose with her four-pounder.

In the meanwhile Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely the blue jackets were not dismayed, and, protected by the terrific return fire of the warships, work was continued and the cable cut.

When the boats returned to the ships, Regan, who was in one of the Marblehead's boats, of which there were two, was found to have been killed. Six men were badly wounded. The Spaniards had by this time suffered severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and, although they did not do much damage, the fire aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter, for the moment, the fire of the warships was concentrated upon the lighthouse and the improvised fort was blown to pieces.

As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

When the commanders of the Marblehead and the Nashville called for volunteers to man the boats and cut the cable, the men responded with a jump.

Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, of the Nashville, took command of the Nashville's boats. The shore surrounding the entrance of the harbor was first shelled and then the boats proceeded in. The work of finding the cable was slowly and cautiously proceeded with. The cable was deep in the channel and was found with difficulty.

One of the relays of the cable had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire.

The marines in the boats replied at once and a machine gun from the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warship drove the Spaniards from the rifle pits at the shore, many of them seeking refuge in the lighthouse fort, which was afterwards torn to pieces by a shell from the Windom. With desperate courage the American sailors remained calmly at their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it. Seven men badly wounded was the count. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand and a number of others were more or less injured.

On the Nashville Captain Maynard was standing forward, with an ensign, when a Spanish bullet passed through the ensign's shoulder and struck Maynard on the chest, near the heart, wounding him very slightly.

The Marblehead was struck scores of times by bullets from machine guns and the Nashville suffered to about the same extent. The Windom also had many marks of the fray. Her shell, blowing up the lighthouse and scattering the Spaniards in all directions, ended the battle.

Boltz and Hendrickson who, with four others of the wounded, are at the naval hospital here, are expected to die.

The remains of Regan were buried at sea.

SPANISH SUFFERED VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special from Key West reports that in the fight at Cienfuegos Commander Washburn Maynard and Lieut. Cameron M. Winslow, both of the gunboat Nashville, were slightly wounded.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish loss is estimated at 400, and that of the United States fleet at four killed and four wounded. The lighthouse was demolished, it is reported, the arsenal destroyed and the batteries on shore silenced. The town was set on fire by shells from the American fleet.

A NEW BRIDGE.

Pennsylvania Will Build at Gay Street.

The Board of Safety Last Night Perfected an Organization—Municipal Notes.

The board of public works and E. G. Ericson, engineer of maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania railway company, between Chicago and Crestline, yesterday afternoon visited the right-of-way of the company at Gay street and discussed the advisability of building a new bridge over the tracks. The board is desirous of having an overhead bridge here similar to the one over the Wabash and Findlay and the railway company will probably build. Mr. Ericson will submit the proposition of the board of public works to the proper officials of the company, and it is probable the bridge will be built in the immediate future.

BOARD OF SAFETY.

The new board of public safety held its first meeting last night and organized by electing Charles H. Buck chairman and L. C. Kasten, secretary. The members discussed the proposed conduit system and transacted other routine business. The board held a joint meeting with the board of health and re-elected A. M. Schmidt secretary of both boards.

TALKED SEWER.

The board of works and the councilmen of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth wards met in the city hall last evening and discussed a route for the proposed south side sewer. The sewer will be built before another season and it is necessary to take into the city considerable outside territory which will be directly benefitted, and through some of which the sewer must be built.

GEORGE HESS GETS AN APPOINTMENT.

George F. Hess this morning assumed charge of the city water works auxiliary pumping station, near St. Mary's avenue. Mr. Hess is a first-class mechanic and is well qualified for the duties of his office. For several years he has been employed at the electric works and notice of his resignation there was received with regret, not only by the foreman, but by all the men who are employed in that establishment. Mr. Hess is prominent in organized labor circles and at present is the president of the Trades and Labor council.

Last evening, in A. O. U. W. hall, corner of Calhoun and Superior streets a Ladies Auxiliary to the Golden Eagles was instituted. The following persons from Huntington were present and assisted in organizing the tent: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scobey, B. M. Cobb and daughter, Jossie May, F. M. B. Glanton, Mrs. Henry Coblentz, Mrs. Maggie Mann, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Mrs. John Ebersole and G. W. Fancot.

Card of Thanks.

Not being personally acquainted with all the dear friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our beloved son and brother, Carl, it is impossible to thank each one personally. We desire in this feeble way to express our thanks and appreciation of the many kind acts and favors shown us in our great bereavement.

U. E. BAHR AND FAMILY.

July Prices

On new spring clothing for men, boys and children to sell quick our closing out purchase at one-half their value of about $10,000 worth of clothing from Messrs. Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia. See price, page 3.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Miss Clara Neufer, of 119 South Calhoun street, fell from her wheel while riding and broke her right leg.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

NO WORD HAS COME.

Admiral Sampson's Movements a Mystery.

May Have Returned to Finish Porto Rico.

Government Trying to Communicate With Him.

Officials at Washington Denounce Reports That France Has Not Been Observing Strict Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Sampson has not contributed any further details to the navy department touching his engagement with the batteries at San Juan and it is doubtful whether the department knows the exact whereabouts of Admiral Sampson at this moment.

He did not communicate with the department over night, and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty in sending his ships to cable stations of neutral powers in the West Indies without exhausting his privilege in the number of calls he can make.

It is unlikely, in view of the newspaper accounts of the fight at San Juan, that at the time Sampson drew off his squadron he had been informed of the presence of the Spanish squadron off Martinique, and it is possible that he is still cruising off the north coast of Porto Rico preparing for another onslaught upon San Juan.

Of course this purpose will be changed as soon as he can be reached by one of the dispatch boats with the navy department instructions.

Naval officers have changed decidedly the loose way in which the term bombardment is being used as descriptive of such engagements as that between Sampson's squadron and the forts at San Juan. They contend that it is not necessary to give twenty-four hours' notice, or any notice of an intention to attack fortifications, and that Sampson's fire being primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan.

It is regretted that civilians suffered damage to personal property in the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war and the American fleet could not be held responsible.

The officials of the state and navy department strongly deprecate as mischievous and dangerous the effort to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observation of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that even were there some slight foundation for the statement, the time is very inopportune for newspaper attacks that might even involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, they say, there is not evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officers in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain. If there has been any delay in the transmission of cablegrams from Martinique to the United States government or in the reverse direction, our government is not in possession of any evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed.

As far as the matter of coaling is concerned, there is also an entire absence as yet, at least, of any evidence that the Spanish fleet was accorded any undue advantage in this respect. If they took coal at Martinique, and even this is not known, much would depend upon the quantity allowed. The practice is to give ships in such circumstances just enough to carry it to the nearest home port which might be Porto Rico or Cuba. If the Spaniards replenished their coal bunkers from colliers laying in the port, another interesting question would be raised.

In fact the application of neutrality laws to such cases as are now presented by the frequent movements of both American and Spanish warships is very much beclouded.

A distinguished official, one of the leading lights in the construction of international laws, pointed to the fact that there were few precedents of value to guide a neutral government just now and the probabilities are that by the time the present war is at an end, the United States, just as it did in the war of the rebellion, will make a good many precedents and a good deal of international law for the guidance of the family of nations hereafter.

Such a suggestion as that presented by the action of the French authorities in detaining the United States ship Harvard at St. Pierre for twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which she found in that port, raises in itself a host of interesting questions and reveals the fact that there is absolutely nothing like uniform rule in the matter. Some nations require, when two belligerent vessels meet in their ports, that the first comer shall depart first, while the other shall be detained twenty-four hours.

Another rule is that the weaker vessel shall be allowed to depart first in order to prevent the stronger from lying in wait for her outside. In other cases still, the second boat is not detained in port twenty-four hours but the neutral contents itself with a pledge from the commanding officer of the belligerent ship that he will not engage in hostilities with the other ship until twenty-four hours have elapsed after his departure from port. Generally these rules were founded on the old practice that obtained in the days of sailing ships and they have not been modified to meet the needs of modern naval service.

The matter of coal supply is also obscured by doubtful interpretations in construction.

As far as the Harvard is concerned, the rule has not worked to our hardship.

On the contrary the officials here are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession of the privilege to the Harvard to remain in port until she has completed some necessary repairs to her machinery. With a number of Spanish torpedo boats and cruisers lurking around Martinique there is no disposition on the part of the naval authorities to expose to their attack a vessel like the Harvard, absolutely without protection against the smallest gun fire and without that defensive power.

The state department satisfied itself, as far as was possible to do so, before making the statement yesterday that no French artillerists had been landed by the Lafayette at Havana. They are now inclined to think after looking at the matter carefully that the whole basis for this absurd story grew out of a remark by some naval officers that the superior gun fire of the Spanish at Cardenas made it very evident, in view of their poor shooting before, that some Frenchman must have came over to help them out.

One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the ordnance bureau, Ensign G. L. Latimore, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of the late Ensign Bagley as second officer on the torpedo boat Winslow.

He will leave Washington tomorrow and proceed directly for Key West. It is believed that the injuries to the Winslow can be repaired at that point but the constructor's report must be awaited before deciding positively on that point.

TRADES COUNCIL.

Unimportant Business Transacted at the Meeting Held Last Night.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council last evening, but no business of great importance was transacted. The plasterers presented a communication calling the attention of the council to trouble they were having with Contractor Schwartz, the claim being made that he had imported two men and would not hire Fort Wayne men. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee with power to act.

The organizing committee was instructed to visit the several unions of the city and solicit their patronage for the union label now being used by the Fort Wayne Steam laundry. This committee will act at the request of the Laundry Workers' union.

The council unanimously endorsed the resolution introduced by Councilman Hench, in the city council, at the last meeting, instructing the city officials to have the Typographical union label used on all printing done by them.

Several new delegates were obligated.

Miss McNutt, of Madison street, was surprised by Minowa council, Degree of Pocahontas, last evening and the fair hostess was made the recipient of a magnificent Pocahontas pin. Yesterday was Miss McNutt's birthday.

THE VICTOR.

The Sensation of the Day in Fort Wayne.

Michael J. Gruber Places a New Brand of Cigars on the Market.

Michael J. Gruber has sold his interest in the grocery business and is now engaged in the cigar manufacturing business at No. 16 Wilt street. The brand which he is making special efforts to put before the public is the "Victor" 5 cent cigar. In the "Victor" all the elements that go towards the making of a fine cigar are combined. Good workmanship, carefully selected filler and the finest wrapper the tobacco market affords are all found here.

The Victor can be purchased at every first class cigar stand in the city and it keeps the manufacturer busy to keep pace with the demand for this already popular cigar.

Mr. Gruber is a cigar maker of years of practical experience and the smoker can rest assured that when he buys a "Victor" he is getting a cigar that is right in every particular. Try them once and you will always smoke them.

Will Be Sold

As bought, the $10,000 purchase of high-grade clothing from Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia. See prices on page 3.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schele, of West Fourth street—a girl.

ADLAKE CAMERAS
Make twelve 4x5 pictures without change. Price $12. M. L. Jones, 44 Calhoun St.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

not heaping ones.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
Saturday evening, Kline's Cinematographe.

SPAIN is still passing the hat around home.

SPAIN is likely to remember the Maine as long as this country.

SPAIN has one more squadron left at home. The other will be left on this side of the Atlantic.

SO LONG as we own the world's surplus wheat we have Europe on the hip. Uncle Sam is the all-round strong man.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S next dispatch should read: "I have Deweyed the dons and am hunting more trouble. Next address Havana."

SHE'S not so slow, Spain isn't. That fleet bobbed up on this side just as we were guessing whether we could spare the time and a few ships to go to the other side after it.

THIS war promises not to last long, but there will be plenty of fighting and enough killing. The Spaniards may not fight well but they fight hard and they won't quit till they are thoroughly whaled. The appearance on this side of the Atlantic of the Cape Verde fleet is an earnest of Spain's intention to let America know that the war cannot be prosecuted without fighting. The result is in no more doubt than tomorrow's sunrise, but that will not deter Spain from her intention not to quit until the thrashing has been made severe and effectual.

IF ALL Spanish gunners are like those who fought at Manila and those who manned the batteries at San Juan, Admiral Sampson will have little trouble with the enemy's fleet when he meets it. There is no utility in shooting unless you shoot straight.

THE war experts who have been elucidating the Spanish plan of campaign on the premise that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz will have to make new maps. Or better still, they may wait until Sampson has finished the work at present cut out for him.

BY General Robert E. Lee "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was ranked as the greatest cavalry leader produced by the civil war. Next to Wheeler General Lee's highest approval rested on General "Jeb" Stuart. General Wheeler will soon be adding a new lustre to his name as a greater fighter.

AS AN ally of the government in this war Joe Leiter should not be overlooked when the story of the conflict is written. The fancy price he has forced for his wheat is causing Spain more trouble with her people at home than she has experienced at any time during the past three years with her former subjects in Cuba.

IN recognition of his triumph over the Spaniards at Manila, Admiral George. Dewey's portrait will be placed in the picture gallery and reception room of the navy department by the side of those of men who in years gone by have achieved fame in defending their country on land and sea, and whose names are synonyms of patriotism and valor. Secretary Long has already commissioned an artist to execute a likeness of Admiral Dewey, but pending its completion a large crayon portrait will occupy a prominent place in the gallery. This recently was received from Boston to day and was placed in position at once. It shows the bust, head and shoulders of the victorious commander of the Asiatic squadron.

BERLIN, of all big cities, has most successfully dealt with the problem of keeping noises down to the minimum. Railway engines cannot blow their whistles inside the city limits. Hucksters, newsboys and street peddlers are not allowed to bawl their wares. A wagon that makes an unnecessary rattle is stopped and its driver is lucky to escape a fine. The courts never hesitate to impose a pecuniary penalty on people that make useless noise, and they have a wide discretion. Even piano playing is regulated in a town noted for its music loving inhabitants. Before a certain hour in the morning and after a certain hour at night no one is at liberty to indulge in practice, and mere pounding on a piano is unlawful at all hours.

THE arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was something of an astonisher to everybody in this country, though the war officers at Washington were not taken completely by surprise, for there has been little credence given the reports that the fleet had returned to Cadiz to unite with the home squadron of Spain. On the other hand it is doubtful if the Spanish admiralty expected Admiral Sampson's fleet would be so near Martinique when the armada put in there to coal. It was a neat bit of strategy to get the fleet this side of the Atlantic without permitting our government to know of the whereabouts of the squadron until it had arrived. Such secrecy attending important naval movements is impossible in this country, and that it is possible in Spain illustrates how effective the press censorship is over there.

THE sooner Indiana's quota of troops is removed from the state the better it will be for both troops, the state and the federal government. A jealous rivalry of officers has arisen and it will not improve with age. It would seem that Adjutant General McKee was entitled to receive distinction from the government, but since he has not no good can come from keeping the state's soldiers where they can cultivate a feeling of partisanship in the affair. It is probable General McKee will be taken care of in a manner that will offer no offense to his dignity. At all events the affair is one in which the young soldiers should not be encouraged to take too much interest. They are now in the service of the United States in a time of war and their high and patriotic spirit should not be dampened by any share in this jealous quarrel.

TAKE UP TRACKS.

Street Railway Company Will be Asked to Change Its Route.

An Effort Being Made to Have the Company Abandon Columbia Street From Calhoun to Lafayette.

It is possible the Consolidated street railway will abandon the tracks on Columbia street, from Calhoun to Lafayette.

A number of property owners on that street have interested themselves in the matter and the company will be asked to remove the tracks. The Columbia street merchants must depend on the patronage of farmers in the conduct of their business, and if the tracks were removed they believe there would be a larger farmer trade for them. It is suggested that lines are too numerous in this portion of the city with a track on Main street, Columbia street and Superior street, each running parallel within one square of each other. The proposition of the Columbia street merchants is for the company to build a short line on Lafayette street from Main to Columbia and tear up the track on Columbia from Calhoun to Lafayette. This would mean less expense in the keeping up of tracks and Lakeside cars could run over the East Main street line to Lafayette and then take the new line to Columbia.

If the street railway can be induced to do this it is understood the property owners between Clinton and Calhoun streets will petition for an asphalt pavement to be built this season and it is surmised the petition would be granted, inasmuch as the expense of the city would not be one cent. It is the intention to petition for an asphalt pavement by next spring anyhow and the street railway will be compelled to pay for the paving between the tracks for three long squares, while if they abandon the street the cost will fall on the property owners who are willing to pay the difference if they can be rid of the tracks.

The High School lyceum held a meeting last night and listened to a debate of the subject, "Resolved, That war is best in all cases." The affirmative disputants were Albert Parker and John Beach and those who took the negative part were Anna Jones and Fred Huston. The judges were Wilbur Carpenter, Robert Koll and Sidney Swartz. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative, while the vote of the class was for the affirmative.

IN HIS HOLY NAME.

You are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Dr. C. B. Stemen will address the men's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—Preaching Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Emerson quartet.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 8:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Rev. H. B. Royer, of Goshen, Ind., will preach at Heidelberg Reformed church on Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. H. S. Nicholson, of Colon, Mich., will preach in the evening at 7:30.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

In Plymouth church Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie will preach upon "Opened Doors" at 10:45 a. m., and upon "The Growth of Anglo-Saxon Civilization" at 7:30 p. m.; C. E. meeting at 6:45 p. m. and Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Riggs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as usual; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "Unity;" preaching in the evening at 7:30, subject, "And He Was Speechless." Special singing in the evening.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Rev. Marion L. Beal will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following.

George F. Perkins, of Chicago, will speak at K. P. hall, East Berry street, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Watchman, What of the Night?" Evening, "And the King Saw the Part of the Hand That Wrote."

Baptist Tabernacle—Pastor Henson has returned from Washington and Baltimore and will preach as usual. In the morning the third sermon in the series on "Whence Came the Bible?" At night evangelistic services, followed by baptism.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. Alliance 6:45 p. m. Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Thursday evenings. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Ministry Among the Sick and Needy." Patriotic song services and addresses in the evening at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 6:45 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30. Subject: "Faith." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3:00; Epworth league at 6:30. The Special anniversary service of Epworth league at 7:30.

Simpson M. E. church—Epworth League anniversary; 6 a. m. Sunrise prayer meeting; 9:30 Sunday school; 10:30 sermon on Methodism history; 2:30 senior league; 7:30 graduating exercises of the league and awarding of prizes to all who learned the catechism. This service will take the place of the evening sermon. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

The Hanna street Baptist mission Sunday school will be held in the Hartman hall at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"A Contrast Between Anglo-Saxon Civilization and that of the Latin Races With Reference to Our Present War" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening.

The services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. The morning service will be at 10:30 and the evening service at 7:30; Young People's society at 6:20.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held as usual tomorrow. The morning sermon will be the third in the series, "Prominent Incidents in the Ministry of Jesus." In the evening the subject will be "The Motive, the Conduct and Some Probable Results of Our War With Spain."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:30, a special sermon to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Daughters of Pocahontas; general class, 11:45; Junior league, 3:00; Epworth league anniversary service, conducted by the league, at 8. Special music at each service.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, formerly of the First Presbyterian church of Toledo, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church tomorrow morning and evening. Morning topic: "Seeking First the Kingdom of God." Evening: "The Certainty of a Future Life." S. S. at 9:30 a. m. C. E at 7 p. m. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

There will be patriotic services tomorrow evening at Grace Reformed church. Pastor Zartman will preach on the topic, "God and America in a Holy War Against Spain." There will be a patriotic song service in which the whole congregation will be asked to take part. The old soldiers and all other patriots, strangers as well as friends, are invited by Pastor Zartman to this service.

Special anniversary services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow by Epworth League. 6:30 a. m., Sunrise prayer meeting, all leagues in city invited, Revs. Sherman Powell and William D. Parr, leaders; 9:30 Sunday school; 10:30 sermon, subject, "David's Sling." 12 a. m. classes; 3 p. m. junior league; 6:30 Epworth league; 7:30 special anniversary services. Good music and other interesting exercises.

Tomorrow will be an important day at the St. Paul M. E. church. The ninth anniversary of the organization of the Epworth league will be observed by the St. Paul league throughout the day. The church is being beautifully decorated with the league colors, plants and cut flowers. At the evening service the newly elected officers will be publicly installed. Class meeting at 9:30. Rev. M. C. Cooper will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on "The Importance of Young People's Work in the Church." Sunday school at 3 o'clock and at 7:45 in the evening a special program will be given.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Hoffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:15 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Epworth Leagues of Fort Wayne Will Observe the Occasion Tomorrow.

Tomorrow will be anniversary day of the Epworth League and the occasion will be suitably observed by the leagues in the M. E. churches of Fort Wayne.

BERRY STREET CHURCH.

The following program will be presented by the Epworth League of Berry Street church, Sunday evening in the observance of anniversary day:

Orchestra	
Hymn	
Prayer	
Anthem	Choir
Scripture reading	
Solo	Mrs. Clarence Smith
Recitation	Pearl Moira
Anthem	
Short talk	Rev. Cissell
Recitation and Song	Hazel Drummond and Bertha Leach
Cornet solo	Mr. Richards
Recitation	Margaret Stetson
Quartet	
Orchestra	

ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH.

At St. Paul M. E. church the following program will be the order of observance:

Opening song (111)	Choir and Congregation
Prayer	Pastor
Song (119)	League
Essay	Miss Daisy Harrod
Song (9)	Quartet
Installation of officers	Rev. M. C. Cooper
Prayer of consecration	Rev. M. C. Cooper
Song (20)	Quartet
Address	Miss Amy M. Taylor
Vocal solo	Mrs. M. D. Cooper
Address	Miss Anna M. Philley
Closing song (170)	Choir
Benediction	

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Program of Epworth League Anniversary Day at Trinity M. E. church:

6:30 A. M.	Sunrise prayer meeting at Wayne St. church
9:30 A. M.	Sunday School
10:30 A. M.	Sermon on "Faith"
3:00 P. M.	Wesleyan Brotherhood
6:30 P. M.	Epworth League Devotional
7:30 P. M.	Anniversary

There will be special music by the choir and Junior league. Reports and installation of officers, a "Look Up" address by A. S. Coverdale, and a "Lift Up" address by J. F. Schell. The church will be decorated.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Columbus, Indiana, May 16, 17, 18, 1898 Via Wabash R. R.

For the above occasion, Wabash will sell tickets to Columbus, Ind., via Indianapolis, at round trip rate of $3.69. Tickets sold on above dates will be good to return up to and including May 21st. 1214

FORT WAYNE BOYS.

Interesting Letter From a Camp Mount Soldier.

All the Summit City Boys are Now Members of the United States Volunteer Army—How the Hours are Passed.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following very interesting letter from one of Fort Wayne's young soldiers now in camp at Indianapolis:

H'D'Q'TS ZOLLINGER BATTERY,
CAMP MOUNT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.

Thursday was a day of loud cheering among the young soldiers in camp. Lieutenant Colonel May, of the United States army, was kept busy all day mustering into the United States service the First and Fourth regiments of the infantry and the bands attached to these regiments. Late in the afternoon the Zollinger battery was lined up and marched over to the brigade headquarters where, with heads uncovered and right hands held up 125 brave and loyal hearted young men representing the city of Fort Wayne and who have for the past ten years been known as the Zollinger Battery, took the binding oath of allegiance to the United States and promised to protect it against all its enemies. The company that had marched up to the headquarters as company E, First regiment light artillery, Indiana national guard, has attended its own funeral and yet its own birth into a new company. It marched back to its company quarters as United States soldiers. That which was known as the Zollinger Battery is now known as the Fifty-eighth Indiana Battery, United States volunteers.

On the way back to the company quarters the boys were loudly cheered by other young soldiers who had already become servants of Uncle Sam and as they passed the regimental quarters the officers sitting out in front were enthusiastic in their applause. In fact, the Battery boys from Fort Wayne have already made themselves quite popular with the regimental officers and the other companies in camp.

The discipline thus far has been very lax, even more so than at the annual camp of instruction, but the men have reason now to expect a strict military discipline.

Considerable guessing has been going on as to the probability of the Fifty-eighth Indiana battery being ordered to Washington, and the men are anxiously waiting for the order to move. They are growing tired of being kept in suspense. Some of them who have been in camp before say that as far as camping is concerned, they have had enough. What they want now, is something that looks like active service. It is believed that there is not a man in the company who is here for the fun of it, but that every one means business and all have left responsible positions, home and loved ones behind to go out and resent the insult that our flag has suffered, and to protect the honor and integrity of our nation.

To say that the soldier boys have entirely forgotten their jovial disposition in the face of the serious reality of war, would be mis-stating facts. If some of the friends and loved ones in Fort Wayne could just step into camp at night and listen to the sweet music from the voices of the happy young soldiers as they are grouped together on blankets in front of their tents, now singing some impressive song of the loved ones far away, and then again pealing out one of the popular negro melodies of the day, certainly, for the time being, they would forget the seriousness of the present call to arms and their hearts would become light and joyous with those of the young soldier boys.

From evening mess there is practically nothing for the soldier to do until the roll call at 9:30, and during this time he spends his time as best he can. Some stroll over to the Third regiment quarters and visit the other Fort Wayne boys, who were known as the Fort Wayne Rifles and Fort Wayne Blues.

Others are found around the band quarters listening to the concert music. Some can be seen sitting on their folded ticks inside their tents with a candle fastened on the tent pole, which throws out its light, while the young soldier, who perhaps has a sweetheart or a dear old mother at home, tries to write them some comforting news. Some of the other less serious minded may be heard in their racket, while they are at play in the street at the game of leap frog, or pull-a-way, or any old thing to pass the time away.

This is, of course, the way the time flies when the weather permits, but when it is raining, as it did last night, the soldiers are obliged to remain inside their tents and wait until 9:30 for the roll call, after which they may turn in to bunk as soon as they choose.

Tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Penna base ball club will play the Broadway Stars on the grounds back of the shool building, in South Wayne.

10,000 MEN IN CAMP.

$1.00 Columbus, Ohio, and Return.

Sunday, May 15, via E., F. W., & W. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Columbus at 7:30 p. m. 132

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 76 E. Main St. 110

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

IN SELECTING A SPRING SUIT

DON'T let cheapness guide you. You must consider Quality if you expect Satisfaction. When that is missing disappointment is bound to follow.

This spring we have gathered for your delectation an assortment of Suits that lacks nothing of being perfect. Perfect in infinite variety. Perfect in its qualities. Perfect in its tailor-made stylishness.

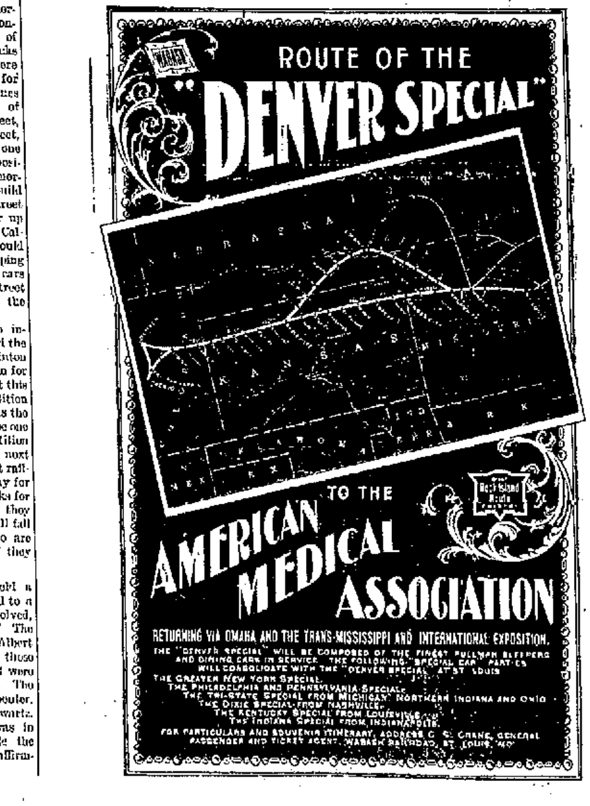
Prices Range From $5 to $18.

But we can give you no adequate idea of the values represented until you have made an examination.

WE PERMIT NO OVERSTATEMENTS In Our Advertisments.

SOME people consider deception an art. It may be, but it's an art we have no use for. Fair dealing is artistic enough for us. It makes new friends and holds old ones, and that's all we are after. Prices are the only difference between clothing here and elsewhere. There is a chance to prove it. The competition in clothing has never been so keen as this season, and we realize that only some extraordinary effort on our part will enable us to get our share. This superhuman effort we are now making. Visit all the clothing stores in town, or the one which you consider the best, and then come to our establishment to compare styles and prices.

LEHMAN'S Clothing House, 34 and 36 Calhoun Street.



ROUTE OF THE "DENVER SPECIAL" TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

RETURNING VIA OMAHA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

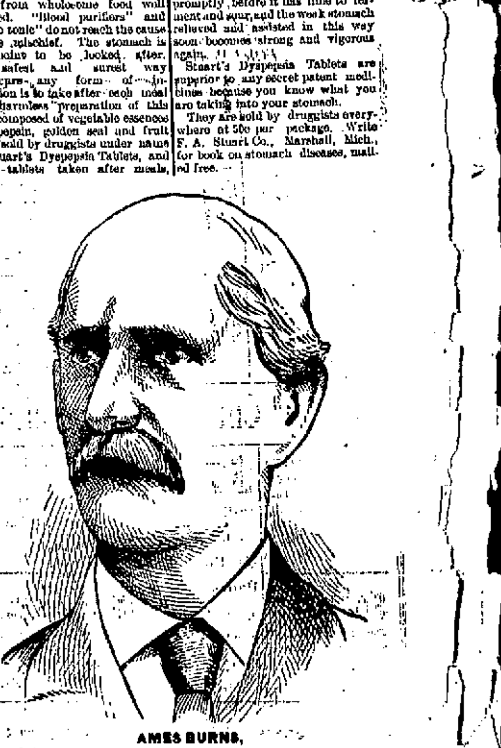
A WORN-OUT FAD.

"Spring Medicines," "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics" an Old-Fashioned Idea.

Pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, firm, healthy flesh, can only come from wholesome food well digested. "Blood purifiers" and "nerve tonics" do not reach the cause of the mischief. The stomach is the point to be looked after. The safest and surest way to cure any form of indigestion is to take after each meal some harmless preparation of this kind composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, golden seal and fruit salts, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and these tablets taken after meals, assist digestion wonderfully because they will digest the food promptly, before it has time to ferment and sour, and the weak stomach relieved and assisted in this way soon becomes strong and vigorous again.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to any secret patent medicines because you know what you are taking into your stomach.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package. Write F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases, mailed free.



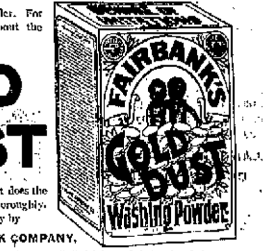
JAMES BURNS,
Ex-Collector of the Port of Kansas City.

Of the men who have occupied positions of public trust in Kansas City, either by gift of the people or by appointment, none has a more enviable reputation for ability, honesty and efficiency than James Burns, Collector of the Port of Kansas City under Grover Cleveland. He lived to the letter the maxim, "a public office is a public trust," and when he retired he carried with him the respect of everyone in the community—Democrats and Republicans alike.

James Burns has used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and he does not hesitate to say they have accomplished wonders.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for twenty years," said Mr. Burns yesterday. "Never knew what it was to enjoy life—in fact living seemed a burden, as it does to all who suffer severely with dyspepsia. A few months ago I began taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. From the first I felt relief, and now, although I am still taking them, I feel entirely cured. For the first time in twenty years I can eat anything I want and suffer no ill effects from it. You can't imagine the pleasure of this unless you have been a dyspepsia sufferer.

"I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before, but I feel as if everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is personally distasteful to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as if I had no right to shirk the opportunity to, perhaps help some other sufferers from dyspepsia. I have been recommending the Tablets to all my friends. Only recently I took James H. Lillis, the father of Father Lillis, down, to get some, and I understand he also is being wonderfully benefited. I can't recommend it too highly."



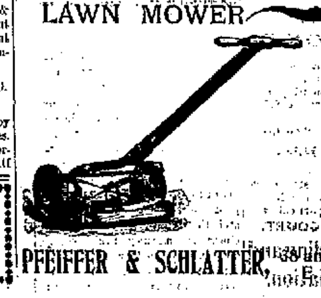
To Clean up Spain

Uncle Sam is using gun-powder. For every kind of cleaning about the house, use

GOLD DUST Washing Powder. It does the work quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Baltimore.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER for your health's sake. HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE. MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.



B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER

Call and see the Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

—Also—

Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

July Prices IN May.

Globe

HEAVY CUT ON Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine SPRING CLOTHING.

$10,000 Worth Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring Clothing

Bought at one-half their actual value from Messrs. Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, now the largest manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING in the world. The long cold spell and the war excitement leaving such large concerns with extra heavy stocks on hand, they are making slaughtering prices to unload. So we were the LUCKY FIRM IN FORT WAYNE TO SECURE OUR SHARE OF THE HEAVY CUT ON THEIR LINE OF

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING.

OUR ENTIRE SPRING STOCK on hand will be added to this new lot and OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$4.98 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* From $7.00 to $8.50.

$7.85 *Will buy your choice of about 250 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* From $10.00 to $12.00.

$9.90 *Will buy you choice of about 300 Men's Spring Suits, worth and sells everywhere* From $12.50 to $15.00.

$11.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's Spring Suits; worth and sells everywhere* From $13.50 to $16.50.

$14.75 *Will buy your choice of about 200 Men's extra fine Spring Suits; worth and sells elsewhere* From $18.00 to $20.00.

Heavy Cut in Boys' Suits.

$3.98 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $5.00 to $6.50.

$6.25 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $7.50 to $9.00.

$7.85 Will buy your choice of about 150 Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 13 to 19, worth and sells everywhere from $10 to $12.

$9.90 will buy choice of about 200 Boys' Long Pants Suits, worth and sells everywhere from $12.50 to $15.00.

$13.75 will buy your choice of Boys' extra high grade suits, worth and sells everywhere from $16.50 to $18.00.

Heavy Cut in Children's Suits.

$1.38 will buy a Child's Reefer or Double Breasted Suit, ages 3 to 15, worth and sells everywhere from $2.00 to $2.50.

$2.35 will buy a Child's Reefer, Vestee or Double Breasted suit worth and sells everywhere not less than $3.00.

$2.98 Will buy your choice of about 350 Child's Reefer, Vestee, Sailor or Double Breasted Suits, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere from $3.50 to $4.00.

$3.85 will buy Child's Reefer, Sailor, Vestee or Double Breasted Suit, ages 3 to 16, worth and sells everywhere for $5.00.

$4.75 will buy Child's Vestee, Double Breasted or 3-piece Suit, ages 3 to 16, sold nowhere for not less than $6.00 to $7.50.

SPRING UNDERWEAR. *Our line is now very complete and we are showing the best values in the city from 25c up.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. *At all prices from 50c up. A complete line of the celebrated Manhattan Shirt just in.*

GLOBE M. H. Kurst & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS *in all the new colors and styles, at all prices, from 25cts up, golf hose to match.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS. *We are showing the largest line of new styles in the city at lowest prices.*

EXTRA SALESMEN ENGAGED FOR THE RUSH OF THIS SALE.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JULY 4th.

partment of the car shop, where seats enough to accommodate 150 person, were erected. This school promises to become popular with the men and productive of much good.

The fast service the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has inaugurated between Chicago and Denver is likely to lead to trouble, as the connecting lines insist that the Rock Island shall charge excess fare on that train and the Rock Island people say they will not do it.

Last evening twelve carloads of sections of steamers passed through the city, over the Pittsburg, billed to parties in Seattle, Wash. Each piece of the boat made a carload and upon it was pasted a big poster bearing the words: "Passenger and Freight Boats for Youkon River, Alaska, from Lewis, Nixon & Co., Elizabeth, N. J." This is the third shipment of boats of this kind this week.

M. W. Hutchons, of Atlanta, Ga., a passenger conductor on the Georgia railroad, running between Atlanta and Augusta, will on June 1 complete his forty-fifth year as a passenger conductor on that road and on that date will retire from the service. For fifteen years he has run the same train, covering 180 miles each day. Mr. Hutchons claims he is the oldest passenger conductor in the country in time of service.

AT THE PARK.

The Amusement Season to Open May 22—Strong Attractions Booked.

The amusement season at Robison park opens for the summer on May 22. It is expected to have the new theater completed by June 1. Until that time the performances will be given in the tent the same as last season. One of the new features of the theater will be an orchestra of six pieces under the leadership of Prof. A. P. Whitney. The following is a partial list of the attractions that have been booked by Manager Heilbroner: John D. Gilbert, the comedian, formerly of Gilbert, Donnelly and Girard in "Natural Gas;" Frank Cushman, the well known minstrel; Cawthorn and Forrester, of "Little Nugget" company; Walters and Kane, of "Side Track" company; Orange and Bennett, of Hoyt's "Stranger in New York" company; Jas. A. Reilly and May Templeton, Howard Powers and Dolly Theobold, Frank Jones and Lillian Walton, of "Country Cousin" company; Sisson and Wallace, Pete Baker, Little Gertie Cochran, the memory wonder; the Noss musical combination, Holf and Yost, Holmes and Waldron, Hadley and Hart, Ford and DeVere, Barr and Evans, Teal and Baker, the Grahams, the Robbins, DeVine and Shurtz, Hayes and Easterbrook, Raymond and West, McCloud and Melville, the Sidmans, Gorman and Fields, Boulham and Byrne, Gilmour and Magee, Whitney Brothers, the Deagons, Lawrence and Harrington, Hodgkins and Leith, Reynard, Parkinson and Roth, Barry and Hague, Sigfried, Lavender and Tomson, Ellinore Sisters, three Dawsons, Koppe, Garnella and Shirk, George Adams and family, Lewis and Elliott, and the Patterson Brothers.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

INDIANAPOLIS EXCURSIONS

Via Wabash Railroad—Month of May, 1898.

May 13 and 14, good to return until May 16, $1.80 round trip, account Knights Templar.

May 16 and 17, good to return until May 20, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

May 23 and 24, good to return until May 26, $3.60 round trip, account of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., state convention.

Home Seekers excursions to western points will be run on the dates following: May, 17, June 7, 21, good to return twenty-one (21) days from date of sale. Telephone No 6. 9d10

Wall paper, to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 1itf

They Are in the Air You Breathe

THE GERMS OF DISEASE WHICH CAUSE

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption

It's Through the Air Only That These Diseases Can be Treated Successfully

"Hyomei"

IT CURES BY INHALATION

Every Bottle of "Hyomei" is Guaranteed

R. T. BOOTH CO., Room 27-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOO EASY FOR HERR.

The Big Blonde German's Twirling Was Too Effective

For Manager Armour's "Old Soldiers"—They Only Secured Two Hits and Should Have Been Shut Out.

Ed. Herr, the big blonde twirler of the Fort Wayne team, pitched a magnificent game of ball yesterday against the Daytons. He had excellent control of the sphere and the "Old Soldiers" fell easy victims to his speedy shoots and to his slow ones as well. The first twelve men at bat were out, although one or two of them reached first on errors by Babb, who had an off day. In the fourth Robison made a single and in the fifth Frank made a two-bagger, the only two hits of the game.

The first run was made by the Fort Waynes in the first inning on Sharp's single, a passed ball, a safe bunt by Cooke and Donahue's poor throw to first base.

In the third Kihm's three-bagger and O'Meara's single earned a run.

In the fifth Herr made a two-bagger, went to third on Kihm's out from Wetzel to Reiman and scored on McShane's wild throw.

Another run was scored in the seventh on Fitch's long fly, which Frank did not get because he fell down, and Sharp's second single. These were Fort Wayne's only runs.

Babb was responsible for Dayton's only run in the sixth. McShane was out and Rosebrough hit an easy one down to Babb, who got it up in plenty of time, but threw away over Kihm's head, Rosebrough going to third base. Heine went out to Kihm, but Rosebrough scored. Robison reached first on Sharp's error and Frank made a two-bagger, but "Pot" Reiman was an easy out from Babb to Kihm. Here's the story:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kihm, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	0
Sharp, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	1
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Hickey, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2
Fitch, ss	3	1	1	0	3	0
Herr, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	9	27	10	1

DAYTON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Heine, ss	4	0	0	2	1	1
Robison, rf	4	0	1	0	1	1
Frank, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
J. Reiman, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Wetzel, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Miller, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	5	0	0
McShane, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	1
Rosebrough, p	3	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	31	1	2	27	8	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Fort Wayne, 2. Two base hits—Herr, Fitch, Frank. Three base hit—Kihm. Sacrifice hit—Fitch. Struck out—By Herr, 3; by Rosebrough, 4. Wild pitch—Rosebrough. Passed ball—Donahue. Double play—Babb to Sharp to Kihm. Umpire—Warner. Time of game—1:35.

NEW CASTLE, 4; TOLEDO, 7.

Toledo, Ohio, May 14.—New Castle lost the game, with Howitt in the box, in the first two innings, which netted Toledo seven runs. Johnson was then substituted, after which the home team failed to score. The score:

Toledo ..... 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
New Castle.. 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Toledo, 14; New Castle, 11. Errors—Toledo, 1; New Castle, 1. Batteries—Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur; New Castle, Howitt, Johnson and Barckley. Umpire—Colgan.

SPRINGFIELD, 2; GRAND RAPIDS, 16.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 14.—Cogswell gave eleven bases on balls and was hit all over the field, and that was why the leaders were beaten. The score:

Grand Rapids.1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Springfield... 0 3 3 1 1 5 2 0 1—16

Base Hits—Grand Rapids, 10; Springfield, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Altrock and Cote; Cogswell and Grafius.

MANSFIELD, 7; YOUNGSTOWN, 4.

Mansfield, Ohio, May 14.—With two men on bases in the twelfth inning Belt, Mansfield's new catcher, hit for a home run. Pitcher Dinsmore, of Columbus, has signed with Youngstown. The score:

Mansfield .3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—7
Youngst'n.3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Mansfield, 7; Youngstown, 7. Errors—Mansfield, 3; Youngstown, 2. Batteries—Mansfield, Emig and Belt; Youngstown, Dinsmore and Zurman.

Results Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 1.
New York, 9; Washington, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 1.
Detroit, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
Omaha, 3; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 5.

AN UMPIRE WITH NERVE.

Grand Rapids Press: "On the car coming down town after the game a spectator seeing Manlove on a seat in front of him began abusing him for his work during the afternoon. Manlove stood up and said: 'I don't know who you are, but I will promise to take care of any man that talks like that to another's back. I may have to take your insults on the diamond, but I do not have to here.' The talkative man was silent as an oyster."

NOTES

Game will be called at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Belden will be in the game for the first time tomorrow.

The Shamrocks play in South Bend today and tomorrow.

Mansfield will play its first game of the season here tomorrow.

Herr's pitching has never been excelled on a Fort Wayne diamond.

Better games are being played at Lakeside park than on any other grounds in the country.

Babb had an off day. But Charley plays such a great game this spring that there was not a single "knock."

The Concordias and the Dortmunders are mixed up in a game on the diamond at Concordia this afternoon.

"Roaring Bill" Hassamer, who has played in more leagues than any man in the country, has signed, it is reported, with the Massillon team of the Ohio State league.

The boys of the fourth and fifth grades of the Brothers' school played a game of ball on the flats yesterday afternoon, and the juniors won, the score being 12 to 9.

Youngstown Telegram: "With Ryan at first, Cooper back in the outfield, Patterson behind the bat, Jordan again on the Pitcher's slab, and Arthur Rose in condition, the team should be in shape to cope with any in the league. It is the purpose of the management to dispose of the players who are unable to hit the ball and a team of men who can not only bat but field as well, will be in the Youngstown uniform. The men back of the team will have a winner at any cost."

The West Washington street base ball team has reorganized and will hereafter be known as the West Side Juniors. Frank Conover has been chosen manager and all teams wishing to challenge this team may do so by calling on Frank Conover, 161 Harrison street. Following are the players: First base, D. Evans; second base, F. Conover; short stop, F. Bond; third base, Fred Hilker; catcher, Harry Ranke; left field, C. Bush; center field, C. Doarnloff; right field, Lee Yann; pitchers, O. Alringer and F. Zur Muhlenn; extra, E. Preegler.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To Indianapolis Via Wabash Railroad, Sunday, May 15.

The Wabash special Indianapolis train will leave Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m., Sunday, May 15. The round trip ticket fare has been placed at only $1.50. Visit Indianapolis. Visit Camp Mount. 7 7t

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. G. CARD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 12 W. Wayne street. Telephone 2??.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. BANNING, M. S., M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 153 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK. Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000. The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months. President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank. CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $55,000. Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000. **THE OLD NATIONAL BANK** S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts. Stephen B. Bond, President. Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President. Jared D. Bond, Cashier. James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER. Insurance, Real Estate, Loans. No. 73 East Berry street. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

D. L. HARDING, Insurance & Loans. Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER, ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES, INSURANCE, Collection and Loan Agent. **JAMES E. GRAHAM,** Room 20, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE. Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

WANTED.

WANTED—A laundress at once. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 24f

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 9 East Wayne street. 13t2

WANTED—A good girl; must give reference. Apply 173 West Superior. 10t2

WANTED—A cook; must have references. Mrs. J. J. Wood, 151 East Main street.

WANTED—A cook in a private family; must come well recommended. 25 West Washington street. 13t?

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 29?aat17

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 22 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Agents. Bicycle outfit free. Big money clearing our wheel. High grade '98 model bicycle $10.00. Shipped anywhere on approval. Alpine Cycle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whisky. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 12?-ads-f-sat1

WANTED—Agents—$3.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 20 West Washington street. 8at13-5m

WANTED—A large modern residence, centrally located, with all modern conveniences, containing 12 or more rooms; would lease for a term of years. Address Box T, Sentinel office. 28?

WANTED—Government positions. The war makes a demand for men in the government civil service. Examinations soon. Full information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses, Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations, nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $30 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. ?d-1m

WANTED—Agents for "War With Spain," including battles on sea and land. Contains all about armies, navies, forts and warships of both nations and graphic story of the great victory of the gallant Dewey; tells everything about Sampson, Schley, Fitzhugh Lee and leading commanders. By Hon. James Rankin Young, the intrepid leader for Cuban liberty in the halls of congress. The greatest war book published; 500 large pages; 100 superb illustrations, many in rich colors. Has large colored maps. Biggest book, highest commissions, lowest price; only $1.75. Each subscriber receives grand $1.00 premium free. Demand enormous; harvest for agents; 30 days credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write today. Address, The National Book Concern, Dept. 15, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago. 12?tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms. Inquire 19 Cass street. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. 25 West Berry street. 11tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—The Bond Mill; East Columbia street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 12?t?

FOR RENT—An eight-room house centrally located, modern improvements. Inquire 20 McClellan street. 12tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 8tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—A very pleasant eight room house, centrally located; all modern improvements. Inquire No. 8 Madison St. 6tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 48 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 2?tf

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.50 per month. Inquire of W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 27-1f

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 225 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence property on West Jefferson street; cheap. No encumbrances. Address, Z, care Sentinel. 3tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small places of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 38 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

LOST.

LOST—A lady's plain linen hemstitch handkerchief with 50c in nickels, on Williams or DeWald. Finder will receive reward by returning to southeast corner Lafayette and Williams street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WEBBY. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 170. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC! A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 94 Calhoun St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE. Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

To the Citizens of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana, at their next regular session for license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time for the term of one year in a room on the ground floor, fronting and having main entrance at No. 10 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana.

367-44 GEORGE H. SEABOLD.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL 36 Calhoun St. DENTISTS Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE. KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET. Abstract of Titles. Mortgage Loans.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO., Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. NO. 10 CALHOUN STREET

Dr. B. A. Stockdale SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 W. Washington St.

Specialties: Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach, Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale, 33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. For circular apply (P. O. University Station, Charlottesville, Va.) to R. C. MINOR, Secretary.

BICYCLES—$10, $15, and $20. CUT PRICE HOUSE, 31 Clinton Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1.00 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars. COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

TESTING THE QUALITY.

Farmer—Here! what are yo doin' in my mellin' patch?

Weary Walke—I—I—m to be j—j—judge at th' nex' county f—f—fair an' wanted ter see if ye had a show fer th' prize.

BOX CARS BURNED.

The Wabash Sustains This Loss at Huntington.

A Hobo Arrested and Jailed for Vagrancy and Stoning Train—Shop and Rail.

The Wabash company sustained a considerable loss by fire at Huntington yesterday morning. The following particulars of the accident are taken from the Herald of that city: "Two box cars in Wabash train No. 99, in charge of Conductor Wells, caught fire east of the junction about 2 o'clock this morning. The cars were run on the switch at the stock yard and an alarm was sent in to the fire department which responded with alacrity. For fully an hour, a stream of water was poured upon the flames and when they were subdued there wasn't much left of the cars but the iron work. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the locomotive."

HE STONED A CONDUCTOR.

Yesterday Thomas McArdle, local conductor on the Pittsburg, put a hobo off his train at Larwill. The fellow picked up a huge stone and hurled it at the conductor as he was about to step upon his caboose, the missile barely missing its mark. Mr. McArdle notified Captain Stoll, who detailed Detective Seymour to arrest the tramp. This was accomplished at Columbia City last night and the fellow was tried upon a charge of vagrancy this morning and sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment. At the end of his term he may have to answer to the charge of assault. He gave his name as Fred Jones.

SERVICE UNIFORMS OF WABASH MEN.

General Superintendent H. L. Magee, of the Wabash road, has issued revised regulations governing uniforms for employes, which are to take effect tomorrow. Passenger conductors, dining car conductors and train collectors wear single breasted cutaway coats, with gilt buttons. Conductors wear on the left sleeve gilt service stripes, one for each five years of passenger service. Passenger brakemen, station baggagemen, train porters and parlor car porters wear single breasted, square sack coats, fitting close to the neck, with turn-over collar and nickel buttons. The station agents wear uniforms similar to those of conductors. All the foregoing suits are of blue clay imported diagonal goods and the coats have "Wabash" on the collar, each side, the letters matching the buttons, whether white or yellow.

Telegraph operators wear regulation caps. Engineers and firemen of passenger trains and train baggagemen must wear regulation caps and Lightner's "Mechanic's Favorite" overalls, jumper and coat. Freight conductors and freight brakemen wear no uniform but must wear a regulation badge on the cap. Crossing watchmen wear a regulation helmet hat and "Mechanics' Favorite" overalls and jacket. Passenger trainmen, except engineers and firemen, wear linen-covered caps in the summer to be washed by the company as often as may be necessary.

H. J. Reed, who was struck in the eye by a piece of coal, injuring the optic severely, has recovered from the accident and is working again. He is a Nickel Plate fireman.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

D. H. Bloom has resigned a position in the Wabash boiler shop.

M. Feuchter, of the Pittsburg smith shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

The Pennsylvania lines on Sunday last carried into Columbus over 6,000 excursionists.

William Martin, who has been sick, has resumed his place in the store room at the electric works.

The big Wabash passenger engine No. 605, was photographed on the turn table at the round house yesterday.

Gus Rogge, of the Pittsburg depot, is on duty again after a week's vacation, which he spent with his uncle near Toledo.

Carlos Barnes and Fred Starkey, boltmakers in the Pittsburg shop, are off duty today to look after some private business matters.

Timothy Dalton, who has been firing a locomotive on the Grand Rapids road for several years, has been transferred to the position of brakeman, at his own request.

Conductor J. E. Allen, of the Nickel Plate, has gone to Frankfort, Ind., to see his father, who will soon leave for Cuba. Mr. Allen, sr., is an officer in the United States army.

George M. Henry, chief clerk in the Wheeling and Lake Erie general offices, has resigned to accept a position with the Detroit and Lima Northern, with headquarters at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dougherty have gone to Pullman, Ill., to attend the funeral of their niece, who died last Thursday. Mr. Dougherty is employed in the Nickel Plate round house.

John Hanes, the carpenter who had a hand sawed several weeks ago, resumed work at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson this morning. The wounded hand is still very sore.

Train Dispatcher Samuel Taylor, of the Pittsburg, and his two little boys, went up to Chicago this morning to "see the sights."

John Fraine was so unfortunate as to badly burn the palm of his right hand yesterday by picking up a hot iron. The member was very sore this morning and Mr. Fraine could not work.

Frank Will, Nickel Plate fireman, is suffering with an attack of rheumatism. He has been unable to work for some days. His daughter, Janette, who had been sick with tonsilitis is recovering.

J. W. Greneen, trainmaster of the Panhandle lines, who has been ill for many months, is much better, and this week made a trip over the lines which come under his supervision, the first time in eighteen months.

Tomorrow the Grand Rapids and Indiana company will put on its new train to be run between eastern points and northern Michigan in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. The junction will be made at Vicksburg.

The Olds Wagon works has just put into operation a machine for welding wagon tires which is considered one of the greatest labor saving devices of the age. Two or three blows from this machine completely welds the largest tire.

The fast mail train on the Pennsylvania road, west bound, made up of eight heavy cars, was on Tuesday hauled from Harrisburg to Altoona, 132 miles, in 110 minutes. It is claimed that it is a record which has never been equaled with as heavy a train.

H. L. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania freight office force, who went to Indianapolis with the last squad that went to join the True Blues, writes his former companions of the freight office force that he has been made quartermaster's clerk for the Third regiment.

The citizens of Williamsport, Ind., are protesting because the Wabash company has removed Miss Ella Kent, who has been agent of the company at that point for twenty-two years, and appointed Patrick Fallon, a night operator at Logansport, as agent.

The Wabash will not put its summer card into effect tomorrow, as announced several days ago. Arrangements for the new "Continental limited" have not yet been completed and until they are, the new time card will remain as it has been for the past several months.

The school of instructions for Pennsylvania engineers and firemen is now in progress. The first meeting being held today in the cab de-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

COMBINATION SUITS FOR WOMEN.

—We have them for Men too, and also for Children.—
These undergarments, perfect fitting and comfortable, get a wider sale each season. They win new friends constantly.
Our lines of Combination Suits for Summer are now completely ready. Some are ribbed, some are flat.

Women's Combination Suits 50c to $2.75.
Men's Combination Suits $1.25 to $4.00.
Children's Combination Suits 50c and 75c.

FOR WAISTS.

Two bright lines of Ginghams just in and they're pretty.

At 10c—Plaid Ginghams, solid black plaids, one half inch and one inch square—all colors.

At 30c—Beauties in Silk Stripe Ginghams—handsome combinations.

CYCLING NEEDS.

For women. Suits, Sweaters, Hose, Leggins, Gloves, etc.

WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE SUITS AT $15.

These are made of fine Wool Serges and Coverts—Jackets and Skirts lined throughout with silk—some are plain, some trimmed—black and colors.

CARPETS.

Our room length sale is going to give out some Carpets at a low price. Fine Carpets—medium and ingrains in the lots—all room lengths, sold at a big discount.

Butterick June Patterns, Delineators and Sheets ready. Note the reduced prices on patterns.

THE NEW YORK STORE. ESTABLISHED 1860.
Successors to ROOT & Co.
The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

We have an elegant line of Felt Hats at $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and up. Stiff Hats, $1.00 to $4.00. Also an elegant line of Boys' and Men's Caps at 25c to $1.00.

See our Children's

STRAW, CRASH AND LINEN HATS.

Best and largest line in the city for the least money.

GOLDEN THE HATTER.

SPRING...1898

P. S.—Remember we are headquarters for fine FURNISHINGS.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. - - Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov,15-3m
A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Loans made on household goods; horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE.....
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

G. R. & I.
--TO--
CINCINNATI & RETURN, FOR $1.50, SUNDAY, MAY 15th.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

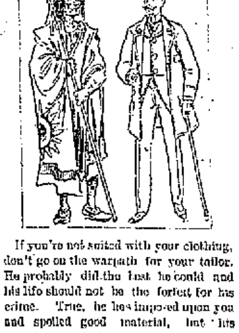
Solar Gas Lamps, $3.00.
Search Lights, $3.00.
Bicycle Tires, guaranted, $5 pair.
Golf Hose, 25c pair.
$5.00 Ladies' Sweaters, $1.50.

BICYCLES.
Viking (Gendron Reliance Signal) Syracuse and Falcon, the only union made Bicycle in the market.

MEYER CYCLE CO.,
38 Harrison Street,
First-class Repair Department.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

In Fine Feather.



If you're not suited with your clothing, don't go on the warpath for your tailor. He probably did the best he could and his life should not be the forfeit for his crime. True, he has imposed upon you and spoiled good material, but his troubles were in being behind the times. There's a great deal in up-to-dateness in clothing. That's why suits made by us attract attention for their stylish and natty appearance.

I. Mautner & Co.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—For Indiana: Showers and probably thunder storms tonight and Sunday; east to southwest winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. F. J. Hayden returned from Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Durand, of Lima, Ind., is visiting Mrs. H. P. Moses.

Rev. J. M. Boggs and daughter, Miss Alice, left today for Allegheny, Pa.

Mrs. John Quigley, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Freiberger returned yesterday from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Loretta Dreier has returned from Boston, where she has been spending the winter.

Mrs. E. C. Kern will entertain the Amitony club on Monday evening, instead of on Tuesday.

Messrs. E. O. Rose, Frank M. Powers and W. G. Croxton, of Angola, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. F. F. Boltz and Mrs. Mary Whitlock, of Bluffton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett.

Mrs. George N. Frazier and son, Parke Frazier, have gone east, where Mrs. Frazier will remain several weeks.

The Misses Mary Sullivan, Constance Holler and Anna O'Rourke will spend Sunday with friends at Huntington.

Miss Balzer, of 162 Hayden street, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph hospital yesterday.

The last meeting for the season of the Monday Evening Pedro club was held last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull entertained a few guests informally at pedro last evening, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Swan, of Topeka, Kan.

Rev. Davies, of Bethany church, has been called to supply the Austin Park Presbyterian church, Chicago. In his absence Rev. M. L. Bard will fill his pulpit.

Miss Augy Manning Taylor has been offered the secretaryship of the Y. W. C. A., of this city, but will not accept the position on account of other plans.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Crane left today for Chicago and Freeport, Ill. Mrs. Crane will remain several days at Freeport, while Mr. Crane goes to Kansas City on business.

Mrs. Jerry North and Mrs. C. Warner, of Bluffton, were in the city yesterday to attend the reading given by Professor Blanchard, of Chicago, at the Fort Wayne club, last evening.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Wayne street M. E. church, was at Huntington last evening and assisted in the installation of officers in the Epworth league of that city. He delivered a short address.

Mrs. J. S. McCurdy gave a pretty little "at home" yesterday afternoon to give the intimate friends of Miss Clara Bennett the opportunity of meeting her. Miss Bennett is on her way from Chicago to Anderson, Ind.

Rev. and Mrs. Boggs were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Morgan, at dinner last evening, and later a gathering of friends met them informally at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Crighton, of Brackenridge street.

The peculiar antics of Sherman Lavanway during the last twenty-four hours are easily explained. He is overcome with joy at the arrival of a pretty little daughter at his home. Friends feared that Sherm. was getting frightened at the Spaniards.

Complaint is made of too much reckless driving on Washington boulevard. Yesterday some reckless driver, whose animal was traveling at a 2:40 gait, struck Hubert, the five-year-old child of Rev. and Mrs. Dannecker, and the lad was severely bruised, his escape from serious injury being almost miraculous. The officers should put a stop to this too reckless driving or there will be a fatality to chronicle some day.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
Best Country Roll Butter, 12½c lb.
Good Jar Butter, 8c.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 9c.
Best Factory Cream Cheese, 10c.
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 12½c lb.
Best Wisconsin Limburg Cheese, 12½c lb.
FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Strawberries for This Afternoon.
Just received at 10 o'clock fresh shipment Arkansas Berries, nice and large, 10c quart.
Havana Pine Apples, 12½ and 15c.
California Cherries, 15c lb.
New Marrowfat Peas, 4c qt.
New Wax Beans, 7c quart.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Fine Michigan Lettuce, 7c lb.
Home Grown Spinach, 15c peck.
Home Grown Asparagus, 3 bunches for 10c.
New Cabbage, nice and solid, 3c lb.
New Beets, 4c bunch.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Louisiana Potatoes and Onions, 10c peck.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Miss McBride, of Bluffton, is the guest of Miss Clara Fry.

Miss Ida Krinck has been spending a week's vacation in Churubusco with friends.

William L. Meyers, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Myers, at Westminster seminary.

Mrs. Mossman and daughter, of Columbia City, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Catherine Foster has returned to Huntington after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Miss Cora Whitney, of Niagara Falls, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Miranda Whitney, of this city.

Mrs. W. B. Simmons, of Bluffton, is a guest in the city. She came to attend Professor Blanchard's recital.

Mrs. George Pontius and children and Mrs. S. W. Baker, of Columbia City, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Miss Amelia Burham, who has been the guest of her mother for several days, returned yesterday to Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Ed Rinehart, who has been the guest of friends in the city for the past week, has returned to her home in St. Paul.

Mrs. Rheua Stemen and children were this week guests of Mrs. D. W. Dickey, mother of Mrs. Stemen, who resides in Churubusco.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, of Eel River township, will soon move to this city and take charge of the Farmers' boarding house on Superior street.

Miss Ida Adams, who has been living in Fort Wayne for two months or more has returned to the home of her parents in Madison township.

Mine Host F. J. Stutesman, of the Randall, has been engaged to serve the banquet for the convention of the order of B'Nai Brith. The banquet will be served on the evening of May 23.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "Mrs. J. P. Woenker and daughter, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city Wednesday evening and will visit here a week or more, the guests of Mrs. Woenker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Carey, and other relatives."

There are other entertainments, 'tis true, but it must be borne in mind that there will be but one Grendaze entertainment between this date and the Fourth of July and that one will take place at Library hall on Tuesday next, May 17. Tickets are on sale at Aurentz's, 18 West Berry street; Graffe's jewelry store and Louis Jocquel's. A crowded house is in sight for that night.

A. L. Randall has received the sanction of the state L. A. W. authorities for his road race, to be given Decoration day. The course will be along the Illinois road, the starting place being near Lindenwood cemetery. The program, officers, etc., are not yet ready for announcement. The list of prizes is a flattering inducement for entries. The first prize will be a Yale bicycle, valued at $40; the second prize is a pair of Kokomo tires, worth $6; third prize, a sweater, valued at $2. The first time prize is a fishing rod and reel, valued at $6, and the second a sweater, worth $3.50.

The annual commencement exercises of the boys' department of the St. Mary's Catholic schools were held last evening. There was a very large attendance and the pupils of the school rendered a very pleasing musical entertainment, the participants being Professor Roger, M. Greven, W. Neumann, J. Geehron, G. Studer, Potthoff, Jauch, Gocke and Ankenbruck. The entertainment concluded with a one act farce, "A Sea of Troubles." Osmar Heiny delivered the salutatory and William Potthoff was valedictorian. Addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Father Oechtering; F. H. Kleekamp, instructor in commercial law, and John Disser. Diplomas were conferred on the Messrs. John Disser, August Langhorst, William Potthoff, Osmar Heiny, Joseph Fink and Charles Allgeier.

BANANAS.

Are They Good to Eat Uncooked.

Sarah Tyson Rorer, the famous food expert, answered this question, "No, except in the countries where they grow."

Some one asked, "What about Cereal Coffees?"

"Many of them are coffee and very poor coffee at that, do not be deceived by them. If it is a true cereal coffee, it is an excellent food drink." Mrs. Rorer, herself, uses Postum because she knows it to be the original, pure Cereal Coffee, that is so widely and grossly imitated by adulterated coffee mixtures. She also knows from analysis that more genuine nourishment is contained in a good hot cup of Postum than is generally found in the balance of the breakfast.

A week's use of Postum will make one feel that elastic thrill of life that one remembers made existence a bliss in the boyhood days, and those delights of health come back again if we feed the body on properly selected food, such as is found in Postum.

Grocers sell Postum.

The Turn Verein Vorwarts will give an entertainment and ball at Randall hall next Thursday evening. Tickets 25c; can be had from members.

NOS. 238 AND 240.

We have added one of the finest meat markets in the city to our already large stock of finely assorted stock of groceries. In meats we will keep nothing but the best. In preparing your meals remember that we can supply you with everything that goes to make up a good meal.

238 and 240 Calhoun St.
THE NEW KEYSTONE.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The Greatest Grocery's Predictions Verified.

The Wheat Market Has Broke and We are More Than Pleased to Announce a Reduction of $1.00 Per Bbl. in the Price of Flour at The Greatest.

Belle of Fort Wayne, Cream and Yolland's Daisy down to $6.50 bbl.
Rock Creek Mills' Favorite Brand down to $5.25 bbl.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 95c bu.
Large Mealy, New Potatoes, 40c peck.
New Southern Onions, 15c peck.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9½c lb.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 9c doz.

The Only Store.

The Greatest Grocery is the only place in town where you can buy
A 2-lb can Excellent Corn for 6c.
A 3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes for 8c.
A 3-lb can Sweet Potatoes for 8c.
A 3-lb can California Apricots for 8c.
A 3-lb can California Green Gage, Gold Drop or Egg Plums for 10c.
A 2-lb can California White Cherries for 15c.
A 3-lb can California Black Cherries for 15c.
A 3-lb can California Bartlett Pears for 15c.
A gallon can Apples for 25c.
A gallon can Apricots for 25c.
A gallon can Peaches for 25c.
A gallon can Blackberries for 25c.
A gallon can Raspberries for 30c.
A 3-lb can Pie Peaches for 6c.
A 2-lb can Gooseberries for 5c.
A 2-lb can Raspberries for 7c.
A 2-lb can Blueberries for 7c.
A 1-lb can Fresh Alaska Salmon for 6c.
A 2-lb can Corn Beef (about half price) for 15c.
A pint jar Assorted Preserves for 18c.
A pint bottle Witch Hazel for 18c.
A can St. Charles' Evaporated Cream for 10c.
A pound Evaporated Dried Apples for 6c.
A pound Evaporated Dried Raspberries for 12½c.
A dozen boxes (six thousand) Parlor Matches for 20c.

Strawberries.

We are receiving daily only the very best Tennessee Strawberries at The Greatest.
Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.
Large Messina Lemons, 15c doz.
California Navel Oranges, 20c dozen.
Nice Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Nice Green Peas, 5c quart.
Nice Wax Beans, 8c quart.
Nice Spinach, 15c peck.
Nice Asparagus, 3c bunch.
Nice Red Beets, 5c bunch.
Nice Large Cucumbers, 7c each.
Nice Pie Plant, 3 bunches 5c.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Remember our Fresh Meat Market Herman Strodel, Butcher, at
THE GREATEST GROCERY,
W. Columbia and Harrison Sts.,
Bash Block.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Grand Council Met in Indianapolis This Week—Officers Elected.

The Grand Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, of Indianapolis, held its annual session at True Friends hall, Indianapolis, on May 11th. Grand Recorder W. S. Lockman reported that the order had 2,240 members in Indiana. The report of the finance committee showed a balance in the general fund of $1,600. The report of the grand trustees showed the property of the order to be in excellent condition.

A ruling was made that members engaging in the present war with Spain, who were in good standing when war was declared, shall have their certificates protected.

The following officers were elected to serve during the next two years:

Past Grand Councilor—E. A. Campbell, Elkhart.

Grand Councilor—John T. Hinson, Evansville.

Grand Assistant Councilor—R. L. Smith, Terre Haute.

Grand Vice Councilor—Mrs. Stella Andrews, Indianapolis.

Grand Recorder—W. S. Lockman, Indianapolis.

Grand Treasurer—Jonas Hause, Indianapolis.

Grand Marshal—Fred E. Wohnert, Fort Wayne.

Grand Prelate—Mrs. E. M. Jordan, Indianapolis.

Grand Warden—Mrs. A. T. Noff, Indianapolis.

Grand Guard—Mrs. C. Childs, Cardonia.

Grand Sentry—Ed Dickerson, Terre Haute.

Grand Trustees—Ed M. Hawkins, Logansport; A. D. McClure, New Albany; W. Coleman, Elkhart.

Representative to Supreme Council—Ed A. Campbell, Elkhart.

Alternate Representative—D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.

Finance Committee—Alvin Donbow, Logansport; Ed Louden, Evansville; D. K. Partlow, Indianapolis.

Over 200 delegates attended the meeting. W. S. Lockman had already served two terms as grand recorder: also did Fred E. Wohnert, of this city, have two terms to his credit in the grand council as their grand marshal.

An elegant new Upright Piano for $143. The biggest bargain ever heard of. Another big bargain in an Upright Piano at $165. You want to see these; they are beauties, are good, and are cheap at $250 each. A brand new Organ for $45. These instruments are fully warranted and cannot be duplicated. P. Dickinson, Music Dealer, 98 Calhoun street. 10 col3t

Money to Loan.
A client of mine has $1,600 to loan on real estate or personal security.
J. C. AUTH,
9 11-15wlt No. 3 and 4 Bank Block.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat—May, $1.44½; July, $1.04½; Sept., 89½c; Dec., 85c.

Corn—May, 35½c; July, 31½c; Sept., 32½c.

Oats—May, 29½c; July, 26¾c; Sept., 23½c.

Pork—May, $11.25; July, $11.70; Sept., $11.82.

Lard—May, $6.47; July, $6.47-50; Sept., $6.57.

Ribs—May, $6.12; July, $6.15; Sept., $6.22.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 44c 53c.

Rye—cash, 67½c, May, 67½c; July, 64½c.

Flax—Cash, $1.38½; N. W., $1.38½; May, $1.35; Sept., $1.19½.

Timothy—May, $2.80.

Morris Fisher, of Logansport, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Prof. J. A. Willis and a number of other colored persons of merit will entertain the Rathbone Sisters tonight, at Phoenix hall, with magic, patriotic songs, instrumental music, etc. "An armful of fun" for 15 cents.

25,000 Paid Admission to See Van Dyke & Eaton Co., the Past Two Weeks.

A new record breaking event in theatrical in our city, is drawing to a close. Van Dyke & Eaton Co. are the clever actors who hold the pennant. During the past two weeks they have played to 25,600 paid admissions, and have only a few seats left for this evening's performance, which will close their engagement. Counter attractions at the opera house and constant bad weather, have not kept people away from Memorial hall, where Van Dyke & Eaton gave a different play each night, and with new illustrated songs and numerous dances with calcium light effects, musical acts and clever specialties. These clever people are as much at home in vaudeville work as they are in drama and farce comedy. As we go to press 1,600 children are witnessing the matinee performance. Comanguin, Van Dyke & Eaton. Zanesville people will always welcome you.

Masonic theatre, commencing Monday, May 16. One price of admission for everybody—10 cents.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 11-tf

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

For five days longer I will sell any of the seven Pianos or Organs I have in stock at about cost, Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Banjos, Autoharps, Zithers, Strings, Music Books, etc., at cost. Think of it, 50c folios at 30 cents. Sheet Music, all late publications, at 12 cts. per copy. New Music slightly damaged, at 8 cts. Look at my window and see some of the prices on Mandolins, Guitars, etc., etc. If you want anything in the music line now is the time. P. Dickinson, 98 Calhoun street.

To Fishermen.
For first class tackle at same price as inferior goods go to C. H. MILLER'S SPORTSMAN HEADQUARTERS, 20 W. Main St.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay 4 per cent interest on deposits left four months from this date and will receive, as it always has done, deposits of $1 or over. 5 eod tf

AUCTION SALE!
At the residence of A. S. Lauferty, 75 West Berry St., corner Webster, on Wednesday, May 25th, commencing at 9 o'clock and until sold, the Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Household Goods, Glassware, Pictures, Ornaments, Bric-a-Brac, etc., all of which can be seen on Tuesday afternoon, May 24, 2 to 6.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
11-17-21-23 24 **Auctioneer.**

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Little Sallie Waters

would have delighted in the modern baths and plumbing appliances made by H. F. Franke. From the baby to grandma the plumbing of the house is a delight and a convenience. It is vitally important also to have it rightly done. We make a specialty of doing it that.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER.
Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

The Cinematographe.

Kline's Cinematographe will be presented at the Temple again this evening and probably for the last time. The pictures are interesting as an amusement as well as from an educational stand point, and should be seen by everybody. The management wisely reduced the price to 10 cents and the Temple will no doubt be packed tonight.

Papering done promptly and done right, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of The Century on the causes of the failure of the Spanish armada. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous catastrophe, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors and other Spanish documents. This number of The Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.

George F. Perkins, of Chicago, will speak and sing at K. P. hall, East Berry street, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.
HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Do not put off buying your Electric Fixtures before getting prices from the Edmund Electric Construction Company. Maybe you will decide to buy at once. 10-5t

Wall paper to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

For Sale.
The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Get prices on Electric or Gas Fixtures from the Edmund Electric Construction Company, we can and will save you money. 10-5t

Buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

Dr. J. W. Thompson, Dentist, No. 0 East Wayne St. tf

EBERSOLE PIANO!
Strictly High-Grade.
Frank B. Long,
Sole Representative,
31 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1898.
NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.
JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.
Ap 29,30,my2,5,7,10,12,14,16

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

Pushing to the Front.

Like Uncle Sam's arms, the "Hummer" is steadily pushing to the front where it's presence will be felt in nutritious food. "Hummer" Baking Powder, containing neither ammonia nor alum, is composed of pure, wholesome ingredients. Sold by leading grocers. Made by
The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Scholl Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
16 & 18 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.
I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $400. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.

YOUR ATTENTION!
Red Cross Cider Vinegar, 15c gal.
1 lb. Gran. Smoking Tobacco, 15c lb
15 bars America Soap, 25c.
Clothes Pins, 6 doz. 5c.
Nails, 2 lbs. for 5c.
Soda Fountain, complete, $160.
S. GANZER.

GREEN WHISKERS ON YOUR LAWN
will want to be shaved very soon now, and we have the proper razor in a Pastime, or Faultless Lawn Mower. Light, easy running, and clean cutting, they will keep your lawn always in a fine condition, and make the mowing a pleasureable exercise.
Sprinklers, hose and garden utensils of all kinds we keep in superior grades.

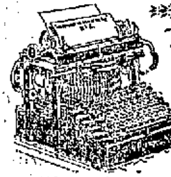
See our complete line of
Hot Plates and Gasoline Stoves.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Columbia Bicycles.

Chainless	$125
Road Wheel	$75
Racer	$75
Hartford, 2 3-4 drop to crank hanger, short steering head,	$50
Hart, Ladies',	$50
Vedettes,	$40
Vedettes,	$35
Vedettes,	$30

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun Street.



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THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE BEST CANNED GOODS ON THE MARKET

Perfect Canned Goods.
We only sell such brands as we are sure of. We know that the goods we sell are honest values and reasonably priced.
This week we are demonstrating Curtice Bros. Blue Label Soups. Come in and try them.
JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.
"Inner Man," May Number now ready, ask for it.

LAST NIGHT OF CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Finest program of the engagement. Lots of new home scenes. Handsome ladies' souvenir, and only 10 cents to all parts of the house.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k

TEMPLE THEATRE.
TONIGHT, MAY 14.
KLINE'S WONDERFUL
"Cinematographe."
Reproduction of the Warship Maine, Fort Wayne boys at Camp Mount, and many thrilling war views.
Prices 10 cents.

TEMPLE THEATER.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 16th.
The latest amusement venture.
Van Dyke & Eaton's
—BIG—
TEN CENT SHOW.
Only one price for admission,
TEN CENTS.
And no extra charge for reserved Seats. Sale now on.

HERE, TO STAY!
The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.
Perfect Work, Makes Our Success Continuous.
No More Dread of the Dental Chair.

Set of Teeth........ $4.00
Best Teeth.......... $6.00
22k Gold Crowns..... $5.00
Vitalized Air....... 50c
Gold Fillings....... $1 up
Silver Fillings..... 50c
Bridge Work, per tooth.......... $4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.
No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.
Our Success is Causing Consternation Among Competitors.
Beware of dentists who assail us.

We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call—we will please you and you will send your friends.
Mrs. A. Baillie, 14 Lavine St., says: "I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."
REFERENCES—John Apostols, Leo, Ind., Mrs. L. J. Bookhoff, 341 E. Washington St., Mr. A. Cornelius, Auburn, Chas. Spelrer, State Medical Institute, Mr. William Woelaker, 9 E. Washington.
Open until 9 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST. Over Nordhorst's Drug Store.

The Rosy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

PIANOS!

Smith & Nixon
Is the Only Upright Piano Containing all the Scientific Principles of Acoustics and Vibration, as used in the Best Modern Grand Piano.
HAINES & CO., PIANOS.
Also a Full Line of High Grade Medium Priced Pianos.
Tuning,
Repairing,
Moving.
FRANK B. LONG, Terms—Cash or Easy Payments,
Manufacturers' Wholesale and Retail Representative.
Home Phone 1154. No. 34 East Berry Street. Fort Wayne.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MAY 14 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DECAY OF SPAIN

It Is Due to Inefficiency of Character.

Have Little Capacity for True Development.

People Brave but Indolent in Grave Affairs.

The Kingdom, Which Should be Great, by the Century's Close Will Have Dwindled to Insignificance.

[London Spectator.]

A correspondent last week was quite indignant with us for saying that there must be in the Spanish character, otherwise a very strong one, some root of inefficiency; what else can explain the continuous decline of Spain? Greece was conquered three separate times—first, by the Macedonian clansmen fused together by two men of military genius; secondly, by the disciplined strength of Rome, and thirdly, after a wonderful revival in the Eastern empire, by a warlike Tartar horde which had turned a tribute of children into a most efficient standing army. Rome was conquered after 200 years of battle by the incessant invasion of half-barbarous white tribes, who were individually bigger and braver than the free Romans, who were probably, as a whole, more numerous, and who found invaluable allies in the crushed and miserable population of white slaves who performed the manual labor of the empire.

The Tartars, whose realm was once wider than that of Rome, and who seemed for a few years about to master the world, were "warred down" by the Slavs in a struggle which lasted nearly as long as that by which the barbarians subjugated their Roman foes. Spain, however, the next claimant to world-wide empire, was never conquered, and in 1580 she was by far the greatest power in the world, owning all she now owns plus Portugal, the Milanese, Naples, including Sicily, the low countries, and the whole of the two Americas south of the thirty-fourth parallel, a dominion to which neither that of Great Britain, nor Russia, nor the United States can, in some respects, and especially in respect of potential wealth yielding, fairly be compaired.

The empire, too, rested on strong foundations. It lasted in Naples for 200 years. The people of the low countries only threw it off by an effort that was like martyrdom, while the Spanish ascendency in America was so deeply rooted that to this hour the creed, the language and the civilization of every land that belongs to Spain remain essentially Spanish. Nevertheless, some change, real or apparent, did pass over Spaniards, and from 1600 the history of their country has been one of continuous misfortune and slow decay. Why? There are men among us who attribute it all to Catholicism, as Macaulay was inclined to do; but France, while she was Catholic, persecutingly Catholic, did not decline in that way, and we do not see any good reason why the Spanish church should enfeeble the Spanish people any more than the Russian church does.

There are historians who say that the valor of the people decreased; but Napoleon's marshals did not think so, the guerrillas often fought as if Cortez had been leading them, and in the still more recent American wars the Royalists often accomplished prodigies of valor. Individually, the Spaniard, by the consent of all who know him, is as brave as anybody else. A favorite explanation is that the energetic section of the people poured itself into the new world, leaving only a feebler residue in old Spain; but no such consequence has followed the vast outflow of Englishmen and Germans. Why did not Spanish vigor, with a glorious country and room perpetually left by the emigration, fill up all gaps and develop a state stronger even than of old?

Many Englishmen attribute the decline to the oppressiveness of Spain, which even her own children, once outside the peninsula, could not bear; but how happened it that the people, if they had in them no root of inefficiency, never learned by experience how to govern and never altered their methods until they would work fairly well?

The American Spaniards did not rebel out of any self-developed perverse hatred of Spain, but because they were unable to bear her treatment. The Spaniards themselves say the cause is a kind of accident, the perpetual recurrence of inefficient governments; but they had the power to make and undo their governments like every other race. Why did they not create one which, up to the limit of the national strength, could at least succeed, which, for example, could give them a fully organized army, a strong fleet, a treasury as effective, say, as that of far poorer Prussia?

Spain ought to have absorbed Portugal long since, and to have been a wealthy nation of thirty-five millions, with colonies in Asia, Africa and America, with the trade of the Mediterranean in her hands, and with a country as safe from invasion as if it were an island with an armed population. There was, that outsiders can see, nothing to prevent her, and yet she has declined until she will probably by 1900 be a weak kingdom or republic, with only part of the peninsula in her possession, with scarcely seventeen millions of people, with no colonies, with a broken treasury and a divided army, unfeared in Europe and unremembered in the great struggles of the world. That seems a hard destiny, and we confess we see as yet but an imperfect explanation of it.

The Spaniard, we maintain, is a strong man; wherefore, then, is a nation of Spaniards ineffective? It is very easy to say that a race wears out like a family, but even if that doctrine is true, which we doubt, not seeing evidence that the Jews, who are the oldest of races, are worn out, or that Parsees are feebler than the fire-worshiping Persians from whom they descend, the wearing out takes a long time, and Spain has taken, on the hypothesis, less than three hundred years. She was at her highest point during our Elizabethan period, and it would be hard to prove that except perhaps in the power of producing first-class poetry, the Victorian English are at all inferior to the Elizabethan. They are certainly as efficient, for all the different tasks of life, which is the point we are now discussing, and more efficient both as administrators and as industrials. Spaniards are not, and it seems to us a matter of keen interest to discover a reasonable explanation of the difference.

The nearest we can get is derived from that comparison between our own Highlanders and the Spanish people on which we ventured a fortnight ago. It is in brief this. The Spaniards never were an effective people except for one or two purposes, which have, under stress of circumstances, passed out of their lives. They never made an efficient government or a sound administration, or a really effective fleet.

Ages of incessant warfare, warfare so keen that every man was a fighter, and every fighter seasoned to danger by hourly experience, produced a nation penetrated through and through with the military temperament in its strongest form. They were brave almost to excess, they were proud to punctilio, they were abstemious as regards all bodily wants, they loved ruling usually by dint of sheer force and daring, but they were indolent and incurably careless of affairs.

As it happened, after the expulsion of the Moors, these higher qualities found an inadequate field for their kings and a few men of adventure on a career of conquest, and they devoted themselves in Europe and America to ruling the races whom they had subjugated by their fighting energy.

As fighters, they, on the whole, succeeded in overthrowing far superior armies and keeping much of their dominion for two hundred years; but as organizers they failed. They wasted their resources, especially in subjects, at a frightful rate; they mismanaged the emigrants till they incurred their deadly hatred; and they lived on their plunder—in Spain, we mean—as if it released them entirely from the ordinary labors of life. There is said to be evidence that while gold poured into Spain from the new world, whole districts went out of cultivation, and nearly the entire people lived in a sort of dream, dependent upon incomes derived from the labor of distant slaves.

Their temper was that of men who have retired from work and depend upon annuities, and to this hour they have not been able to shake that temper off. They are not exactly lazy, for that word involves something of opprobrium; but they do not relish work; they would rather spend little than earn much; they always postpone the thing to be done, not because procrastination pleases them—in itself it pleases nobody—but because the exertion to be made is in itself disagreeable. They would like it if in their land it was always afternoon. They consequently criticise their government sharply, but they do not alter it. They fret under the absence of civil justice, but let suits drag on for thirty years. They would like an efficient police, but they decide that to create one would be troublesome, and they let it drift. They would prefer to hang the corrupt, but they let them steal.

Their tone, as of aristocratic loafers, is reflected with increased strength in the upper class, till the whole nation appears to be struck with torpor, and inefficiency becomes noticeable even in the army, in which a regiment of three thousand men, all brave, all physically competent, all obedient and all abstemious, will fail to crush the resistance of a few score of guerillas no abler than themselves.

Why Spaniards do not increase faster in numbers we cannot even guess, but the same fact was observable in our own Elizabethan period, the total result being that they seem in the presence of advancing Europe, and especially of the energetic, uncontented, pushing Anglo-Saxon, to be standing still.

They will fight in this war, as we shall see, right well, and with a great wish for victory at any cost of danger; but they will always be late, always half organized, and always baffled when they are most in earnest, by want of a certain capacity in their agents for taking infinite trouble. The true motto of the Spaniard, as of our own brave Highlander, is "I canna be fashed," and it is a motto which, in an age when the trouble-taking races are in front, means disaster, if not death.

SEASONING A SOLDIER.

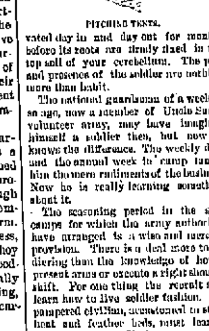
Some of the Things the Militia Volunteer Must Learn.

ARMY DISCIPLINE A HARD LESSON.

Camp Life and the Features Which Make It Dangerous For the Man Used to Steam Heat and Feather Beds—How He Learns the Game.

Grim and earnest and serious is the business of war. Many thousands of young men, some few of whom you probably know personally, are finding this out just about now. They are in camp not as state soldiers, but as soldiers of the nation. From amateurs they are being converted into professionals.

The transformation is no easy one. Time is necessary. New habits of both mind and muscle must be acquired. You have been told that it is very easy to acquire a habit. That is a misleading sophistry. A habit must be cultivated day in and day out for months before its roots are firmly fixed in the top soil of your cerebellum. The port and presence of the soldier are nothing more than habit.


PITCHING TENTS.

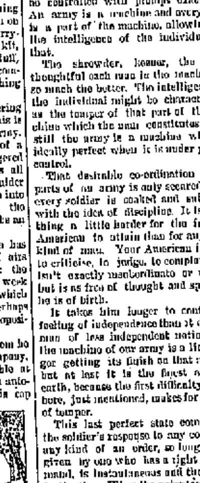
The national guardsman of a week or so ago, now a member of Uncle Sam's volunteer army, may have imagined himself a soldier then, but now he knows the difference. The weekly drill and the annual week in camp taught him the mere rudiments of the business. Now he is really learning something about it.

The seasoning period in the state camps for which the army authorities have arranged is a wise and merciful provision. There is a deal more to soldiering than the knowledge of how to present arms or execute a right shoulder shift. For one thing the recruit must learn how to live soldier fashion. The pampered civilian, accustomed to steam heat and feather beds, must learn to live in the open. He has got to get rid of some of the softness with which civilization has afflicted him physically and hark back to the borderlands of barbarism. The novelty of life in a Sibley tent is no charm against the pneumonia and typhoid which camp on the trail of the city bred soldier. With care both can be avoided, and the recruit needs to learn the lesson early in the game.

He has, too, to encounter the results of a changed occupation. The young man whose daily task has been nothing more severe than the handling of a set of double entry books from an office stool perch finds his muscles aching after he has tramped up and down on guard duty for a couple of hours carrying a 10 pound rifle and a 30 pound kit, but if he is made of the right stuff, and he probably is, he doesn't complain and in a little while finds nothing to complain of.

But there is one feature of soldiering that is not mastered so easily. This is the iron bound discipline of the army. Being born and bred a free citizen of a free republic he is somewhat staggered when for the first time he realizes all that the aristocracy of the shoulder strap means for him. His first gaze into the wide abyss which separates the private from the officer is apt to be an astonishing revelation.

At the annual encampments he has only laughed at the assumption of airs by the regimental officers. For the authority that would end with the week he cared not, but the authority which is to hold sway for months and perhaps years is a distinct and serious proposition.


IN CAMP—COMPANY MESS TABLES.

He finds that young Jones, whom he helped elect captain of his company, from being a comrade approachable at any and all times has become an autocrat to whom he must touch his cap and who can order him into the guardhouse for the slightest breach of military etiquette. If, perchance, he is detailed with a camp cleaning squad it may grate on his sensibilities to see young Jones standing calmly by, in spotless uniform and white gloves, while he, in brown service clothes, digs trenches, takes up camp litter or trundles a loaded wheelbarrow from the commissary's quarters to the cook's tent.

But he finally learns discipline, not only that imposed upon him by his superior officers, but that which he imposes upon himself. This is one of the bitterest pills he has to swallow, but when it's down he finds that the taste left in the mouth is not bad; that he still retains his own self respect.

While he is being seasoned, mentally and physically the setting up process about which we hear so much goes steadily on. He is taught how to stand on his feet, rest on his hips and hold his chin. When he has acquired the pose of a soldier, he is ready for the special drills belonging to the branch of the service of which he is a part.

If he goes into the infantry, he has to learn the marchings and facings. He is drilled in squads, by fours, by two sets of fours, by three sets of fours and so on, until he can do his work as a member of a large body. Then he has to learn the manual of arms. If he goes into the cavalry, he has to be drilled in the use of the saber, revolver and carbine and taught how to ride. Also he has to get some knowledge of the horse's anatomy. If he is to be a light artilleryman, he has to learn a good part of the cavalryman's duties and drills, in addition to finding out how to handle the fieldpieces. If he is a heavy artilleryman, besides being taught the use of the big guns he must be taught much that an infantryman has to learn, for he will be armed with a rifle, and part of his work is purely infantry work.

Next he must learn to economize his strength when possible and put forth all his reserve power when necessary. One by one the complex needs of civilized life must be lopped off. Just now it is probable that his feminine friends and relatives have lumbered him up with all sorts of alleged comforts. When he goes south, he will begin to get rid of them, and his trail will be strewn with discarded knickknacks. After his first 20 mile march he will conclude that if he is going to be a soldier he cannot be a pack horse.

Another lesson of self preservation yet awaits him. When he gets away from the latitude and longitude of home, he must learn to stick to the army ration when he eats and have a care when he drinks. Nothing so crumples up the young recruit as his habit of eating and drinking everything that comes handy. Reveling in a magnificent appetite and a glorious thirst, it is hard for him to be discreet, and, as Kipling says, "he wonders why he is frequent deceased."

REAL SOLDIERING—RELIEVING GUARD.

The seasoned soldier does not thus expose himself to disease and illness. You don't catch him eating all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, sitting around in wet clothes when he can get into dry ones or standing in the sun when it isn't necessary. He doesn't hanker after the canteen pie or other such luxuries, but he makes the most of the government ration, is careful of his drinking water, trenches his tent properly and retains his health in almost any climate.

But most important of all is the discipline, for no matter how vigorous a soldier is he is not useful unless he can be controlled with prompt exactness. An army is a machine and every man is a part of the machine, allowing for the intelligence of the individual, at that.

The shrewder, keener, the more thoughtful each man in the machine is so much the better. The intelligence of the individual might be characterized as the temper of that part of the machine which the man constitutes. But still the army is a machine which is ideally perfect when it is under perfect control.

That desirable co-ordination of all parts of an army is only secured when every soldier is soaked and saturated with the idea of discipline. It is something a little harder for the freeborn American to attain than for any other kind of man. Your American is prone to criticise, to judge, to complain. He isn't exactly insubordinate or unruly, but is as free of thought and speech as he is of birth.

It takes him longer to control his feeling of independence than it does the man of less independent nations, and the machine of our army is a little longer getting its finish on that account, but at last it is the finest army on earth, because the first difficulty that it bore, just mentioned, makes for fineness of temper.

This last perfect state comes when the soldier's response to any command, any kind of an order, so long as it is given by one who has a right to command, is instantaneous and thoroughly instinctive. When the volunteer arrives at this stage, he has learned not only "how to stand upon his feet," but "how to play the game," and man for man he is the equal of any soldier on earth and the superior of most.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

No Need of Another.

Agent—Allow me to show you, sir, our wonderful new talking machine, which—

Hy Peck—Great Cæsar's ghost! I have one at home; I'm a married man.—New York Times.

A returned song bird was telling of faroff lands to those twittering little home bodies, the sparrows. The greening grass gleamed in the soft sunshine and swayed before the gentle zephyr, but the young couple sitting in Madison square not so many mornings ago had no eyes for all these glories of spring.

"You love me, and yet you break our engagement?" he asked, his lips quivering painfully.

"Yes," she half sobbed, half whispered, her eyes filling with tears.

"I will not have it so!" he cried passionately. "Is my happiness to be shattered, and my life"—

"It must be so. It must be so." Her hands beat fitfully in and out the filmy lace upon her breast.

"Tell me then why it must be so! What is there in me that makes you fear unhappiness and misery in case of marriage?"

Fear—uncontrollable fear shone in the eyes of the girl.

"You are a 'that reminds me' fiend. Nobody can begin to tell a single thing without your breaking in with 'That reminds me.'"

His head sank forward. She walked away.—New York Journal.

COWBOY TROOPERS.

WHEN THEY CHARGE, SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO GIVE WAY.

Will Go Into Action With a Six Shooter In Either Hand and Their Mustangs on the Jump—The Men Who Will Lead Them.

Fully as unique as the zouaves of the civil war and probably far more efficient for the purpose intended are the cowboy cavalry regiments now being organized.

The cowboy just fits our idea of what a mounted soldier should be like. He is the best rider in the world; physically he is "hard as nails;" he can shoot quicker and faster and straighter than any one else in the business, and he would "sooner fight than eat."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROOSEVELT LEADING HIS COWBOYS.

What will become of the Spanish regiment of drafted striplings which gets in the way of these daredevils of the plains is almost pathetic to contemplate. Ordinarily cavalry would not be sent against infantry, but the cowboy regiments will be able to cope with anything except machine guns and heavy ordnance. The average cavalryman guides his horse with one hand and with the other uses either his saber or his revolver. The rifle slung across his back he uses only when dismounted.

But the cowboy cavalryman will go into action in a far different manner. Holding his well trained mustang only with his knees and with a six shooter in either hand, he will charge on the jump. Where he charges something will give way too.

The first regiment to be raised is commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Wood is also Dr. Wood, for he is the army surgeon stationed in Washington in care of the health of officers and their families and is also attending physician to the president.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's own selection that he should be made second in command under Dr. Wood on account of the latter's thorough knowledge of military affairs. The doctor is already famous as a soldier, having won a medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of troops in the hard Apache campaign against Geronimo.

Secretary Alger selected Colonel Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for the places because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with such organizations. Mr. Roosevelt, who resigned the post of assistant secretary of the navy in order that he might have a chance to do actual fighting when the time came for the invasion of Cuba, ought to make a dashing leader for such a dashing troop. He has been a cowboy himself, has killed big game in the Rockies and is an expert rifle shot. As for his belligerency toward Spain or any old thing that merits the hostile feeling of an honest man, it is never failing.

Judge Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming is the man who has asked permission to raise the other regiment of cowboys. Judge Torrey is a wealthy rancher who spends his summers among his cowboys and his winters in Washington.

Concerning the uniforms and equipments of the men, the plan is to have a distinct uniform which will be both serviceable and ornamental and characteristic of them. Their equipment is the best that the world has ever seen, and they will probably be permitted to retain it. As to arms, they would wish to avoid everything that is useless or simply ornamental, including sabers, and to be furnished, if possible, each with a couple of sixshooters and a long range rifle.

DR. LEONARD WOOD.

Said a western congressman in speaking of the cowboy regiments: "Wherever they strike, they will make things hum. When they reach a town, the inhabitants will think that several circuses and several kinds of a disaster have broken in upon them."

ANDREW DOWNS.

She Won the Day.

George—But, Mabel, dear, marriage is out of the question just now. You seem to have forgotten that I'm but a poor clerk on a meager salary.

Mabel—Oh, George, don't let poverty interfere with our happiness. We can manage to live on one meal a day if necessary.

George—But you know nothing of household duties, sweetheart. You can't even cook!

Mabel—Indeed I can, love, but I have kept it a secret from you; but the time has come for my confession. George, dear, I graduated from a cooking school three months ago.

George—My darling, come to my arms. It shall be as you wish—one meal a day will be more than enough.—Chicago News.

SPANISH SOLDIERS.

THE KIND OF MEN WE ARE TO DRIVE FROM CUBA.

The Private Is a Slouch Who Prefers a Cigarette to a Gun, While the Gaudily Clad Officer Has More Gold Lace Than Brains.

Without questioning his valor or saying a word as to his fighting ability the Spanish soldier, the man we are going to drive out of Cuba, looks like a mighty poor warrior.

He is a slouch for one thing, both in clothes and action. He looks most natural when sitting down, his back braced against something stable and a cigarette between his lips. This, by the way, is his favorite attitude.

He handles his gun as if he didn't know exactly what to do with it, and he doesn't. The expression of his eyes betrays but little intelligence. None is concealed, however. He shows as much as he has. You can hardly expect much of him mentally though. The opportunities of the Spanish peasant for becoming enlightened are limited.

The uniform of the Spanish soldier is made of blue and white striped cotton denim. We use lots of it in this country—not for uniforms, but for bedticks and pillow bags. This good, honest material the Spanish tailor cuts up in the most original fashion. He makes the seat of the trousers come just a little above where the knee bend ought to be. If the soldier is a short legged freak, the uniform fits, but if his legs are long the bottoms wave some five or six inches above his shoe tops. This is not because the tailor is sparing of his cloth, for he makes the waist long enough to reach the armpits.

Thus attired the average Spanish soldier is not an object to inspire terror or even respect. Then he is undersized, often manifestly underfed, slouching in gait and hangdog in general appearance, about as wide a contrast as can well be imagined to "the West Point cut," which is the American standard of what a warrior should be. These may understand the theory and practice of war all right, but somehow the true martial order does not seem to extend down into their backbone and legs.

The uniforms of the officers are of the same material, but each one wears a few gilt stars on his coat sleeve and a white canvas hat. The enlisted men wear hats of panama straw turned up on one side and fastened with a rosette.

The Havana volunteers, corresponding to our national guard, act as adjuncts to the city police. Their guard mounting and inspection every morning in the prado are worth going far to see. It seems to be a sort of "go as you please" arrangement, each man choosing his own gait and deportment. Talking in the ranks at all times and even cigarette smoking are allowed. At inspection the men become silent and immovable only when the officer approaches them and relax into sociability the instant his back is turned.

SPANISH INFANTRYMAN—HIS FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

But if the common soldiers are a sorry looking lot some of the high commissioned officers make up for it all by their own magnificence. Their uniforms are gorgeous. The slouchy looking soldiers, however, may be capable of fighting like crazy fiends under the spur of excitement, but the officers have proved their inability to fight time and time again.

"Braggarts in peace, cowards in war and thieves at all times"—such was Sir William Francis Napier's summing up of his opinion of the Spanish soldiers. But the severe criticism of the distinguished English officer and historian was directed more toward the generals than the privates. During the whole war in Cuba the Spanish officers have been outgeneraled. One striking feature is enough to prove this. Nine different times, through sheer imbecility of their commanders and deceived by adroit movements of the insurgents, have Spanish columns engaged in bloody fights among themselves.

Military writers of repute, while recognizing the merit of Gomez and Maceo's march upon the western provinces of Cuba, have declared that whatever the boldness, shrewdness and courage of the two rebel chiefs their famous raid could never have been carried out but for the folly of the Spanish commanders.

To crush Antonio Maceo General Weyler threw 85,000 soldiers into the small province of Pinar del Rio. Bloody fights were fought, in none of which could any one of the Spanish generals boast of having obtained a victory over that extraordinary Cuban leader. When the time came for Maceo to leave Pinar del Rio, he crossed the so called impassable trocha, and so this bulwark, Weyler's pride, the building of which cost Spain millions of treasure and thousands of lives, proved to be futile. Maceo was later killed, but, as the Spanish press has repeatedly said, his death was due to hazard, not to the skill of any of the leaders of the Spanish army.

CHARLES WARNER.

There is no such term as nom de plume in the French language. The French Notes and Queries (L'Intermediare) was referred to and decided the point. "Our term nom de guerre," it said, "quite sufficiently applies to the case in point."

BRAND NEW HEROES.

THE FIRST AMERICANS TO WIN GLORY IN THIS WAR.

The Gunner Who Fired the First Shot and the Daring Lieutenant Who Defied Spanish Batteries and Made the First Landing on Cuban Soil.

In these times, when we are printing real history on multiple presses, we have real, live, active, new made heroes to think and talk about, heroes who were unknown yesterday, but whose names are household words today.

When we fought our last war, it was weeks and sometimes months before a heroic action was told about in the public prints. Now, thanks to the push and equipment of the modern journalist, we know all about the hero of today and are ready to shake him by the hand even before he has had time to wash the smut from his face.

PATRICK MELIA, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

As the war opened on the sea, our heroes thus far have been naval. New ones are being made every day, but lest we forget, in the rush of them, those first gallant fellows who made our blood tingle when we read of their deeds we should fix their doings firmly in our minds. It is essential to have the first chapter of our recollections of the Spanish-American war accurate. Other and greater heroes may follow, but these first ones have their importance.

Bill Anthony, of "I have, sir, to report that the ship has been blown up" fame, we will remember as a sort of antebellum hero, an advance guard of those to follow.

Next comes the man who actually fired the first shot of the war. He is Patrick Melia, a gunner on the cruiser Nashville, which captured the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, the first prize of the war. Melia's home when he is not at sea is in Scranton, Pa. He is 30 years of age and enlisted four years ago the 5th of December last and was assigned to duty on the Cincinnati, where he met and became acquainted with Patrick Kane, one of the boys who went down with the Maine. They became bosom friends during the three years of service on the Cincinnati that followed Melia's enlistment.

In the first part of February Melia returned home on a three days' furlough to visit his sister, and soon after his return to the Brooklyn navy yard the Maine was blown up and his friend Kane killed.

On Feb. 27 he wrote to his sister:

"Annie, if the opportunity presents itself, I will avenge the death of Pat Kane, whom I loved as a brother."

When aboard the Cincinnati, Melia served for a time as captain's orderly and was stationed in the east during the trouble between Turkey and Greece.

From Rome the Cincinnati went to Constantinople and then was ordered on a two years' cruise. As Melia had but six months to serve he was put aboard the Maine at Gibraltar and returned to the Brooklyn navy yard. At the navy yard he was assigned to duty on the recruiting ship Vermont, and when the present preparations for war began he went on the Nashville.

Another brand new hero is Lieutenant John C. Fremont, the gallant commander of the torpedo boat Porter. He won distinction by being the first American to land on Cuban soil after war had been declared. He ran his little boat right in under the frowning guns of the Matanzas batteries and made a landing.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. FREMONT.

Lieutenant Fremont is the son and namesake of the famous "Pathfinder." All his fellow officers in Washington say he has the courage and determination of his distinguished father and that he was just the man to have carried out successfully the instructions given him by Admiral Sampson to make the landing.

C. J. DOWNEY.

A Thoughtful Parent.

Petted Daughter—Papa, what has come over you? I never had a wish you were not anxious to gratify, and you even anticipated my wants and handed me money for all sorts of things I hadn't even thought of. But now I have to ask you for every cent I need, and you growl and grumble and ask if I think you are made of money, and you rail at women's extravagance and invariably ask me what on earth I did with the last check or dollar or dime you gave me. Don't you love me any more?

Papa—My darling, I love you as much as ever, but you are about to be married, and I am trying to gradually prepare you for the change.—New York Weekly.

WOMEN OF WARTIME.

THEY ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO DO THEIR PART.

Information For Those Who Want to Go to the Front as Nurses—Work For the Stay at Homes—Daughters of the Regiment Idea.

The clubwoman is going to do her part in the war. She has never seen hostilities before, but that did not prevent her from getting right to work the moment Uncle Sam decided to thrash the dons. In spirit the new woman does not differ greatly from the old one, the woman of 1861, who made herself so useful during days that were really dark.

But the method of the new woman is different. The woman of 1861 knew nothing about clubs. The woman of 1898 knows all about them. She belongs to half a dozen. It was the clubwoman who first began to talk of finding war duties. She brought to the search enthusiasm if not experience.

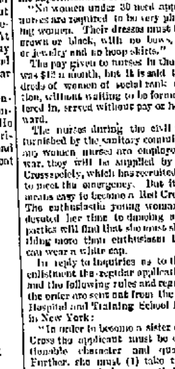
Of course some phases of her patriotism are almost ridiculous. The women military companies which have been formed here and there and the surprisingly large crop of impressionable and romantic young women who want to become "daughters of the regiment" are samples. Yet the male patriot occasionally does things equally absurd, and on the whole the woman of 1898 directs her efforts toward practical things.

About the first of the many organizations to be formed by the new war woman was the Woman's Auxiliary corps of the national guard. The founder of the first branch was Miss Julia A. Burdell of Brooklyn, who was elected president of the New York state corps. From a handful of women gathered in a parlor this body has grown to be an extensive organization, which it is proposed to make national in character.

Lacking wounded and suffering soldiers for whom to make dainties, the members began their work by preparing 32,000 emergency bags of muslin. In these bags the amateur soldier is supposed to put his salt, pepper, coffee and other dry groceries instead of mixing them up in his haversack as he would do if it were not for the auxiliary woman. After this task is completed they will take up another one. They meet once a week and are prepared to meet oftener if necessary.

Then there is the woman who wants to be an army nurse and go to the front. The fact that the war department officials have said that no women nurses were wanted at the front has not discouraged her a bit. She believes that when the time comes her services will be acceptable. Meanwhile she is busying herself by attending first aid lectures, practicing bandaging and almost hoping for some accident that will give her a chance to show her skill.

The president and secretary of war are receiving letters from patriotic women all over the country anxious to be mustered into service. It may interest some of these to know that the homely woman has the call. While the typical army nurse is always described by the idealist as a youthful tender "angel of mercy," with a beautiful face, generals in command of armies prefer middle aged and homely women for such service. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1861 reads:


MISS JULIA A. BURDELL.

"No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts."

The pay given to nurses in the late war was $12 a month, but it is said that hundreds of women of social rank and position, without waiting to be formally mustered in, served without pay or hope of reward.

The nurses during the civil war were furnished by the sanitary commission. If any women nurses are employed in this war, they will be supplied by the Red Cross society, which has recruited its ranks to meet the emergency. But it is by no means easy to become a Red Cross nurse. The enthusiastic young woman who has devoted her time to dancing and euchre parties will find that she must show something more than enthusiasm before she can wear a white cap.

In reply to inquiries as to the form of enlistment the regular application blanks and the following rules and regulations of the order are sent out from the Red Cross Hospital and Training School For Sisters in New York:

"In order to become a sister of the Red Cross the applicant must be of unquestionable character and qualifications. Further, she must (1) take the regular two years and three months' course of training at the Red Cross hospital, or (2) present certificates from some reputable training school for nurses and take a six months' postgraduate course in methods specially applicable to war or other national calamity. At the expiration of the course, upon giving satisfactory evidence of requisite fitness, the candidate is graduated as a Red Cross sister and can thereafter act as such either at home or abroad.

"In cases of emergency nurses may be enlisted for the special need upon presentation of their certificates and without taking the six months' course mentioned, but it should be understood that at the close of the service in question their relation with the Red Cross ceases until they can be graduated in the regular way. In this connection, however, credit will be given for character of work done during enlistment.

"Candidates must have no idea that there is any romantic or sentimental attractiveness in the stern demands of war, pestilence or famine. The emergencies of the service are often most trying, sometimes involving privation and danger, and only those ready for such work can be of real use."

A Surprise.

Mr. Angler (opening basket)—Yes, dear, I had excellent luck today. I'll show you them. Why—why, they're mackerel!

Mrs. Angler (sweetly)—It's all right, dear. I told the man to send mackerel the next time, for a change. You've caught so many fresh fish lately, you know.—Nuggets.

THE MISSOURI MULE.

OUR ARMY COULD NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM.

He Fought With the Continental Army and Has Been at It Ever Since—Specifications to Which the Army Mule Must Answer.

The army mule figured prominently in the first hostile act of the present war. A batch of mules destined for the Spanish army in Cuba were seized from a Spanish steamer at New Orleans. When the war finally closes, the army mule will probably be somewhere on the spot and in between he will be making himself useful and entertaining, hauling the ammunition wagons to the front just in the nick of time and varying the monotony of camp life by exercising his uncultured voice and his hair trigger heels.

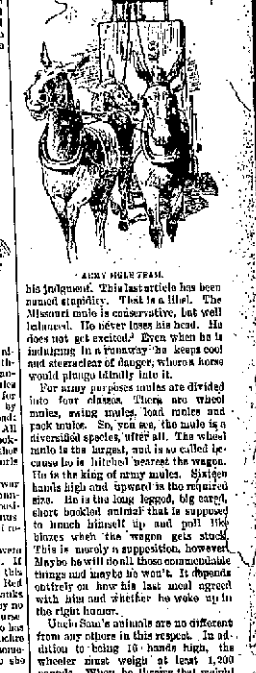
Uncle Sam's army would not be complete without the mule. What the elephant is to the Anglo-Indian army the mule is to our fighting brigades. True to tradition, the moment trouble began to seem imminent we began to collect mules. Nearly 2,000 of them had started for the front before the war resolution was signed by the president and since then other thousands have followed. In every land battle the mule will have a share and when it is all over no small portion of the glory will be his.

The first thing the United States government did when it decided to go to war was to call for mules. Men are quite necessary in war, but mules are indispensable. Of course the government agents went to St. Louis, the distributing point for Missouri mules. The government wanted good mules. None but Missouri mules would do.

The first call was for animals 15½ hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds. The price paid was $91 a head. Since then some unpatriotic mule dealers have tried to corner the market and the price has been higher.

The serviceability of the Missouri mule for war purposes is recognized by the Spaniards and Cubans, as well as Americans. Within the past three years 10,000 mules have been bought and shipped via southern Atlantic ports to Cuba. Most of them were bought by the Spanish government. The insurgents bought some, but as a rule they found it cheaper and more convenient to capture them from the Spaniards.

The qualities which make the mule more serviceable in battle than the horse are his hardiness, his equanimity and his judgment. This last article has been named stupidity. That is a libel. The Missouri mule is conservative, but well balanced. He never loses his head. He does not get excited. Even when he is indulging in a runaway he keeps cool and steers clear of danger, where a horse would plunge blindly into it.


ARMY MULE TEAM.

For army purposes mules are divided into four classes. There are wheel mules, swing mules, lead mules and pack mules. So, you see, the mule is a diversified species, after all. The wheel mule is the largest, and is so called because he is hitched nearest the wagon. He is the king of army mules. Sixteen hands high and upward is the required size. He is the long legged, big eared, short bodied animal that is supposed to hunch himself up and pull like blazes when the wagon gets stuck. This is merely a supposition, however. Maybe he will do all those commendable things and maybe he won't. It depends entirely on how his last meal agreed with him and whether he woke up in the right humor.

Uncle Sam's animals are no different from any others in this respect. In addition to being 16 hands high, the wheeler must weigh at least 1,200 pounds. When he throws that weight of bone, muscle and stubbornness into any cause, be it good or bad, something is sure to break.

The swing mule is the middleman in a six animal team. He is the chap that takes up all the slack left by the wheeler. He must be 15½ hands high and must weigh about 1,050 pounds. So far as his other peculiarities are concerned he is much like the wheeler, only a shade smaller.

The lead mule is the animal that pulls along to suit himself ahead of all the rest. He is a chunky, 15 hand animal and weighs about 950 pounds.

Last, but not least, is the pack mule, a blocky animal, 15 hands high and weighing an even 1,000 pounds. The pack mule is supposed to carry a load larger than himself. It has never been definitely ascertained just how much he can carry. At any rate, the packer always feels justified in strapping on his back all that can be piled on.

George Washington is responsible for the mule in this land. It was the Father of His Country who first imported a jackass into the United States for use upon his Virginia property.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Rhyme of the Little Boy King.

Oh, the little boy king
Hath his sword at his side
(He's a dear little thing
And his mother's own pride!)
He has vessels to sail in
And chargers to ride,
And the little boy king
Hath his sword at his side.

Oh, the little boy king!
He can swim, he can ride.
But they won't do a thing
To that sword at his side!
They'll take it and break it
And scatter it wide,
For it's really too big
For a little king's side!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY. MAY. 14, 1898.

A GRIM, SUBTLE FOE.

YELLOW JACK MORE DEADLY TO OUR SOLDIERS THAN THE SPANISH.

Little Fear of an Invasion by Dons, but It Will Be a Hard Fight to Keep the Fever Out—A Threatening Situation and How It Will Be Met.

An enemy more formidable than the Spanish is to be met by our troops in Cuba this summer, an enemy not afraid of cavalry, the picked seasoned regulars, an enemy that never sleeps. This is yellow fever. There is little fear that the United States will be invaded by Spanish soldiers. An invasion by the gaunt, grim legions of yellow jack, however, is frightfully certain.

These two phases of the coming campaign have been most carefully considered, and elaborate preparations are making to meet them. If skill and science can save our boys in blue from this curse of Cuba and keep the scourge from crossing the water to our southern shore line, it will be done.

The danger is most imminent, though. Last summer, in spite of rigid precautions, yellow jack gained a strong foothold in Louisiana and neighboring states, and the disease has a predilection for paying two visits in succession. Moreover, this year unusual conditions prevail which will make it even more difficult to adopt the precautions used in times of peace. There is no predicting what may happen. Even our northern seaports may not escape the infection.

The marine quarantine always goes into effect on May 1, and this year it was begun on April 1, but already its strict regulations have been relaxed by reason of the contingencies of war. The first step toward relaxing the vigilance was taken when the regulations were suspended for the first refugees from Cuba. These were not required to obtain certificates of health in Havana, but were hurried away from that city and afterward were inspected and held in quarantine for five days on our coast.

In case of open intercourse between Cuba and the United States and the shipment of troops to Cuba this quarantine would not be practicable. A ship of war whose marines have been ashore in Cuba cannot wait five days in quarantine when returning to our coast for ammunition and supplies to use in going out against the enemy.

Already discretionary powers have been given to medical officers on shipboard.

COLONEL CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE ARMY.

The secretary of the treasury has issued an order that "such communication may be allowed with vessels of the United States navy as the certificate of the medical officer shows will not be liable to convey infection." Of necessity the regulations will be relaxed still more when the ships of the navy are on duty protecting the coast against an enemy.

Cuba is a hotbed of yellow fever. Most of the epidemics in this country have been traced to some one coming from that island. It has found its victims usually among the residents of the cities of the south, but its greatest victories have been among northern people.

Seventy-seven years ago there was a situation which may be paralleled in the near future. When the Spaniards evacuated Florida in 1821, a garrison of United States troops, made up of northern men wholly unacclimated, was sent to St. Augustine. Three transports which took the Spanish troops to Cuba returned to Florida with yellow fever. One of them had lost its entire crew and was navigated into port by two passengers.

Troops stationed at Tampa, Key West and even Chickamauga, being in connection with forces which are operating in Cuba, will run the risk of infection. We are much better able to fight the fever now than ever before and perhaps science will win. Says a physician who has studied the disease:

"My personal belief is that our soldiers can operate in Cuba without suffering much if the rules laid down by the surgeon general of the army are followed. We have never yet made the experiment on a large scale of living up to the best rules of health, and I am very hopeful of the result in the present instance. The army will look out for high ground, especially for the hours of sleep."

It was the old wooden West Indian ships that carried the germs from Cuba. These are not plying back and forth now. The warships of our navy are clean and wholesome and do not afford lodgment for germs of infection.

The man who will direct the campaign against yellow jack is Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, who has been appointed chief surgeon of the army in the field. He will go with the troops wherever they are sent and will fight the fever while they are fighting the Spanish.

Colonel Greenleaf knows how to conduct such a campaign too. He is a man of ripe experience and well qualified for the task. He began his army service in 1861 when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth Ohio volunteers, and the following August he received his commission as assistant surgeon in the army. He has passed through the successive military grades to his present rank of colonel and assistant surgeon general. Colonel Greenleaf was senior medical officer with General Hancock in the riots of 1878, and in 1887 he was executive officer in the surgeon general's office at Washington, where he completed the organization of the present hospital corps.

Since 1895 Colonel Greenleaf has been in charge of the medical supplies of the Pacific coast and has been stationed at San Francisco. He is the author of a number of standard military medical works and of the system of personal identification now in use in the army. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1833.

[illegible]

Cholly—I shall never marry a girl who doesn't know her own mind.

Bertie—Who's that, chappie?

Cholly—Miss de Riche. I feel sure she wants to marry me, but she says she doesn't, so I can't give her another chance.

Bertie—Don't you, chappie. Say, let's get a clothesbrush. There is the mark of a dirty boot on your coattails.—Pick Me Up.

A Musical [illegible]

Mother (whisperingly)—My dear, our hostess wishes you to play.

Daughter—Horrors, mother! You know I never play before strangers. I become so nervous and excited that my fingers get all tangled up, and I make all sorts of awful blunders!

Mother—Never mind, dear. Play something from Wagner, and then the mistake won't be noticed.—New York Weekly.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Spanish Yellow Scorned by All Patriotic Women.

SHADES OF BLUE IN HIGH FAVOR.

Some Remarks on the Artistic Possibilities of the Ready Made Tea Gowns—Gingham Shirt Waists In the Lead—Novelties In Hats and Parasols.

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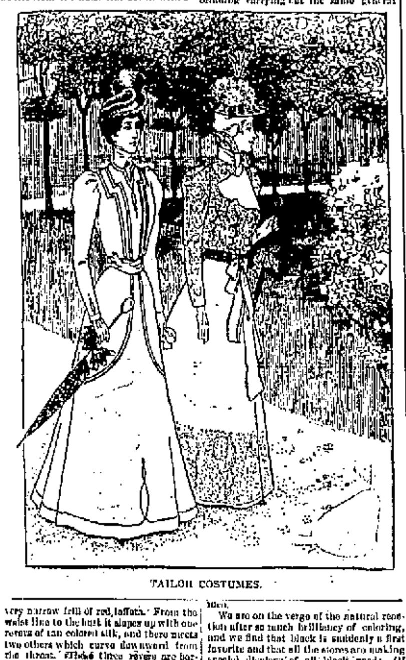
Every large and most small stores carry stocks of wrappers, tea gowns and negligees, sacks and tea jackets, and these garments really fill a place in our daily needs of great importance, yet fashion writers are generally tempted to leave them unnoticed and unsung in favor of millinery and ball and street attire. Taste, even art, is shown in the designing and development of many of them, and care and painstaking are shown in their development from simple fabrics to finished garments.

The wrappers are made in two fundamental shapes, with such variation as may be deemed advisable. One is the princess and the other the Mother Hubbard. Sometimes the two distinctive features will be found in one. The back will be in princess form and the front entirely loose from a yoke. Percale, gingham, white stuffs and some of the light silks will be seen made in this style. The yoke usually shows lace trimming and the bottom of the skirt laid smooth or trimmed in a lavish manner.

I saw a very handsome sort of tea gown made of brown and red silk in a mottled design. The back and hip parts fitted snugly in princess form. The skirt was untrimmed. In the front it laps to the left from the waist line down, with a very narrow frill of red taffeta. From the waist line to the bust it slopes up with one revers of tan colored silk, and there meets two others which curve downward from the throat. These three revers are bordered with a very narrow ruffle of red silk and have quite an elaborate design traced in black embroidery. The sleeves reach but to the elbow and are of the red silk, shirred in five places, with a puff at the top and a two inch frill at the bottom wrought by the shirring. The same design was carried out in a blue and white dotted foulard, only the revers were made of cherry velvet; so was the collar. Collars still remain high, and some of them are ridiculously so.


TAILOR COSTUMES.

One style of a tea jacket was so very dainty and dressy that I feel that I should mention it. There was a sort of overjacket of pale blue Irish poplin, empire shaped in the back and cut away in front. There were short, flaring caps to the sleeves, or rather epaulets. There was a row of silk muslin ruching about 2 inches wide set directly on the edge, and back of this were three lines of very narrow black velvet ribbon. The upper part of this was carried up into a stiff tailor collar. Beneath this was a blouse with a deep skirt made of fine black chantilly lace, belted in with a silver linked belt with a turquoise clasp. The top of it was shirred across in five lines. The collar was of black velvet ribbon. The sleeves were entirely of the chantilly drawn in to fit the arms by shirring, ending at the elbows with a deep ruffle.

Pale and turquoise blues are always effective when used with black and they have a peculiarly Frenchy look. They require to be well managed, however, and the black should always predominate. I noticed on two or three dresses that pipings of this very pale blue showed just a little, and always with good effect. Turquoise blue is a trying color alone, but when judiciously arranged with other colors it is exceedingly pretty. It goes particularly well with white, cream and pale rose leaf pink. Many of the fine zephyrs show these combinations of color.

The shirt waists are now being seen in greater variety than ever. Those of gingham take the lead for ordinary use. Nearly all the ginghams and madras are made on the bias, the sleeves only being on the straight. Some of these gingham waists are made with revers, and these elaborately tucked. Tucking and ruffling seem to be racing for the first place. A pretty fancy for a gingham waist shows white revers and collar. Some madras waists have three rows of tucking on each side lengthwise with narrow bias ruffles down between them. Others have lace between them and white ties edged with lace.

The ribbed cottons and all manner of lawns, organdies and calicoes are seen in the shirt waists, and in every degree of ornamentation. Lawn waists with dots and figurings are new and very pretty, especially the new grille and dotted effects, and there are also many made of linen lawn in sheer white qualities and also in the always dainty and durable figured designs. Silk waists show little that is really novel, while being offered in enormous quantities. I think the dotted and printed foulards and the taffeta plaids are better liked than any other kind. These, too, show tucked and ruffled effects.

Blouse suits are considered quite the thing for outing costumes and come under the head of tailor made gowns. That name has always meant a smooth, tightly fitting waist and a skirt without visible seams or stitches. Now it may mean almost anything loose and baggy provided the material is right and the finish perfect.

A new and very summerlike design is of pale blue and white check in soft wool. The skirt is cut in tunic form only that the lower part of it is in the back and the high in front. The seam is outlined in the narrowest black velvet ribbon. One row of that encircles the bottom and rises in a twist in front. The blouse waist is trimmed with a flat band of blue faille with the narrow velvet on each side. The belt and high collar are of the faille. A hat and a parasol matching the colors were furnished.

Parasols are chosen to match different gowns, at least in color, and a great blessing has been found for those with slender purses in a parasol which has from two to four different covers which can be taken off and put on in a minute. The handle is handsome and the most costly part, and thus a lady can have, say, four parasols at about the cost of two. A pretty fancy is seen in the naming of the new parasols. One very rich looking black parasol, one mass of shirring and deep ruffles, is called "the belle of Baltimore." Plaid taffeta parasols made plain are likely to be preferred to any others for ordinary occasions. Blue and cream, brown and cream and soft greens appear to be the most refined. For the great shade, for carriage and for coaching, the fluffy lace and thin stuffs are the daintiest, and of them there are too many to mention.

The novelties in lace and silk braid, net of all kinds and crepe lisse are put upon the hats to such an extent that if flowers were not crowded into close little bunches there would be no place for them. Plumes dispute for first place with the spangled wings. Some hats are transformed into a regular cheveux de frise with stiff wings fastened on so that their sharp points turn in every direction. Some of them have all the soft colorings of the eagle plumes and others again are pure white wings or dyed ones. The bright spangles are not at all ugly. The wings are set among flowers or draperies of the thin goods mentioned above or loosely rolled thin, glossy silk in colors which outvie the rainbow. Bunches of violets are very much liked, and I think oftener seen than any other flower, though all the others are represented.

Pearl gray, ashes of roses, tan and slate gray are among the choicest of the colors for very nice outdoor dresses. One exquisite gown was of pearl gray ladies' cloth, the skirt cut in two breadths. Around the bottom there was a deep braided design done in fine white braid in vermicelli pattern to the depth of 15 inches. Over this was laid another larger pattern at intervals, in heavier braid. The rest of the skirt was quite plain. The bodice was a blouse completely covered, the sleeves also, with a rich design of beading carrying out the same general idea.

We are on the verge of the natural reaction after so much brilliancy of coloring, and we find that black is suddenly a first favorite and that all the stores are making special displays of all black goods. Of these silks naturally head the list, followed by the fine silk and wool mixtures and fancies, then the all wools and finally the etamines and mohairs. Mohair in all the variety of weaves is better liked than the crepon.

Last summer more than one-half of all the light silks were blue or blue and white. This season opened with a little of everything, but, after all, the blue shades are still more popular than any other color. We find the shades of navy, cadet, turquoise, bluet, pervenche, forgetmenot, violet, sky and flax all in force and indigo, as well as several unnamed shades. These outnumber the greens, lilacs, tan, reseda and reds and yellows. Indeed since the war broke out there has been a sudden falling off in the wearing of yellow, it being one of the Spanish colors. All the shades and colors mentioned above are found in the delicate lawns and organdies, and also the barred taffetas and gauzes. Checks, in spite of all efforts to replace them with something newer, hold their popularity.

MATE LEROY.

The Poor Devil.

The following theological discussion took place in a west side nursery the other day:

"Mamma, do you love the devil?"

"Of course not, my child."

"Does papa love the devil?"

"Of course not."

"Doesn't God love the devil?"

"No, no; nobody loves so wicked a thing as the devil."

"Well, then, mamma, if nobody loves him, I don't see how he can help being wicked."—New York Sun.

Yet Trouble Came of It.

Yeast—Have you made up with your neighbor overhead?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes.

"Well, what's that terrible noise up there?"

"Why, that's the fellow's wife kicking because her husband and myself filled the place with smoke enjoying the pipes of peace."—Yonkers Statesman.

It Looked That Way.

The Office Boy—Say! I believe the shippin clerk is thinkin about marryin you.

The Typewriter—Why, the idea!

"On the dead, I do. I heard him askin the bookkeeper how much salary you got."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Ailment.

Squildig—I don't approve of calling the prevailing tension a "war fever."

McSwilligen—What would you call it?

Squildig—Rumatism.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

About the Dash.

When your mind is overheated with the vigors of debate,
You must have a care of what you do and say,
You must curb your disposition and be certain that you state
Your feelings in a Chesterfieldian way.
You may call a man a "scorcher," a "cully" or a "tramp"—
Your right to be severe no one denies—
Or christen him "hokeypokey, hanky panky scamp"—
But don't abruptly tell him that he lies.

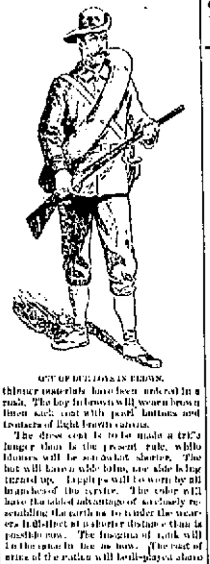
In language hypothetic you can vow, "if thus and so,
The conclusion which must follow is quite pat."
The premises, if need be, can be hauled out from below
And leave the syllogism fallen flat.
You can say, "Mendacious proclivities by his rhetoric he'll distill,"
"That he'll tell a taradiddle in disguise,"
He's "elusive" and "delusive" and "illusive," if you will,
But don't abruptly tell him that he lies.

OUR BOYS IN BROWN.

The Army of Cuban Invasion to Don Hot Weather Uniforms.

It is to be an army of boys in brown which is to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. They will be the same chaps as the boys in blue with whose appearance we are so familiar, but they will have changed their uniforms, the better to contend with the fierce heat of the tropics.

The old blue uniform of thick, substantial woolen is far too heavy for use where the mercury is constantly hovering up around the 100 mark. So uniforms of thinner materials have been ordered in a rush. The boy in brown will wear a brown linen sack coat with pearl buttons and trousers of light brown canvas.


ONE OF OUR BOYS IN BROWN.

The dress coat is to be made a trifle longer than is the present rule, while blouses will be somewhat shorter. The hat will have a wide brim, one side being turned up. Leggings will be worn by all branches of the service. The color will have the added advantage of so closely resembling the earth as to render the wearers indistinct at a shorter distance than is possible now. The insignia of rank will be the same in line as now. The coat of arms of the nation will be displayed above the insignia.

General Miles has already arranged for the issue of 10,000 of these uniforms as an experiment. If found available, the entire army, at least when serving in such climes, will be similarly uniformed. Contracts for making the new uniforms have been let in several large cities. In one factory in Brooklyn 2,000 employees are at work, and an immense daily product is being turned out. In St. Louis the other day contracts were let for the making of 19,000 pairs of trousers for the army. There will be nothing fancy in the finish of these garments, for the contract prices range from 65 to 75 cents per pair.

Other articles of clothing are being ordered in immense quantities, for Uncle Sam now has a big army to clothe. Think of buying shoes and stockings for a family of 150,000!

Here is a list of articles issued to each new infantry recruit: Two blankets, 1 blouse, 1 cap, 1 canvas fatigue coat, 1 uniform dress coat, 8 linen collars, 2 pairs of drawers, 1 pair of white gloves, 1 campaign hat, 1 helmet complete, 1 overcoat, 2 flannel shirts, 2 wool undershirts, 1 pair barrack shoes, 2 pairs calfskin shoes, 3 pairs cotton stockings, 1 pair suspenders, 1 pair canvas trousers and 1 pair kersey trousers. The cost of this outfit is $45.26, and it is renewed at stated intervals.

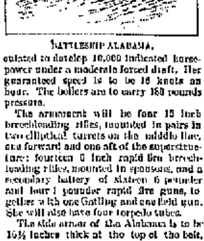
ANOTHER BATTLESHIP.

The Alabama Is One of a Formidable Trio of Fighting Machines.

The launching of the new battleship Alabama on May 18 makes a welcome and timely addition to our navy. Two more of the same kind of fighting machines are soon to come from the ways, the Wisconsin, which is being built at San Francisco, and the Illinois, under process of construction at Newport News. All three are technically known as first class seagoing battleships.

The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. In all 8,000 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts and other necessary harveyized steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. Her length on load water line is 368 feet, extreme breadth 72 feet 5 inches, mean draft 23 feet 6 inches and displacement at that draft 11,525 tons. She will have two vertical, inverted, three cylinder, triple expansion engines driving twin screws and calculated to develop 10,000 indicated horsepower under a moderate forced draft. Her guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The boilers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.


BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

The armament will be four 13 inch breechloading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6 inch rapid fire breechloading rifles, mounted in sponsons, and a secondary battery of sixteen 6 pounder and four 1 pounder rapid fire guns, together with one Gatling and one field gun. She will also have four torpedo tubes.

The side armor of the Alabama is to be 16½ inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to 9½ inches at the bottom. In the turrets the porthole plates will be 17 inches thick and the other plates 15 inches. Inside of this will rise a protective deck, with armor 4 inches thick on the slopes aft, 3 inches forward and 2¾ on the flat top.

Insatiate Woman.

"There is no satisfying a woman."

"What's your trouble?"

"I discharged my typewriter girl and learned to do my own letter writing to please my wife."

"M-hm."

"And now she insists that I ought to increase her allowance by the amount of money saved."—Indianapolis Journal.

What Aroused Him.

"I wonder who that man is who talks so loudly and shows so much excitement," said one of two men who were passing down the street.

"He's a neighbor of mine," was the answer. "He's engaged in lecturing his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."—Washington Star.

A Job Lot.

The following letter was written by an old colored veteran to a southern recruiting office:

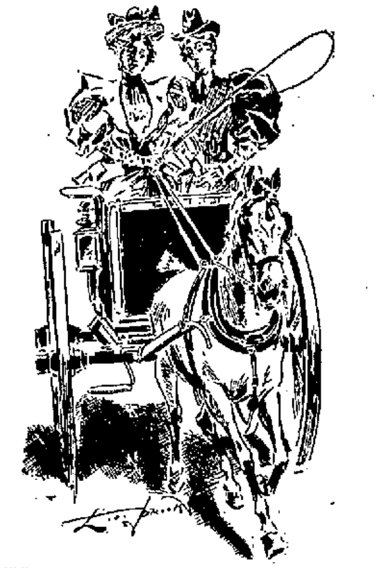
To the Gov'ment:

I is de father er nine boys, all er age, en good fightin' fixtures, en I wants ter enlist 'em fer de war. Now I is tol' dat de salary is $13 a month, but ef you'll take de nine er 'em I'll knock off en let you have 'em at $10 a head, en, please, sah, sen' me de money ez it falls due.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

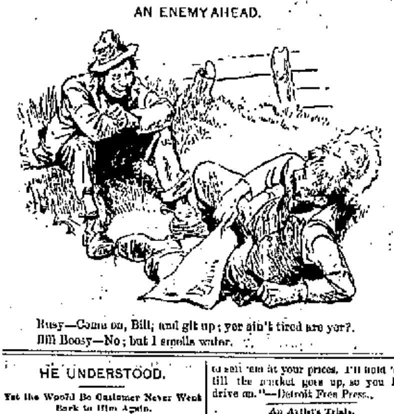
"If you see a thing too often, you no longer see it; if you hear a thing too often, you no longer hear it." Perhaps you've seen and heard so much of "Pearline" that it makes no impression upon you. Then it's time to wake up and look about and see what Pearline is doing for other women. Pearline gives the easiest, quickest, most economical washing and cleaning. 62

Millions Pearline


THUS FAR AND NO FARTHER.

Will your mother ever marry again?

Not with my approval. Such is my opinion thus far, and not a step father.


AN ENEMY AHEAD.

Busy—Come on, Bill; and git up; yer ain't tired are yer?

Bill Boosy—No; but I smells water.

HE UNDERSTOOD.

Yet the Would Be Customer Never Went Back to Him Again.

Customer—I want some kind of a door spring, one that won't get out of order.

Hardware Dealer—A door spring?

Customer—Yes, and one that won't require the strength of an elephant to open.

Dealer—Hum!

Customer—And yet it must be strong enough to bring the door all the way to and not leave it swinging open a couple of inches.

Dealer—I see.

Customer—And when the door closes I don't want it to ram shut like a catapult, with a jar that shakes the house from its foundations.

Dealer—Yes. You want one that will bring the door all the way to and yet do it gently.

Customer—That's the idea. But I don't want any complicated arrangement that requires a skilled mechanic to attend to it.

Dealer—No, of course not. You want something simple, yet strong and effective.

Customer—That's the talk, something that can be put on or taken off easily, something that will do its work quietly, yet thoroughly, and won't be eternally getting out of order.

Dealer—I see. I know exactly what you want, sir, just exactly.

Customer—Well, show me one.

Dealer—We don't keep door springs.—New York Weekly.

SHE WOULD WAIT

The Disappointed Rag and Bottle Man and the Determined Lady.

A rag and bottle man was passing a house in the suburbs the other day, making that part of the earth hideous with his yells of "Ra-a-a-a-gs! Ra-a-gs, bottle-e-e-ls! Rags an bottles to buy!"

He was passing a house when a woman in a pink calico Mother Hubbard, with her hair in brown curl papers, threw up a window and called out in a voice that rivaled the ragman's:

"Say, there! Sa-a-a-y!"

The man stopped abruptly.

"How much you givin for old rags?"

"Half cent a pound."

"Is that all?"

"Yes."

"How much for old papers?"

"Quarter of a cent."

"Is that all?"

"That's all, lady."

"How much for old rubbers?"

"Two cents a pound."

"Is that all?"

"That's all."

"How much for bottles?"

"Five cents."

"That all?"

"Yes'm."

"How much for old bar'ls?"

"Ten cents if they're good an have got the head in."

"Is that all?"

"Yes'm."

"One of my frien's got 12 cents for a bar'l las' week an 2½ cents for rubbers, an—how much you payin for old wool carpets?"

"Two cents."

"She got 2½ for hers an a quarter of a cent more for paper than you're payin. Can't you give no more?"

"No'm. I'm givin the reg'lar market price."

"Well, I've got about two pounds o' rags an a pair of old rubbers an four or five bottles to sell, but I ain't goin to sell 'em at your prices. I'll hold 'em till the market goes up, so you kin drive on."—Detroit Free Press.

An Artist's Trials.

Artist (showing his latest picture to a friend)—What do you think of it?

Friend—Admirable; very realistic; brilliant technic. It actually makes my mouth water.

Artist—Why, what do you think it represents?

Friend—Represents? Still life, of course—scrambled eggs in a frying pan.

Artist—Scrambled eggs, you fool! It's a sunset in the desert.—Heitere Welt.

Extremely Vulnerable.

Wism D. City—New York is considerably worried over the possibility of an attack from Spanish warships. It is peculiarly situated for anything of that kind.

Cal U. Mitte—How so?

Wism D. City—Why, a hostile fleet might come right into the heart of the city and capture a large part of Greater New York and the rest of the city wouldn't hear of it for days.—Up to Date.

Compromise With Conscience.

Grocer's Clerk—We're not selling any of these Spanish olives. The people won't have 'em.

Grocer (after considering the matter)—Well, it will not do to change the label to "American olives," because it wouldn't be honest. And, besides, we'd have to sell them cheaper. Label them "Castilian olives," Jacob, and mark them up 5 cents a bottle.—Chicago Tribune.

Not So Strange.

Saucee—I saw a man in a window making faces today.

Symple—What was he doing that for?

Saucee—For a couple of clocks. He is a jeweler.—Tit-Bits.

Slipped Her Memory.

The Wife—Were you ever in a serious runaway, John?

The Husband—You seem to have forgotten that I eloped with you, my dear.—New York Truth.

Looks That Way.

Mrs. Wheeler—Here is a curious typographical error. The title of this new book is printed, "The Viking Age."

Mr. Wheeler—Well, why not? What ought it to be?

Mrs. Wheeler—Why, biking, oughtn't it?—Up to Date.

Too Much Strength.

Mrs. Firstborn—Put down that paregoric. The baby should cry a certain amount to strengthen his lungs.

Mr. Firstborn—Yes, but we don't want him to grow up and be a prizefighter.—San Francisco Examiner.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HOW THE ARMY IS FED.

A Difficult Problem When Soldiers Are on the Move.

THE THREE KINDS OF RATIONS.

Food Served In Camp Plenty and Good, That of the Field Is Not Bad, but Emergency Rations Make the Soldier Long For Home Cooking.

What do you suppose your boy Charlie, who "has gone for a soldier," is having for dinner today? Well, it depends on what stage of the fighting game Charlie has reached. You may feel assured, however, that wherever he is Uncle Sam is doing his level best to feed him as well, both in quantity and quality, as is good for him. Not that Uncle Sam entertains any special regard for Charlie, but because he knows that the better a soldier is fed the better fighting he can do.

TESTING ARMY SUPPLIES.

If Charlie is aboard a train somewhere as one of the units in a grand mobilization scheme, he is lucky to have any dinner at all. More than likely he is munching crackers and drinking lukewarm coffee. Troops in course of transportation are hard to reach, especially as they most frequently travel on special trains which are run on no stated schedule. Charlie may be laid off on some siding 20 or 30 miles from any agent of the quartermaster general or he may be on a troop transport with many miles of water between him and dinner.

Should Charlie be fortunate enough to have reached a regularly established army camp he is sure of a square meal that will taste as good as home cooking.

In case he is on the march the meal will be less elaborate, but Charlie will not be particular. He will have an appetite that will transform the simplest fare into dainty viands.

This problem of feeding an army is a big and intricate one. It has all been studied out, however, by men who have made a science of it, and we have only to look on and wonder at how it is done. When an army is to be moved in a certain direction, the commissary officers are let into the secret and immediately make their preparations for the necessary three meals a day. The first thing to be done is to establish a base of supplies. This must be far enough in the rear to be safe from the enemy and yet near enough to the front to be daily available.

In the case of the present mobilization of troops on our southern Atlantic seaboard Tampa was selected as the base of supplies. At that point immense quantities of staples such as soldiers need have been collected. Hard bread, bacon, beans, potatoes and coffee are the chief of these staples, and they make up the larger part of Charlie's bill of fare.

Uncle Sam has figured that it costs just 18 cents a day to feed a soldier. Sometimes, though, it costs an equal amount to get his food to him. The total rations for 1,000 men for one day weigh 3,307 pounds. One thousand men every 24 hours consume 750 pounds of bacon, 1,000 pounds of hard bread, 150 pounds of beans, 1,000 pounds of potatoes, 80 pounds of roasted and ground coffee, 150 pounds of sugar, 20 gallons of molasses, 10 gallons of vinegar, 40 pounds of salt, 40 pounds of soap, 15 pounds of candles and 2½ pounds of black pepper.

These are field rations. They do not eat the candles, be it understood—at all events, not unless an extreme emergency should arise.

Most of the cooking during the campaign is done in portable ovens, which are folded up when not in use, inclosing the culinary utensils. In camp the apparatus unfolds into a skeleton stove, on which may be prepared at one time 200 pounds of meat or fish, 55 pounds of bread and 90 pounds of vegetables and puddings.

A COMMISSARY WAGON.

When practicable, fresh meat, fresh vegetables and fresh baked bread are substituted for the ration above described, each man receiving 1¼ pounds of beef or mutton, a pound of flour and a pound of vegetables.

Separate and distinct from the field ration is the emergency ration which is issued when a body of troops is sent off at such a distance as to be beyond communication with the base of supplies.

About two years ago a board of army officers was ordered to convene in Washington to get up an "emergency ration" for the army. After many months of hard work the present ration was adopted. The first point the board had to decide was what constituted the "emergency," and it was decided that an emergency was such an occasion that required the troops to subsist on food carried on their persons. After deciding this point the next point was what foods were the most nutritious and could at the same time be put up into the smallest form.

After many experiments the following ration was decided upon: Bacon, 10 ounces; hard bread, 16 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or an equivalent in approved material for making soup; coffee, roasted and ground, 2 ounces, or tea, half ounce; saccharin, 4 grains; salt, .64 ounce; pepper, .04 ounce; tobacco, half ounce.

The total of the weight for five days is a little over ten pounds. This ration is never issued for over five days, the board having decided that such time was the minimum time for which men could live on the ration, still keep up their physical strength and be in good fighting condition.

This ration is kept in the commissary storehouses at all military posts ready for immediate use. It is put up in small packages. The bacon, cut into a piece weighing 50 ounces, is wrapped up in a paper prepared for the purpose and kept in stock. The pea meal comes wrapped and resembles a thick, short roman candle. A man would carry five, one for each day's ration. The hard bread is not the proverbial "hard tack" of olden times. It comes in the shape of small oyster crackers, one pound to a box.

Small cotton bags are issued in which to carry the roasted and ground coffee and the salt. A small brown paper box, like a pill box, contains the pepper, while the ten saccharin tablets (extra strong) are carried in another small pill box. Each tablet contains two grains, the box holding ten, two for each day. These tablets are so strong that a small piece will sweeten a large cup of coffee or tea.

Each man carries in his haversack a folding meat can, with a handle that admits of its use as a kind of saucepan. With this and the bacon and pea meal fairly good soup can be made, coffee or tea being made in the tin cup. It may seem strange to find tobacco included. The board of officers fully considered this matter, and while it is not, of course, a food, it is used so generally by soldiers that they would rather go short on food than to go without their tobacco. Moreover, those habituated to its use suffer acutely when deprived of it. Hence the tobacco was added. The man who does not use tobacco would find no trouble in "swapping off" his tobacco to some other man who did use it for an equal amount of something to eat. Experience during the civil war proved this point fully.

THE ARMY'S OUTDOOR PANTRY.

During the past summer several practice marches were made by regular troops throughout the country, on which marches the command lived for five days on this ration, and, while the men would not choose this form of food, experience proved that men can stand a great deal of hard work living on it. When Charlie has subsisted on this sort of food for two or three days, however, he will heartily wish for something different.

There is bound to be more or less experimenting done, too, by the men who have charge of the feeding of Uncle Sam's fighters. Already dozens of patent food preparations have been submitted and some of them are to be given a trial. They will be tried on Charlie. Ten to one he will not like it, but he will have to submit.

A firm in Kansas City has perfected a system of sterilizing meat by a heating process, so that it can be kept a long time in the hottest climate. The process is a "secret" one, but its success has been demonstrated by the British army, which is using large quantities prepared by the Kansas City firm in its Sudan campaign.

It is understood that a contract for a large quantity of this meat will be let immediately. It is put up in large tin cases after sterilization and hermetically sealed.

Another entirely new scheme which will be of great service to the army if compelled to remain long south is a method of putting up in one pound cans a good quality of coffee, all prepared with milk and sugar in proper quantities for drinking. All the soldier has to do is to heat as much as he wants and his coffee is ready. One can contains ten rations for a soldier and has the great advantage of being capable of preservation any length of time. The fact that it is easily transported and contains the sugar and milk, often difficult to obtain at all, makes this preparation of additional value. This also will undoubtedly be purchased in large quantities. It is to be hoped that Charlie will take kindly to it.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Ironical Ifs.

If the youth is too fresh, it is apt to spoil the man.

If wishes were horses, beggars would want to ride bicycles.

If in doubt about what step to take, consult a dancing master.

If blood will tell, perhaps that is why murder will out.

If a woman is pretty, she can safely insist on her own imperfections.

If in doubt about an experiment, get some other fellow to try it first.

If you have learned to "know thyself," then you are not apt to give thyself away.

If a man doesn't laugh when he sees a girl trying to sharpen a pencil, he is in love with her.—Chicago News.

His Bicycle.

"That German baker had the most ingenious turnout in the fancy dress bicycle parade."

"What was it?"

"His wheels were exact imitations of two pies."

"That doesn't seem so remarkably funny."

"No, but the way he describes it got him the prize."

"How was that?"

"He said, 'Dot's mein picycle.'"—Cycling Gazette.

Their Wives' Accomplishments.

"Between you and me," said Twynn to Triplett, "I don't like piano music at all, but I am quite willing for my wife to play because her mouth is kept closed while she is playing."

"You are better off than I am," replied Triplett. "My wife sings and plays at the same time."—Detroit Free Press.

Culinary Repartee.

"Bridget, does your mistress assist you in cooking?"

"Yis; very much."

"How does she do it?"

"By keeping out of the kitchen."—Want to Eat.

His Sentiment.

Landlady—What is your favorite flower, Mr. Browne?

Mr. Browne (the dyspeptic, gruffly)—Graham flour.—New York World.

Our Newspaper Enterprise.

Newsboy (to distinguished author just arrived)—Extra, sir! Full account of your arrival.—Brooklyn Life.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR is for women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of generation, driving out weakness and imparting strength; stopping unnatural drains, and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. $1 a bottle at drug stores. Send for a free book about it.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Biliousness, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, nervousness, headache, giddiness and drowsiness, wind and pain or fullness of the stomach after meals, cold chills and flushings of heat, shortness of breath—these are the blank cheques of physical bankruptcy. Take them to a physician and he will fill them up with the name of some more or less serious disease. Every time that you carry one of them to him you draw out some of your funds in the Bank of Health. Keep it up, and there will soon be no funds in the treasury.

The man who suffers from these disorders and neglects them will soon be in the relentless grasp of some fatal disease. If he is naturally narrow chested and shallow lunged, it will probably be consumption; if his father or mother died of paralysis or some nervous trouble, it will probably be nervous exhaustion or prostration, or even insanity; if there is a taint in the family blood, it will be blood or skin disease; if he lives in a new or a low, swampy country, it will be malaria; if he lives a life of exposure, it may be rheumatism. There is just one safe course for a man to follow who finds himself out of sorts and suffering from the symptoms described. It is to resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine makes the appetite keen, corrects all disorders of the digestion, renders assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy flesh and nerve tissue. It cures almost all diseases that result from insufficient or improper nourishment of the brain and nerves. Bronchial, throat, and even lung affections, when not too far advanced, readily yield to it.

"I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for Eczema," writes J. W. Barnhart, of No. [illegible] West Street, Buffalo, N.Y., "and it completely cured me."

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DEFENDED BY MOSES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Story of Jethro's Daughters.

Helping with the Flocks of the Priest of Midian—God's Retentive Memory—Knows Where to Find the Men He Wants.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, taking the story of Jethro's daughters, draws practical lessons for all classes. The text is:

Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian.—Exodus iii, 1.

In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is sitting by a well. It is an arid country, and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst slaked. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters; and they are practical girls, and yonder they come, driving the sheep and cattle and camels of their father to the watering. They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water splashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there sitting unconcerned and looking on? Why does he not come and help the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and panting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool a little in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherds break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking, and affright these girls until they fly in retreat, and the flocks of these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the place of the other flocks. Now that man sitting by the well begins to color up, and his eye flashes with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses, who naturally had a quick temper anyhow, as he demonstrated on occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and, as he showed afterward when he broke all the ten commandments at once by shattering the two granite slabs on which the law was written. But the injustice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes back another shepherd till he falls over the trough, and aims a stunning blow between the eyes of another, as he cries: "Begone, you villains!" And he hoots and roars at the sheep and cattle and camels of these invaders and drives them back; and having cleared the place of the desperadoes, he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks together and bring them again to the watering.

Oh, you ought to see a fight between the shepherds at a well in the orient as I saw it in December, 1890. There were here a group of rough men who had driven the cattle many miles, and here another group who had driven their cattle as many miles. Who should have precedence? Such clashing of buckets! Such hooking of horns! Such kicking of hoofs! Such vehemence in a language I fortunately could not understand! Now the sheep with a peculiar mark across their woolly backs were at the trough, and now the sheep of another mark. It was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed. An old book describes one of these contentions at an eastern well when it says: "One day the poor men, the widows and the orphans met together and were driving their camels and their flocks to drink, and were all standing by the water side. Daji came up and stopped them all and took possession of the water for his master's cattle. Just then an old woman belonging to the tribe of Abs came up and accosted him in a suppliant manner, saying: 'Be so good, Master Daji, as to let my cattle drink. They are all the property I possess, and I live by their milk. Pity my flock; have compassion on me. Grant my request and let them drink.' Then came another old woman and addressed him: 'O, Master Daji, I am a poor, weak old woman, as you see. Time has dealt hardly with me. It has aimed its arrows at me, and its daily calamities have destroyed all my men. I have lost my children and my husband, and since then I have been in great distress. These sheep are all that I possess. Let them drink, for I live on the milk that they produce. Pity my forlorn state. I have no one to tend them. Therefore grant my supplication and of thy kindness let them drink.' But in this case the brutal slave, so far from granting this humble request, smote the woman to the ground."

A like scrimmage has taken place at the well in the triangle of Arabia between the Bedouin shepherds and Moses championing the cause of the seven daughters who had driven their father's flocks to the watering. One of these girls, Zipporah, her name meaning "little bird," was fascinated by this heroic behavior of Moses, for however timid woman herself may be, she always admires courage in a man. Zipporah became the bride of Moses, one of the mightiest men of all the centuries. Zipporah little thought that—that morning as she helped drive her father's flocks to the well she was splendidly deciding her own destiny. Had she stayed in the tent or house while the other six daughters of the sheik attended to their herds, her life would have been a tame and uneventful life in the solitude, but her industry, her fidelity to her father's interest, her spirit of helpfulness brought her into league with one of the grandest characters of all history. They met at that famous well, and while she admired the courage of Moses he admired the filial behavior of Zipporah.

The fact that it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the well implies that they were immense flocks and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the use of Zipporah's bemeaning herself with work when she might have reclined on the hillside near her father's tent, and plucked buttercups and dreamed out romances and sighed idly to the winds and wept over imaginary songs to the brooks? No, she knew that work was honorable and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with the neighing droves to the well for the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only is Zipporah, but all her sisters, without practical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance; but some lounger, like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of father Jethro's sheep and camels will make proposals that will be accepted; and neither of them having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianitish sheik will never find her Moses. Girls of America, imitate Zipporah. Do something practical. Do something helpful. Do something well. Many have fathers with great flocks of absorbing duties, and such a father needs help in home, or office, or field. Go out and help him with the flocks. The reason that so many men now condemn themselves to unaffianced and solitary life is because they can not support the modern young woman, who rises at half-past ten in the morning and retires after midnight, one of the trashiest of novels in her hands most of the time between the late rising and the late retiring—a thousand of them not worth one Zipporah.

There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other: "What would you do if the family fortune should fail, if sickness should prostrate the bread-winner, if the flocks of Jethro should be destroyed by a sudden excursion of wolves and bears and hyenas from the mountain? What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother or brother or sister as well as yourself?" Yes, bring it down to what any day might come to a prosperous family. "Can you cook a dinner if the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning?" Every minute of every hour of every day of every year there are families flung from prosperity into hardship, and alas! if in such exigency the seven daughters of Jethro can do nothing but sit around and cry and wait for some one to come and hunt them up a situation for which they have no qualification. Get at something useful, get at it right away! Do not say: "If I were thrown upon my own resources I would become a music teacher." There are now more music teachers than could be supported if they were all Mozarts and Wagners and Handels. Do you say: "I will go to embroidering slippers." There are more slippers now than there are feet. Our hearts are every day wrung by the story of elegant women who were once affluent, but through catastrophe have fallen helpless, with no ability to take care of themselves.

Our friend and Washingtonian townsman, W. W. Corcoran, did a magnificent thing when he built and endowed the "Louise Home" for the support of the unfortunate aristocracy of the south—the people who once had everything, but have come to nothing. We want another W. W. Corcoran to build a "Louise Home" for the unfortunate aristocracy of the north. But institutions like that in every city of the land could not take care of one-half the unfortunate aristocracy of the north and south whose large fortunes have failed, and who, through lack of acquaintance with any style of work, can not now earn their own bread.

There needs to be peaceful yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses! But you do not mean that this man affianced to his country girl was the great Moses of history, do you? You do not mean that he was the man who afterwards wrought such wonders? Surely you do not mean the man whose staff dropped, wriggled into a serpent, and then, clutched, stiffened again into a staff? You do not mean the challenger of Egyptian thrones and palaces? You do not mean him who struck the rock so hard it wept in a stream for thirsty hosts? Surely you do not mean the man who stood alone with God on the quaking Sinaitic ranges, not him to whom the Red sea was surrendered? Yes, the same Moses. Defending the seven daughters of the Midianitish sheik; who afterward rescued a nation.

Why, do you not know that this is the way men and women get prepared for special work? The wilderness of Arabia was the law school, the theological seminary, the university of rock and sand, from which he graduated for a mission that will split seas, and drown armies, and lift the lantern of illumined cloud by night, and start the workmen with bleeding backs among Egyptian brick kilns toward the pasture lands that flow with milk and the trees of Canaan dripping with honey. Gracious God, teach all the people this lesson. You must go into humiliation and retirement and hidden closets of prayer, if you are to be fitted for special usefulness. How did John the Baptist get prepared to become the forerunner of Christ? Show me his wardrobe! It will be hung with silken socks and embroidered robes and attire of Syrian purple. Show me his dining table. On it the tankards abloom with the richest wines of the vineyards of Engedi, and rarest birds that were ever caught in net, and sweetest venison that ever dropped antlers before the hunter. No, we are distinctly told, "the same John had his raiment of camels' hair"—not the fine hair of the camels which we call camelet, but the long, coarse hair, such as beggars in the east wear—and his only meat was of insects, the green locust, about two inches long, roasted, a disgusting food. These insects were caught and the wings and legs torn off, and they were stuck on wooden spits and turned before the fire. The Bedouins pack them in salt and carry them in sacks. What a menu for John the Baptist! Through what deprivation he came to what exultation!

And you will have to go down before you go up. From the pit into which his brother threw him and the prison in which his enemies incarcerated him, Joseph rose to be Egyptian prime minister. Elijah, who was to be the greatest of all the ancient prophets; Elijah, who made King Ahab's knees knock together with the prophecy that the dogs would be his only undertakers; Elijah, whose one prayer brought more than three years of drought, and whose other prayer brought drenching showers; the man who wrapped up his cape of sheepskin into a roll and with it cut a path through raging Jordan for just two to pass over; the man who with wheel of fire rode over death and escaped into the skies without mortuary disintegration; the man who, thousands of years after, was called out of the eternities to stand beside Jesus Christ on Mount Tabor when it was ablaze with the splendors of transfiguration—this man could look back to the time when voracious and filthy ravens were his only caterers.

You see John Knox preaching the coronation sermon of James VI., and arraigning Queen Mary and Lord Darnley in a public discourse in Edinburgh, and telling the French ambassador to go home and call his king a murderer; John Knox making all Christendom feel his moral power, and at his burial the earl of Morton saying: "Here lieth a man who in his life never feared the face of man." Where did John Knox get much of his schooling for such resounding and everlasting achievement? He got it while in chains pulling at the boat's oar in French captivity. Michael Faraday, one of the greatest in the scientific world, did not begin by lecturing in the university. He began by washing bottles in the experimenting room of Humphrey Davy. "Hohenlinden," the immortal poem of Thomas Campbell, was first rejected by a newspaper editor, and in the notes to correspondents appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing, 'On Linden when the sun was low,' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte." Oh! it is a rough road to any kind of valuable success. So the privations and hardships of your life may on a smaller scale be the preface and introduction to usefulness and victory.

See also in this call of Moses that God has a great memory. Four hundred years before He had promised the deliverance of the oppressed Israelites of Egypt. The clock of time has struck the hour, and now Moses is called to the work of rescue. Four hundred years is a very long time, but you see God can remember a promise 400 years as well as you can remember 400 minutes. Four hundred years includes all your ancestry that you know anything about and all the promises made to them, and we may expect fulfillment in our heart and life of all the blessings predicted to our Christian ancestry centuries ago. You have a dim remembrance, if any remembrance at all, of your great grandfather, but God sees those who were on their knees in 1598 as well as those on their knees in 1898, and the blessings He promised the former and their descendants have arrived, or will arrive. While piety is not hereditary, it is a grand thing to have had a pious ancestry. So God in this chapter calls up the pedigree of the people whom Moses was to deliver, and Moses is ordered to say to them: "The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob hath sent me unto you." If that thought be divinely accurate, let me ask: What are we doing by prayer and by a holy life for the redemption of the next four hundred years? Our work is not only with the people of the latter part of the nineteenth century, but with those in the closing of the twentieth century, and the closing of the twenty-second century, and the closing of the twenty-third century. For four hundred years, if the world continues to swing until that time, or if it drops, then, notwithstanding, the influence will go on in other latitudes and longitudes of God's universe.

No one realizes how great he is for good or for evil. There are branchings out, and rebounds, and reverberations, and elaborations of influence that can not be estimated. The 60 or 100 years of our earthly stay is only a small part of our sphere. The flap of the wing of the destroying angel that smote the Egyptian oppressors, the wash of the Red sea over the heads of the drowned Egyptians were all fulfillments of promises four centuries old. And things occur in your life and mine that we can not account for. They may be the echoes of what was promised in the sixteenth or eighteenth century. Oh, the prolongation of the divine memory.

Notice, also, that Moses was 80 years of age when he got his call to become the Israelitish deliverer. Forty years he had lived in palaces; another 40 years he had lived in the wilderness of Arabia. I should not wonder if he had said: "Take a younger man for this work. Eighty winters have exposed my health; eighty summers have poured their heats upon my head. There are the 40 years that I spent among the enervating luxuries of a palace, and then followed the 40 years of wilderness hardship. I am too old. Let me off. Better call a man in the forties or fifties, and not one who has entered upon the eighties." Nevertheless, he undertook the work, and if we want to know whether he succeeded, ask the abandoned brick kilns of Egyptian task masters, and the splintered chariot wheels strewn on the beach of the Red sea, and the timbrels which Miriam clapped for the Israelites passed over and the Egyptians gone under.

Do not retire too early. Like Moses, you may have your chief work to do after 80. It may not be in the high places of the field, it may not be where a strong arm and an athletic foot and a clear vision are required, but there is something for you yet to do. Perhaps it may be to round off the work you have already done to demonstrate the patience you have been recommending all your lifetime; perhaps to stand a lighthouse at the mouth of the bay to light others into the harbor; perhaps to show how glorious a sunset may come after a stormy day.

You see, religion is a tremendous personality. We all have the general call to salvation. We hear it in songs, in sermons, in prayers, we hear it year after year. But after awhile, through our own sudden and alarming illness, or the death of a playmate, or the decease of a business partner, or the demise of a next-door neighbor, we get the especial call to repentance, and a new life and eternal happiness, and we know that God means us. Oh, have you noticed this way in which God calls us twice? Two failures of investments, two sicknesses; two persecutions; two bereavements; two disappointments; two disasters. Moses! Moses!

Still further notice that the call of Moses was written in letters of fire. On Sinai peninsula there was a thorn bush called the acacia, dry and brittle, and it easily goes down at the touch of the flame. It crackles and turns to ashes very quickly. Moses, seeing one of these bushes on fire, goes to look at it. At first, no doubt, it seemed to be a botanical curiosity; burning, yet crumbling no leaf, parting no stem, scattering no ashes. It was a supernatural fire that did no damage to the vegetation. That burning bush was the call. Your call will probably come in letters of fire. Ministers get their call to preach in letters on paper, or parchment, or typewritten, but it does not amount to much until they get their next call in letters of fire. You will not amount to much in usefulness until somewhere near you find a burning bush. It may be found burning in the hectic flush of your child's cheek; it may be found burning in business misfortune; it may be found burning in the fire of the world's scorn or hate or misrepresentation. But harken to the crackle of the burning bush!

A great snow storm came on a prairie in Minnesota, and a farmer in a sleigh was lost, but after awhile struck the track of another sleigh, and felt cheered to go on, since he had found the track of another traveler. He heard sleigh-bells preceding him, and hastened on and caught up with his predecessor, who said: "Where are you going?" "I am following you," was the answer that came back. The fact is that they were both lost and had gone round and round in a circle. Then they talked the matter over, and, looking up, saw the north star; and toward the north was their home, and they started straight for it. Oh, instead of imitating men like ourselves and circling round and round, let us look up and take some starry guide like Moses, and follow on until we join him amid the "delectable mountains." You say you can not reach his character. Oh, no. Neither can you reach the north star, but you can be guided by its heavenly pointing.

THE DRUNKARD'S COURSE.

Where Habit Ends and Disease Begins—A Swift Downward Rush to Destruction.

"The swift downward rush of the drunkard's course, as the end draws on, would be shockingly amazing, if it were a less familiar thing. Although for years he may have kept his frailty from the world, and family pride concealed the skeleton in the closet, there comes the inevitable time when the specter will kick itself out and the expose must come. But the world, ever morbidly eager to gape at the contents of this closet, has long ago hit on the truth. It has seen the family growing poorer and more shabby, the head of the house more shrunken or more bloated, and it is, therefore, not taken by surprise when the end comes.

"The inebriate loses his hold on trade if working for himself, or loses his position if working for another, and so there comes a day when his money-earning power is gone, and this is always when the awful thirst for liquor is most insatiable and inexorable. As surely as morals indicate the condition of the mind, so does the mind depend on the health of the body, and in no disease is this more manifest than in inebriety. Abandoned by the wife who has left him in self-defense and for the sake of her children, cast off by friends and acquaintances who were barnacles in the days of prosperity, indifference to self takes the place of shame, and defiance of the world the place of the previous self-consciousness, and so the helpless, hopeless victim gives up resistance, and is borne on by the current which he is powerless to resist.

AN OUTCAST.

"Henceforth he is an outcast, and he consorts with the human flotsam and jetsam—the wreckage of that mansion that leaves home with the power to reach shore without the proper help.

"Up to this time the man, for the sake of others, has made a brave effort, but now he thinks only of himself, or if, in the few moments of his torturing sobriety, he gives a thought to those who have sent him adrift, it is to curse them with a fierce defiance, and to blame himself that he had not drunk more when he had the money—and so lost a good chance.

"To drink becomes now the one object of the wretched man's life. He hangs round the chest of the bars begging for whisky, or he solicits on the street for the same purpose. He becomes familiar with police courts, and serves his time in workhouses, only to return to a friendless world, more defiant, more shameless, and thirstier than before.

"And so the inebriate goes down, down, down, till one night the light of his blasted life goes out in the gutter, and the machine charity of the county consigns him to the potter's field."—"A Modern Miracle."

SALOONS OF AMERICA.

If Placed Side by Side They Would Reach from Chicago to New York City.

A writer in the Interior gives some interesting and suggestive figures in regard to the liquor traffic. "Few persons, it is said, have any just conception of the magnitude of the liquor traffic in our country. In 1890, according to the reports of the internal revenue department, there were over 121,000 registered saloon keepers and liquor dealers in the United States. Allowing 20 feet frontage to each saloon—which is a very moderate estimate—if they were placed side by side they would reach in one unbroken line from New York to Chicago. The consumption of spirituous and malt liquors and wines for 1896 was 1,170,379,448 gallons. The consumption of malt liquors alone was 1,050,025,105 gallons. As there are about 15 glasses of beer in a gallon, that would make over sixteen billions of drinks. Of course these figures are beyond all comprehension. A billion is a vast number; few people have any idea how vast it is; and when we talk about sixteen thousand millions of drinks of beer, it is like trying to comprehend the length of the geologic ages, or the nebulae. And yet that was the amount of malt liquor that passed down American throats in 1896.

Lincoln Saves a Drunkard.

An exhibition of Lincoln's practical humanity occurred while a boy. One evening, while returning from a "raising" with a number of companions, he discovered a straying horse, with saddle and bridle upon him. The horse was recognized as belonging to a well known drunkard, and it was suspected that the owner was not far off. The fellow was found in a perfectly helpless condition upon the cold ground. Lincoln's companions intended to leave him to his fate, but young Lincoln would not hear of it. At his demand the miserable man was lifted to his shoulders, and he actually carried him 80 rods to the nearest house. He then sent word to his father that he would not be back that night. He nursed the man until morning, and believed that he had saved his life.

Effects of Alcohol.

Dr. Wm. E. Quine, in a recent lecture to young men in Chicago, upon the effects of alcohol on the body, said:

"Contrary to general belief, a person under the influence of alcohol will freeze to death sooner than another. He flushes his skin by drinking whisky, keeping the skin warm at the expense of the interior of the body. Arctic explorers and captains of big ships wrecked, when brave work is needed, do not feed their men whisky—not a drop."

When reason rules the appetite obeys, when appetite commands the pocket pays.—National Temperance Advocate.

LACHRY[illegible]ISTI.

Awful Blasphemy—Name of a Wine Painted on a Saloon Window at Cincinnati.

The tears of Christ! The tears of Christ! We know that in the shadow of Lazarus' tomb, and on slopes of Olivet, Jesus wept. One stands in silent awe in the presence of a sympathy that vents itself in tears, whose salt is not the agony of one's own guilt—but the sorrow and the sin of others' lives. Jesus was "Resurrection and Life," and knew the glory that He had before the worlds were, and the glory that lay beyond the hills of the cross. He came from the New Jerusalem and was on the sure way back to its streets and shining palaces. He knew the temples of God, and the altars where angels worship, the holy halls where prophets and holy priests gather in the light of the presence of God, and, as He gazed out over Jerusalem, He wept at vision of her shame and thought of her crime. For Jerusalem had stoned the prophets, and Jerusalem would cast Himself out upon her Hill of the Skull. He wept when He saw the city; He weeps when He sees the city to-day—whether Rome in her ruin, Venice in her decay, Constantinople in her lust, London in her wealth, New York in her colossal energy, Boston in her culture, Chicago in her superlative aggressiveness. But as He gazes on the cities of Italy He sheds bitterest tears of sorrow, I think, at sight of their environing vineyards, the water of whose grapes, pressed in full vats, is rotted and poisoned by fermenting for the feast-cup of evil; sheds bitter tears, I may fancy, at thought of drunkenness, of the wild waste of life, the reckless ruin of heart and blight of hand; at thought of genius perverted, and home-life wrecked, the cell of the priest shadowed, maiden life marred by touch of lips on poisoned glass, and youth degraded; but sheds bitterest tears at thought that men give to the waters of the vat the sacred name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ.

On the door of a saloon on Fifth street and Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, is a list of "Italian wines," and there, in that shameful company, is the name, "Lachryma Christi," the tear of Christ! Was there not some other name than that for wine? The tears of Christ! Do men ever think when raising a glass of it to blasphemous lips that they profane the name? The tears of Christ were meant for warning, for new call to blessed life. They meant the sympathy of God with men, and men crush grapes and distill their juices into maddening liquid and call the drink, "the tears of Christ!" It is blasphemy so vicious and startling that one cannot but wonder that the church has not pleaded with the vintners and distillers to withdraw that sacred name.

Until recently I had not known that wine bore a name so sacred. The winter sun shone full upon the list, and almost before I had felt all the shock I was borne far away. Does the saloonkeeper know the meaning of those words, "Lachryma Christi?" Does the drinker know, as he comes to the bar and asks for a glass of "Lachryma Christi"—the tears of Christ? Does all that shadowed region know that once, and again, among the hills of Palestine, there was One who wept, then swept the tears from off the faces of Martha and Mary? One who wept over Jerusalem, then passed through her streets bearing a cross, and rose again that tears might be wiped from off all faces forevermore? Surely did men know that they would not bottle wine and label it Tears of Christ! (I give the words as they appear on the saloonkeeper's door. Correctly, they should be Lachrymae Christi.) George Milton Hammell, in Union Signal.

DRUNKENNESS IS DECREASING.

There Was Never a Time When the Excessive Use of Liquor Was so Infrequent.

The men and women interested in organized temperance work in this country, are, on the whole, very worthy people, writes Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal. They are sincere, energetic and well-meaning. But sometimes they lack that nicety and wisdom of judgment which is absolutely necessary in organized effort in order that the surest success may be won. They sometimes, unfortunately, allow their zeal to run away with them. This tendency was recently showed in one of their official statements which bewailed the startling growth of intemperance in America during the year 1897. Many good people, to whom the circular containing this statement is sent, will be prone to believe this assertion. They have not the means at hand by which to verify such a statement, and will be made uncomfortable by it, whereas, in reality, exactly the opposite is the truth. There has never been a time in America when every indication pointed so strongly to a decrease of intemperance as the present. There has never been so little drinking as at present, and never such a strong tendency toward moderation in quarters where alcoholic indulgence is general. This is a fact impossible to controvert, because the most careful figures bear out this very hopeful statement.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition in North Dakota has saved the people of that state more than $23,000,000 during the less than eight years that the prohibitory law has been in force.

The campaign against college drinking has struck Scotland. A proposal by Principal (President) Mackay to permit the sale of liquors in the Dundee University club rooms was voted down.

Ninety-one school districts in New York failed to furnish proof of compliance with the law requiring instruction in narcotics. These districts were informed that public money would be withheld because of such failure.

When the Christian people of America will insist that the liquor traffic is not stronger than they, and that they must have right of-way in legislative halls, then will be the beginning of the end. The liquor traffic must die.—The Patriot.

A Buffalo correspondent to the C. T. A. U. Bulletin says that within 20 days five young men died in the Erie county (N. Y.) hospital, to whom the attending priest was not allowed to give any of the last rites of the church, because they remained in a drunken stupor until they died.

Improvements at Expense of Souls.

A village in Fifeshire, Scotland, has undertaken to solve the liquor problem by a novel experiment. It has gone into the liquor business on the municipal plan and runs a gin distillery from which it derives a yearly profit of £300 in a community of 1,200 inhabitants. The proceeds are expended in providing reading and recreation rooms and it is also proposed to install an electric plant and put electric lights in every house at half the usual cost. This plan is one which temperance people will not regard without alarm.

A LAMP TO THY FEET.

A lamp to thy feet—not a splendor
Lighting the hills afar;
Not radiant—solemn and tender—
Of moonlight, or glimmer of star.
The way may be shrouded in shadow
And dimness and mist of the night,
But be it o'er mountain or meadow,
Before us the path shall be light.

Not light with the glow of the morning,
Flooded with sunshine sweet?
Not e'en the faint gleam of the dawning?
Nay, only a lamp to the feet:
If all the long road stretched in whiteness,
And wide fields smiled to the day,
Should we move swiftly on to the brightness,
Or linger and dream by the way?

He knoweth, who, guiding the stranger
Safely in darkness and light,
Has hidden the glory and danger
Alike from our wandering sight.
He knoweth, who walketh before us,
Bearing the glimmering lamp,
How somber the shade that hangs o'er us,
How we shiver and shrink in the damp.

For His locks are wet with the night-dews,
His feet are bleeding and torn,
As, wearying under our burden,
He treads in our pathway the thorn.
Though His lamp light one step and one only,
There's the mark of His foot in the sod,
Though the way may be thorny and lonely,
It ends in the bosom of God.

—Mary Lowe Dickinson, in Washington Home Magazine.

A UNIQUE LAW.

"Freely Ye Have Received, Freely Give"—By so Doing We Enrich Our Own Souls.

The very essence of the Christian life is embodied in the act of giving, giving as Christ gave, everything, all. The human soul is enriched only as it allows blessings to pass through it to others.

A rich meadow land stretches away before us. On either bank is a delightful woodland where the birds sing, and where the beasts of the field come for rest and refreshing. Further down the valley the grass waves in luxuriant growth, and the flowers appear in great abundance. Still further down we see fields of waving grain ready for the harvest; and yonder amidst the trees we descry a neat farmhouse. We hear children's happy voices denoting light-heartedness and unalloyed delight. All these signs of life and activity owe their existence to the fact that a clear, pure rivulet finds its course through this otherwise barren and unproductive land.

One day a selfish thought comes to this meadow land. As it looks further down the valley where the stream is winding its way and enriching other fields and farms, it resolves to withhold within itself that which has made it so fertile and productive. Accordingly the stream is obstructed and stopped just below its own border. As a result the banks are soon overflown, the country is deluged, and that which so recently was the most delightful spot in all nature is now one waste of water which soon degenerates into a stagnant swamp. The trees die, the beasts and birds disappear, the flowers and the waving grass perish; no grain will now grow, the voices of the children have long since ceased, and the roof that once sheltered a happy, contented family, has now fallen into decay, and the farmhouse is inhabited only by bats and owls. That which at one time had proven itself a great blessing when it was given out and passed along, by being withheld has proven only a blight and a curse. Not only so, but failing to find an outlet in this direction, the stream has changed its course and has sought a new channel to the fields and farms below. When passed along it gave life; when withheld it brought death. So long as it was given out it blessed the giver; when obstructed and stopped it imparted only desolation.

Our blessings from Heaven are ever thus; when given out to others they enrich our souls and make our lives fruitful and beautiful; when selfishly kept within our own hearts they prove a final curse and engender death. Not only so, but sooner or later we find that the great Giver has sought other channels through whom He can send His blessings to those whom He intended them, and to whom He might have given them. Would you be supremely blessed? As freely as you have received, so freely give.—L. E. Troyer, in Chicago Standard.

TRIUMPH IN HUMILIATION.

Victory Over a False Shame Looks Noble When Seen as God Sees It—Jesus and the Cross.

Our deepest humiliation may be our greatest triumph. What is usually spoken of as the "triumphant entry" of our Lord into Jerusalem was the high tide of His greatness only in the eyes of the unthinking people. His real triumph was His humiliating exit to the cross. A boy of 12 mustered courage to drive his mother to church behind a team of mules. It was a day of keen humiliation to him and neither he nor his jeering associates could then have been made to believe that he had achieved a triumph. But 30 years more of life enabled him to realize that it was a victory over a false shame, and that he never looked nobler in the sight of God, than when behind those despised mules. Our supposed humiliations become our real triumphs whenever we resolve to bear them in the spirit of Him who said: "Whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all."—S. S. Times.

A Statesman's Tonic.

On May 12, 1848, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, one of the most gifted men the country has produced—then speaker of the house of representatives—wrote in his dairy:

"Thirty-nine years old to-day! I have rarely entered on a new year with less spirit or in worse health. Spring always brings with it for me a certain degree of debility and depression, and this spring has brought twice its usual load. The old elasticity and the old ambition seem to have gone out of me, and this at an age when some men are just entering public life. My doctor, as usual, is trying tonics, but there is a verse in the Psalms which does me more good than a hundred nostrums:

"'Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!'"

For Our Daily Practice.

Forbear; give up a little; take less than belongs to you; endure more than should be put upon you. Make allowance for another's judgment of the exact differing in constitution, circumstances and interests, we shall often decide differently about the justice and integrity of things; and mutual concessions alone can heal the breaches and bridge over the chasms between us, while quick resentment and stiff maintenance of our position will breed endless dispute and bitterness.—C. A. Bartol.

Two Elements of Temptation.

In every temptation there are always two elements present, one belonging to our changing circumstances, and the other to our character or internal constitution.—Presbyterian Banner.

FLEEING FROM TEMPTATION.

It Is a Duty Under Many Ordinary Circumstances—The Time When We Should Stand and Overcome.

The Bible makes the impression plainly that nobody ought to seek to encounter temptation. Nothing is more foolish or more dangerous. It besets us at every turn and cannot be wholly avoided. To go out of our way to meet it is to tempt Providence, as we sometimes say. To fly from it, when it is possible to avoid it, often is our only certainty of safety. On the other hand it sometimes is cowardly to try to avoid it. Many of our greatest moral victories would not have been gained otherwise than by facing it. God sends it with a wise and holy purpose—that by learning how to overcome it human character may be developed from the infantile to the manly, may become sturdy, aggressive, victorious.

Where then must the line be drawn between acceptance and avoidance of the solemn responsibility involved in meeting temptation? Is it not at the point where our duty to others distinguishes itself from our duty to ourselves? If we never, or seldom, encountered temptation personally, except by putting ourselves in its way, there possibly might be some justification for so doing, although even then the risk would be grave. But, as things are, we cannot escape it. We are certain to have to battle with it often enough and sternly enough to do away with all necessity of seeking it as a means of spiritual culture and invigoration, and to render its avoidance at once wise and safe.

But when we seem called upon to face it in order to aid others in their conflicts with sin, to prove to them by our example that it is not invincible, to encourage them to realize how much more gallant a fight against it they might make than they are making, and to inspire them in turn to resist it for the sake of their friends not less than for their own—then the case is different. Even then we hardly are wise to seek it, but surely we must not flee from it. Christ did not, but met it squarely many a time and overcame it. So must we.—Congregationalist.

HOW TO FIND FAULT.

Good Advice for an Angry Man—How to Deal with People Who Offend or Annoy.

You can avoid a good deal of trouble and friction in your relations with your fellow men by not noticing some things that you would be perfectly justified in taking up and making an "issue" of. There are times when it is just as well to be a little blind and a little deaf. If some one intends to annoy you he does not have much success so long as you resolutely refuse to be annoyed. But if you are really going to take issue with the conduct of some one else, and bring things "up with a round turn," do not be misled into making an issue of some petty detail in his conduct that doesn't amount to much anyway. Get a good case before you open your batteries. Don't be nagged or goaded into taking weak or frivolous grounds. And when you have made up your mind to call some one to account for his treatment of you, go about it man fashion. Do not talk about it, or abuse him to some one else, but go right to the offender and state your complaint with absolute plainness of speech. The English language judiciously selected, has surprising capacities in that direction. But to do this effectively you want to formulate your grievance in your own mind with clearness. It looks a trifle absurd to advise a man in a passion to write out his complaint, but it is not at all a bad plan, if one wishes to take a position he can support.—Boston Watchman.

SELFISH PIETY.

Self-Styled Christians Who Pose as Spotless Saints by Throwing a Searchlight on Others' Faults.

There is a common phase of piety which is to be generally deplored. It is a selfish, supercritical form of religion, to be universally encountered in every creed. It is a moral and social iconoclast, and works more havoc in an unobtrusive way than the insidious breath of a pestilence. This pitiable form of piety is manifested in the self-styled Christian who is continually striving to personally pose as a spotless saint by throwing a merciless searchlight upon the secret faults of others. This detective Christian is truly one of the most dangerous elements of modern society. Upon the fields of his alleged missionary work often lie more lost souls as a result of cruel exposures than in veritable haunts of vice. Such heartless zealots take ghoulish pride in openly and scathingly moralizing with poor, helpless sinners, instead of dealing with them as Christ did, gently and forgivingly, and with tender persuasiveness. Let the Christian world rid itself of these boisterous shamers of unfortunate humanity and replace them by gentle missionaries with pitying voices, humane hearts and tender hands.—Annie M. Toohey, in Christian Work.

CONCLUSIONS.

God tries us until we are strong.

Faith is knowledge that God is always right.

Speculation is trying to know what we have no chance to know.

The heroic element is a natural quality of Christian character.

A theology cannot be Christian unless it is derived from revelation.

A true conscience is a better product of the Gospel than a gladsome hope.

It takes a man of great grace to have indignation entirely righteous.

Whatever changes "the process of the suns" bring among men, it is evermore the same human nature that needs the Gospel.

It was because Judas cared for neither Christ nor the poor that he complained of the "waste of the ointment."—J. Malcolm Smith, in Chicago Interior.

Risk of Declining Risks.

There is risk in always declining to take risks. To jump from a third-story window involves some risk; but it may be a risk worth taking if the building under you is in flames. The man who never takes a risk is likely to be a loser by it. Merely because a certain course of action involves risk, is never, in itself, a reason for declining to follow that course. Paul knew that his going to Jerusalem involved risks, but that fact had no weight with him as a reason for his staying away from Jerusalem—nor should it have had. To know and to do one's simple duty, regardless of real or seeming risks, is to follow the course of action that is freest from all risk.—S. S. Times.

The Power of Christ.

It is not talent, nor power, nor gifts that do the work of God, but it is that which lies within the power of the humblest; it is the simple, earnest life hid with Christ in God.—Christian Work.

QUEER SITTING HENS.

SOME GOOD LAYERS NEVER HATCH A BROOD.

Game Hens Among the Best of Mothers. How Two Faithful Sitters Changed Nests in a Storm—Eccentricities Beyond Explanation.

The White Minorcas—those hens with great combs, which look exactly like roosters and are called Catalans by the Spanish—will lay perhaps more eggs in a year than any other sort of hen, but they will not lay them in cold weather, and it is unlikely that any one of them was ever known to hatch a brood of chickens. The Minorcas will indeed sometimes begin to sit, but they seem to be under the impression that three days ought to be, in all conscience, a long enough time in which to hatch out an egg, and at the expiration of about that time they will abandon the attempt with a great flutter and much denunciatory oratory. If they are fastened down on the nest with a board placed above their backs, they will stand up as high as they can under the board and let the cold air addle their eggs. It is doubtful if any human being, male or female, wicked or pious, Christian or pagan, ever got a Minorca hen to sit.

Strange to say, another kind of hen that makes a good mother is the game hen. She seems to be engaged in an attempt to prove that a certain amount of animal spirits is not inconsistent with a proper regard for the duties of motherhood. A very peaceful gentleman, not unconnected with the work of the Humane society, moved into the country three or four years ago. Having occasion to purchase two or three sittings of eggs, he bought one of a good working woman who lived on the outskirts of the town and who happened to have male relatives of sporting proclivities, though the gentleman did not know that and would hardly have cared if he had known. The sporting proclivities of these persons could hardly affect the hens' eggs raised on the place. The sitting of eggs turned out beautifully, and in due time some exquisite little red chickens were running about with the old gray hen who had been their foster mother. The chickens were so pretty that they were admired above all others on the place. They grew apace, and before long their owner discovered that they were engaged in warfare most of the time, either with one another or with other little chickens. Redoubtable fighters they were, too, and while any one of them would easily whip any chicken of any other brood, when they fought with one another it seemed to be a fight to the death. The peaceable gentleman deprecated these contests very much, but he was powerless to prevent them. What could make them fight so? Finally a light dawned on the humane gentleman's mind. The proclivities of the men of the household from which he had purchased the sitting of eggs had indeed led them to a partiality for game fowls, and by innocently buying a baker's dozen of eggs from the woman of the house and sitting them under a hen he had unconsciously embarked, in the business of keeping fighting cocks.

BROWN AND RED GAME COCKEREL.

A good story is told by a New England woman.

Out in a quiet corner of the garden, in two barrels lying on their sides, sat two expectant hens patiently awaiting the happy day when the joys of freedom, so dear to their hearts, should be enhanced through sharing it with a nestling, peeping brood of downy darlings all their own. The hours of long, bright spring days slowly ran their course and half the allotted time of waiting had been uncomplainingly endured by one of the pair, while her neighbor had just entered upon her term of enforced seclusion, when one night a fierce tempest swept down upon those two humble dwellings. The wind and rain came with such terrific force that it seemed nothing short of a mountain could withstand it. The next morning we hastened to the spot, prepared to find utter ruin and dismay, instead of which, to our great surprise, we found the frail habitations still standing. Moreover, they were still tenanted, although there were unmistakable signs of hardship and suffering having been heroically met by those two stout hearts. On closer examination, however, we found that a singular thing had happened. During the confusion, the panic caused by the storm, the two had lost their heads—not literally, as we had at first feared—and had mistaken their own nests; each was occupying the home of the other, so that the hen who knew nothing of the fatigue of long watching became a usurper, while the other was in danger of becoming quite discouraged at finding her hopes indefinitely deferred.

One can better imagine than describe the evident surprise and delight of the usurper when at the end of only a week and a half sitting on her part eight little, downy, fluffy balls of warmth and merriment briskly tapped their way into the sunlight and nestled close to the maternal bosom. Whether the other then received her first intimation that something was amiss we never knew, but after waiting a little longer the

Potatoes For Chicks.

Young chicks are very partial to potatoes, and the adult fowls also eat them readily. Save all the small and unmarketable potatoes and boil them for the hens. It is not necessary to mash them, as the hens know how to eat them without assistance. Turnips also make cheap food for poultry, especially ducks, and will pay as a crop for feeding in that manner. The most successful breeders of ducks use turnips cooked and thickened with bran for ducklings, and they serve as a very satisfactory diet for geese in winter. But little grain is necessary if poultry is well supplied with cooked foods.

Farmers Neglect Poultry.

Farmers ought to supply many more eggs to the market than they do now, because they have better facilities than any other class to produce them, but it is safe to say that more than half the eggs produced in this country come from the smaller towns.

He—You know Jones' wife, an old schoolfellow of yours? Tell me, is she musical?

She (her dearest friend)—I should say decidedly not, or she wouldn't be so fond of hearing the sound of her own voice.—Punch.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can not be worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium graded teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound—This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb
Levering in Packages, 12c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Good Rio, green, 9c lb
Old Government Java, 25c lb
Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb
Standard Granulated, 6c lb
Best Cut Loaf, 6c lb
Best Powdered, 6c lb

Teas—Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few brands, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This is in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer. In this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c
Young Hyson, good, 35c
Young Hyson, fair, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 35c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 45c
Gunpowder, good, 35c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 35c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods—Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.
Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 12c can
Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits—Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb
California Raisins, extra, 5c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb
California Peaches, 5c lb
Evaporated Apples, 11c lb
Domestic Apples, 5c lb
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
Best Blackberries, 10c lb
Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 20c
New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gallon, 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00
Family White Fish, kit, 45c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $4.00
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 90c
Mackerel, kit, $1.40
Holland Herring, 85c
Scotch Herring, $1.25
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils—Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 70c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 14c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c
Fine Cut, extra, 35c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box
Artistic Cigars, 75c box
Fan Cigars, $1.25 box
Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c
Mail Pouch, pound, 30c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.
Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 85c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 90c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 85c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c
Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 35c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard
Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 15.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxiv, 42-51. Memory Verses, 44-46—Golden Text, Math. xxiv, 42—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

42. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." The title of this lesson is "Watchfulness," and if we consider the special topic of this whole chapter and the next one, "The Second Coming of Our Lord," there is no event for which we would more eagerly watch if we loved it as we should, and we would surely love it if we understood it. The lesson committee suggest that it may be used as a temperance lesson, and if we understand the word "temperance" in its Scriptural significance of the whole matter of self control there is no truth that tends more to denial of self and complete self renunciation than that of the imminence of the return of our Lord. Having uttered His last public word to the hypocritical Pharisees and having announced the desolation of Jerusalem, Jesus and His disciples left the temple and as they did so His disciples tried to draw His attention to the buildings and the stones, and the adornings, but He surprised them by telling them that the whole thing would be thrown down. This led to a question privately asked Him by four of the disciples (Mark xiii, 3), and the question led to this discourse, in which He refers to the approaching destruction of Jerusalem, but chiefly to events connected with His coming again at the end of this age.

43. "But know this—that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." On a former occasion our Lord used the same words (Luke xii, 39), but in connection with watching for His return from the wedding. In this sermon and in the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke we must remember that the commission was to Israel, and the messengers were forbidden to go to the gentiles, and while there are lessons for us all in all the Bible we must not attempt to apply some things which are specially for Israel to the church, or vice versa. Truth for the church concerning the second coming of Christ is found chiefly in the epistles. Notice specially that the coming as a thief does not or should not apply to the church (I Thess. v, 4, 5), for she is loving His appearing and looking eagerly for Him and constantly saying, "Come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. xxii, 20).

44. "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Now, to be ready and watchful is a word for every believer at all times. Having received Christ and become clothed with His righteousness, we are ever ready for His presence, for nothing more is necessary to fit us to enter heaven than His merits only. But we are expected to be ever ready for any manner of service and watchful to see His way and hear His words (II Sam. xv, 15; I Chron. xxviii, 21; Neh. ii, 4; Heb. ii, 1). This is not, however, the special thought of these words, for the coming of the Son of Man, as I understand it, is always His coming with His saints in power and glory for the special benefit of Israel and the overthrow of her enemies. It is never death nor Pentecost nor the destruction of Jerusalem (Isa. lxvi, 6, 15; Zech. xiv, 4, 5).

45. "Who then is a faithful and wise servant whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household to give them meat in due season?" Here is something a child of God can always lay to heart. Two things required of us are that we prove faithful and wise.

46. "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing." One of His accusations of the Pharisees was, "They say and do not" (chapter xxiii, 3), and His warning in chapter vii, 21, is, "Not every one that saith, but he that doeth." He was never idle or indolent, and it is impossible that those in whom He has full control can be either the one or the other.

47. "Verily I say unto you that He shall make him ruler over all His goods." In the story of the talents in the next chapter both the one who gained five and the one who gained two received the commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What can it all mean but that the faithful servants will have places in His kingdom according to their faithfulness? Saved by grace, but rewarded according to works (Rev. xxii, 12).

48. "But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming." Whether all that talk that way are evil servants or not we cannot say, God knows, but we do know that there are many who bear His name, at least outwardly, who not only say it in their hearts, but are very bold to say it with their lips, and even after the fashion of II Pet. iii, 3, 4.

49. "And shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken." There are many Christians both in the pulpit and in the pews who seem to take special pleasure in the smiting of others, at least with their tongues, unmindful of the word, "The servant of the Lord must not strive," and of that other, "Judge nothing before the time," and "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (I Cor. iv, 5; II Tim. ii, 24; Math. vii, 12). As to eating and drinking with the drunken, the Lord sees those who bear His name doing even this also, and openly without shame and in a very literal sense. It is still true that many walk whose god is their belly, who mind earthly things (Phil. iii, 18, 19). Whether there are many who weep over them or not, the Lord knows. If you are clear of the guilt of the literal fulfillment, remember that there are many seemingly lawful things, as study, business, innocent amusement, the bicycle, etc., which are very intoxicating and take time and strength and money which ought to be wholly devoted to Him.

50, 51. "The lord of that servant shall come." He may seem to delay and not to care, but in an unexpected day and hour He will deal with his unfaithful servants. There may be present dealing in the way of treading under foot of men, like the savorless salt, or sickness or death, but these are only partial and except death may be with the desire to lead to repentance. The great dealing is, as in the last lessons, and also in chapter xxv, 30, the final one, from which there is no appeal or recall. See remarks on the last lesson, and hesitate not to repeat to your class anything you then said, or have them tell you what you then told them, for these things must be oft repeated.

How He Counted.

Policeman—Yes, sir. The platoon of us jist licked a crowd of millions.

Captain—A crowd! Why, I understood that there were only three of them.

Policeman—Phwell, two is company and three is a crowd, sir!—New York Journal.

Tactics.

Mrs. Longwed (yawning)—Oh, dear! I wonder if angels ever get sleepy.

Mr. Longwed—You never did when I was courting you, darling.

Then the old rascal kissed his wife and went to the club without a struggle.—Vanity Fair.

Domestic Economy.

Wife—I wish you would buy me one of those patent inkstands that hold the ink so tightly when accidentally upset.

Husband—Those inkstands are expensive. I think it would be cheaper to spank the baby.—New York Weekly.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TALE OF A DRESS SUIT

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A GARMENT BOUGHT IN A HURRY.

Defied All Efforts to Get Rid of It and, Like a Bad Penny, Always Came Back to Its Owner, Despite Even a Burglar's Efforts.

The man from Staten Island spoke as follows:

"I never read an article about how men should dress that I do not at once recall the history of a dress suit I once owned.

"I got it hurriedly in Washington. I had to attend the inaugural ball. There was no way out of my dilemma. Then I remembered that I had no dress suit. An obliging friend told me that a clerk in a clothing store owed him, I have forgotten the amount, and he proposed that I get a suit and square the account. He saw the clerk, the clerk saw his boss, and the deal was made. An inauguration dress suit always carries with it a ticket to the ball, supposed to be worth $5 if taken at the hotel. The clerk thought he ought to have the $5, and I gave it to him.

"For a wonder the suit was a fit. My friend did not want the suit, and he absolutely refused to allow me to pay him anything. He suggested that I take it home and give it away. I carried it back with me, and it hung in a closet until it looked like a beef tongue in a delicatessen window. I had not cared enough about it to put it away properly. One day an employee of the house discovered it and made an offer for it if I would pay for renovating it and having it made to fit him.

"He took it to my tailor, and that was the last I heard of it for six months. You see how I stand with my tailor. Meanwhile the employee left the house. One day my tailor sent me word that the suit had never been taken away. His bill was $1.50. I paid it and had the suit sent home, and this time I had it carefully folded. It lay there two years. I tried to give it away. Nobody would have it. Finally I came to look upon it as a relic, and used to show it to my friends as a suit that was at the inauguration ball of a very noted president.

"One day my house was visited by burglars of taste. They took nothing except articles that were either valuable from an art point or because they would bring a ready sale. Of course the dress suit did not come under either head, but they took it. It was probably taken to wrap the other articles in. I made complaint to the police about the robbery. In giving an inventory of the stolen articles I mentioned the dress suit incidentally.

"Three months later I was asked to call at the station where I had made complaint. I was then informed that they had recovered a dress suit from a chap who makes a living renting out dress suits and who became suspicious of this one. I saw the suit. It was the same as that about which I have been telling you. I saw the chap who had informed the police that he was afraid of the suit, and I gave him a guarantee quit claim title to it, for which he gave me $3. If he had asked me to give it to him, I would have done so.

"But it was the only thing stolen that came back."—New York World.

Unique In Its Way.

The leading lady shook her head and murmured, "I can't understand it."

"What's wrong?" asked the juvenile.

"This paper says last night's audience was small."

"Well, it seems to me you ought to be able to understand that. Even the chairs would probably have deserted if they had not been screwed down."

"But you don't catch my meaning. The critic says the audience was small, and stops right there. He doesn't add, 'but appreciative.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Contrary to Tradition.

"It's contrary to all our traditions," exclaimed General Blanco as he threw down the Havana newspaper.

"Have these Americans insulted us again?" inquired his aid.

"Inferentially, yes. They are a pack of iconoclasts. They want to inaugurate a system of warfare down here in which noncombatants do not necessarily get the worst of it."—Washington Star.

Her Plea.

"That puppy!" exclaimed the old gentleman, roused to anger by the thought of having such a son-in-law.

"Well, you know, father," replied the beautiful girl, "dogs are very fashionable now."—Chicago Post.

A Suggestive Admission.

"Here you've been telling me all along," said the bright faced young wife, "what a wonderful cook your mother was. And now your Aunt Jane has just told me that your father was a chronic dyspeptic."

"Well, you see," the young husband murmured, with a deep sigh, "mother learned by practicing on father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There Are Many.

"He is what you would call an extremist, I suppose."

"That's it exactly."

"Yelling for blood and carnage, is he?"

"No, he was, but now he's for peace."

"But you said"—

"Precisely so. He's a war man in times of peace and a peace man in times of war. How much more of an extremist do you want?"—Chicago Post.

His Idea.

Pat Flaherty—Dey say it's a tough job ter eat one quail a day for t'irty days.

Hengry Hoggarty—I should t'ink it would be. I t'ink I'd starve ter death if I didn't have anyt'ing else ter eat wid it.—Up to Date.

Literally.

Higgins—Well, me b'y, Oi'm goin to chuck up me job.

Canon—Phat fer?

Higgins—Oi have an offer of a swift position.

Canon—Phat is it?

Higgins—Shure, as a captain of one of thim fleet do shoots machines down to de ocean, do yo mind!—New York World.

What She Wanted.

"Did you read that advertisement of the woman in Kentucky who wants to sell herself into slavery?" asked the fluffy haired woman.

"I did," said the short haired woman. "I don't see why she so beat about the bush. Why did she not plainly say that she wanted to marry?"—Indianapolis Journal.

No Harm Done.

Mr. Billion—Er, there, James! Isn't that my dress coat you have on?

Coachman—Yes, sah, but it's all right. Goin' to wear it to a cake walk. Nobody there will know it's yours, sah.—Chicago Tribune.

Specific.

McMurty—Poor Phelan had th' measles twice an died av thim.

Mulligan—Th' fur-rst or second toime?—Ainslie's Magazine.

All Together!

We had a little trouble,
But, [illegible]
We'll [illegible]
Of [illegible]
Bang!
Bang!
Bang!

We won't be ready another
At the [illegible] place,
We'll [illegible]
Bang!
Bang!
Bang!
—Atlanta Constitution.

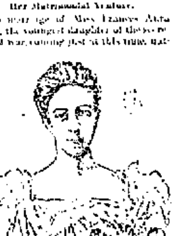
Religion in Vain.

In one of the lunch places on Park row, where the walls are decorated with Scriptural texts gaudily painted and neatly framed, is one of which the text has come, "This man's religion is vain." Immediately underneath hangs a sign reading, "Watch your hat and coat."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A WAR WEDDING.

Youngest Daughter of Secretary Alger and Her Matrimonial Venture.

The marriage of Miss Frances Aldrich Alger, the youngest daughter of the secretary of war, coming just at this time, naturally excites more than usual interest. The fortunate young man is Charles Burrall Pike, son of Eugene Pike, a wealthy Chicagoan.



MISS FRANCES ALDRICH ALGER.

In appearance Miss Alger is of medium height, with a rosy complexion, large, dark eyes and a wealth of rich, brown hair, which she wears high above her brow. A native of Detroit, she was educated at Farmington, Conn., then made a tour of Europe, which she has visited several times.

In her tastes Miss Alger is rather quiet, but she loves horses and music and also has a penchant for golf, which is shared by Mr. Pike. Being the last child to leave the parental roof, her loss will be deeply felt by her father and mother.

Mr. Pike is 27 years of age and one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Chicago bar. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1893, after going through a preparatory course, receiving high honors, and three years later received his legal diploma from the same institution. He is a typical university man in every way. Although broad shouldered, stalwart and athletic, he has an intellectual mien.

While in college Mr. Pike played the position of full back on his class football team. He was a strong member of the university crew and also a leader in the university shooting club, an organization for expert target practice. While having neither time nor opportunity for athletics, he is a generous patron of them.

He is a member of one or two clubs and moves in the best society in Chicago. His favorite pastime is yachting, and it was while on a yachting expedition to Mackinac island, in 1896, that he first met his betrothed. He and his wife will make their home in Chicago, where the groom's father has presented his son with a fine residence.

FIGHTER AND STRATEGIST.

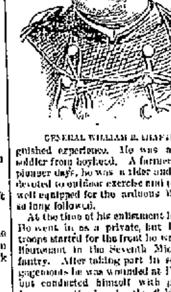
Such Is the Man Who Commands Our Army of Invasion.

An officer of established ability and proved valor is Major General William R. Shafter, who is in command of the army of invasion in Cuba. He is a fighter and a strategist. He has commanded a regiment in a carefully planned battle, and he has hunted Indians with a little squad of picked men.

General Shafter was born in Galesburg, Mich., 62 years ago. He was the son of a Kalamazoo county pioneer farmer. His young manhood was spent on the farm, and it was not until after passing his majority that he embellished his common school education at the Prairie seminary in the winter of 1856.

It is an interesting fact that his tutor in this his only "higher education" was a young pedagogue fresh from the western reserve of Ohio who bore the since well known name of Julius Cæsar Burrows. From the time of their young manhood Senator Burrows and General Shafter have been warm friends. The senator urged his assignment to active command in Cuba with great earnestness. "Put Shafter in the island," said the senator to General Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."

The services of General Shafter in the volunteer army during the war and in the regular army since the conclusion afford sufficient warrant for the confidence now bestowed on him by the president and the war department. No officer in the regular service has had longer or more distinguished experience. He was a natural soldier from boyhood. A farmer's son in pioneer days, he was a rider and hunter, devoted to outdoor exercise and physically well equipped for the arduous life he has so long followed.



GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

At the time of his enlistment he was 25. He went in as a private, but before the troops started for the front he was made a lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan infantry. After taking part in several engagements he was wounded at Fair Oaks, but conducted himself with great gallantry, continuing in the field till the close of the battle. In his official report of the Fair Oaks fight General Napoleon J. T. Dana said, "Lieutenant Shafter of the Seventh Michigan volunteers, in charge of the Pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity."

On a number of subsequent occasions he was mentioned for bravery and efficiency in action and continued to gain promotion until at the end of the war he was mustered out a colonel. At the same time he received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the regular army. After the civil war he took part in the Indian campaigns along the Mexican border. He was made colonel of the First infantry in 1879.

Looked So Anyway.

"I say, ma, are those what they call G [illegible]?"—Pick Me Up.

The Voice of Prudence.

Teacher—What season follows summer?

(Silence.)

Teacher—Hans, can't you tell me what is the time to pick fruit from the tree?

Hans—Yes, sir. When the dog is chained!—Der Floh.

JOYS OF ALTRUISM.

The Starving People and How Relief Was Brought to Them.

In the wretched attic, the abode of poverty and suffering, sat two persons, husband and wife.

Pale, hollow eyed, hopeless, with her hands folded in her lap, the wife looked drearily out of the window at the patch of sky visible beyond the [illegible] roofs and dingy walls that answered for a landscape.

The husband, gaunt with famine and illness, leaned his head on his hands in the attitude of one who had given up the battle.

He had tramped the streets day after day looking vainly for work, and now, too proud to beg, he waited silently for the end.

With their last bit of fuel they boiled their last crust of bread, which they steeped in hot water in a mournful effort to make a beverage faintly recalling the coffee of happier days.

The afternoon sun, shining dimly through the smoke and fog that overhung the great city, sank behind a bank of gray clouds in the distant west, and the miserable attic became if possible darker and gloomier, but the wretched occupants heeded it not. The apathy of despair had settled upon them.

A light footstep was heard ascending the rickety stairway.

There was a knock at the door, and without waiting for an invitation some one entered the room.

The husband and wife looked up.

A girlish form stood before them. In the dim light they saw a young face, framed in clustering curls, the divine light of pity shining in the soft brown eyes that looked down upon them, and there was a thrill in the musical voice that spoke to them.

"We have heard that you are in trouble," said the visitor, "and the Society of Willing Workers has commissioned me to bring you these."

Thereupon she laid upon the little table a pair of slippers, half a dozen embroidered handkerchiefs and a small bottle of quinine pills and softly withdrew.

Blessings on our organized philanthropists! What would the deserving poor do without them?—Chicago Tribune.

Pride of Ancestry.

"Mamma, the Snydersons are claiming that they, too, are descended from kings and are just as good as we."

"The insufferable upstarts! Why, they have to go back 37 centuries to find a king in their lineage, while we have to go back a scant 35! The very idea!"—Detroit Journal.

Not a Serious Offense.

Employer (to clerk, who is late on reaching the office)—Meyer, it is 9:15! You have overslept again as usual, I suppose?

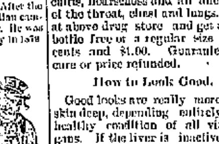
Clerk—Yes, sir, I regret to say, but I dreamed only of the business of the office!—Fliegende Blatter.

Hopeless.

She—Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?

He—Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

The Limit of His Restriction.



Mrs. Renkin—Chop some wood and I'll give you your dinner.

Wearie—T'anks, lady, but me doctors positively forbid me ter work between meals.—Ainslie's Magazine.

Patriotism and Business.

Possible Applicant—The trouble with life insurance societies nowadays is that they take all kinds of risks, and their requirements are not strict enough. Suppose, for instance, a lot of the men insured in your company go to war against Spain and get killed in some big battle or naval disaster. How"—

"That wouldn't affect us at all. A man forfeits his policy if he goes to war."

"That's all I wanted to know. You needn't waste any more time on me. I'll get my insurance in some other company."—Chicago Tribune.

Day Labor.

Clancy—Have yo any tobacky?

Horrigan—Oi hov, but th' rain has med it har-r-d to kape a light.

Clancy—Little do I care. Th' more I stop to loight me pipe th' more I don't work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sic Transit.

"What's the matter with Chollie? I haven't seen him for two days."

"The poor boy tried to show his patriotism by changing from cigarettes to Havana cigars."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dreier & Bro. who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Dreier & Bros.' Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who writhe under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fealy; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably $2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly interested, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fealy, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or $2.50 for half a dozen.

Peculiar Ouida.

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. As soon as she enters a room she goes straight to a seat. Once seated she will not budge till she takes her leave. Anyone who wishes to meet her must play Mohammed to the mountain. No matter who he is she never rises or changes her position.

A Big Turkey.

Greensburg (Penn.) Press: The largest turkey ever shipped from New Florence, and probably the largest ever seen in that section of the country, was sold to Johnstown parties on Thursday by David Cunningham, a farmer living near that place. The bird weighed forty-four pounds just before it was loaded into the train. The old residents of that place say it is the largest gobbler they ever saw. Mr. Cunningham received $10 for the turkey.

Onions Versus Gold.

A young man lately went west, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. And he discovered that the market would be short on that homely vegetable—onions. So he set to work and bought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions. And in less than two years he made a fortune of over $2,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time
AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to — Leave — Arrive

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*3 00 a.m.	*4 00 a.m.
10 15 a.m.	
*3 00 p.m.	*5 10 a.m.
11 30 p.m.	11 30 a.m.
*3 15 p.m.	*12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	*4 20 p.m.
†10 35 from Cin	*6 05 p.m.
[illegible] From Crestline	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R.

In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	
*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
[illegible]	8 00 am
[illegible]	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	3 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 25 am
[illegible]	6 45 am
[illegible]	12 55 pm
*From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 35 p.m.
Ar. Findlay	9 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE.

All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, Van Buren Street, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily	
EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	[illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 4	[illegible]
Standard Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]
WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Western Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	[illegible]
Standard Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A.M. Dark type P.M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served in "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH RAILROAD

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows:
Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	5 33 a.m.
20.	Toledo Local Express, ex. Sunday	6 25 a.m.
6.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	1 30 p.m.
4.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	5 30 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom., arrives ex. Sunday	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	7 31 a.m.
3.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 31 a.m.
1.	Kan. City Cannonball, daily	12 52 noon
5.	Government Fast Mail, daily	5 20 p.m.
13.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	8 05 p.m.

Phone No. 6. R. G. THOMPSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m.
No. 43 daily	4 35 p.m.
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a.m.
NORTH.	
No. 42 arrives daily	11 45 a.m.
No. 12 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m.
No. 170 Local Freight	1 40 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 63 Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 76 Cin. Express and Mail	[illegible]
No. 60 Detroit and Ind'p'ls Express	[illegible]
NORTHWARD.	**ARRIVE**
No. 62 Way Freight	3 40 pm
No. 61 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 59 Detroit & Ind'pls Ex	1 05 pm

An Aztec Eight Feet Tall.

Professor Moorhead, the archaeologist, who has been exploring an Aztec ruin three miles west of Phoenix, Ariz., has discovered portions of the skeleton of a human being whose stature he computes to have been about eight feet. He has also some well-preserved pottery and other utensils used by the early dwellers in the valley, and which he found in the ruins. The professor is working in the interest of an eastern museum.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.
GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 1, 1898.
J. F. SNOW.
Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.
HENRY I. SMITH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for representative from Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention to be held June 1, 1898.
GEORGE R. LAWRENCE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for state representative, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN BEIGHLER.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 1.
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 1.
P. W. SCHADEN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.
ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. L. S. SOLL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FRANK J. BELOT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 1.
CHARLES F. MUHLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige
A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
ADOLPH SCHOLTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNIEKER.
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.
CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
C. E. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
SILVANUS F. BAKER.

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN,
Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. H. AIKEN,
Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main. Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP,
Attorney at Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123.

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY,
Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT,
Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College, Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Laths, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauertaig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 545.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro. Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO.
Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain.
—53 Clinton Street.—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER,
Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 710, residence 1007. 29 W. Main St.

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bash, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, food, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 168.

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF,
Contractors and Builders.
57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER,
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 919.
Shop and office No. 161 Griffith St.

FRED H. BREIMEYER.
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled.
GEO. H. KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed.
—Telephone 1133.—

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER,
Contracting Electrician.
Room 51 Pixley-Long Block. Home Phone 166.

Wm. A. Braun, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 624. Office 14 E. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDS ELECTRIC CO.
Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 353.

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JOHN M. MILLER,
Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St.

GROCERS.

Kohlmann Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

HENRY D. NIEMANN,
Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F. KIEFER,
Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY,
Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 593, Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE,
G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries. 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South.

H. F. HILGEMANN & SON,
Coconnuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market. 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 85.

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered.
PERREY & SIEBOLD,
Horse-Shoers. 5 Pearl St.
Phone 1611.

HARDWARE.

Telephone 719 is for Roemers, Goeglein & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E. Columbia St.

GERDING & AUMAN BROS.,
Agents for Kernan hot air furnaces and metal ceilings and hot water heating. 116 Wallace St.

HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS,
Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St.

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New York Hair Bazaar, Phone 1261.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
Dealer in Hair Goods,
121 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking Fine Confectionery. Tel. 163 both lines. Broadway and Washington.

INSURANCE.

First-class eating house and a bake shop for sale; good reason for selling.
W. D. WILLIAMS.

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C. J. ULMER, Prop.
Belmont livery, feed, sale and boarding stable. Carriages furnished for all Occasions. 88 E. Main St.

CHRIST H. RIPPE—Livery and boarding stable; Nos. 81 Broadway, Phone 453. Hacks and carriages furnished for parties, weddings and funerals. Cheapest place in the city.

JOS. WEICK & CO.—Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 87 Hanna St., Both phones 167.

H. J. BRADLEY,
Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals.
53 E. Main St. New Phone 481.

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Banner Laundering Co., 237 S. Calhoun St., Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing.
Wagon call at any Address. Both Phones 125.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY
Office and works Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl St., F. L. Jones Proprietors.
Best Work in the City. Telephone 180.

Who Does Your Laundry Work? Try Us.
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY,
Philip Rapp, Proprietor,
374 & 376 Broadway. Phone 1145.

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E. GILMARTIN,
Lumber, Shingles and Fence Posts, Doors and Sash, Cor. Clinton and Holman Sts. Phone 444.

The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 E. Superior St., factory, 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 78.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY W. KRUSE,
Latest, most approved, system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓%. 192 Calhoun St.

Go to William Menze, Merchant Tailor for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices.
231 Calhoun Street.

PRINTERS.

Telephone No. 55 is for The Archer Printing Co. Job Printers, and Copper Plate Printing. No. 32 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JAHN & MEYER,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St., Home Phone No. 523.

Office Phone 201. Residence 1017. Wind Mills and Drive Wells
ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St.

O'Brein & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures. Estimates furnished.
122 Broadway. Home Phone 665.

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.
Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

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Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfully furnished. 129 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new.

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Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
96 Wells Street. Phone 738.

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The Fort Wayne ROOFING AND PAVING CO.
Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor. Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 316.

RESTAURANTS.

Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 266 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

ROOFING.

Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tinning and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun. Phone 180.

SEED STORE.

W. D. Henderson.—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed. 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

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FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

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H. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves examine his stock and prices. 16 E. Columbia St.

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co., quick and prompt delivery, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage, heavy hauling of every description. 115, 118 & 120 E. Columbia St. Phone 122.

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South Side Wall Paper Store,
Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, Window Shades, Mouldings.
GOTLIEB HALLER.
Telephone No. 366. 326 Calhoun St.

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Dr. H. A. Read, 62 Harrison St. Medicine for horses; no charge for examination at office; Teeth dressed to improve condition, driving, prevent sorethroat, sore eyes and slobbering.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 5; Res. 367.